

BLACK POLITICS.

15 / 10 / 81 - 31 / 12 / 81

# We fight SA 15/10/87 injustice too

By Moira Levy

Women in South Africa have fought the injustice of apartheid, alongside their men, since the beginning of the century, Amanda Kwadi, an organiser of the South African Federation of Women, said this week.

Miss Kwadi was addressing a meeting at Khotso House in De Villiers Street, Johannesburg, to protest against the recent spate of detentions.

The South African Federation of Women is a national, non-racial women's organisation which has been in existence for over 25 years.

"Our mothers and sisters have accepted imprisonment, banings and detentions as part of the struggle for social justice and democracy in our country," she said.

Four women are included in those recently detained — the first white women in South Africa to be held under security legislation which provides for interrogation without trial.

Joanne Yawitch and Barbara Klugman were released last week after two weeks in detention where they were held in solitary confinement, without access to lawyers, family or friends, and often kept in handcuffs.

Barbara Hogan and Hannchen Koornhof, niece of Cabinet Minister, Piet Koornhof, and mother of a six-year-old son, are still being held.

Miss Kwadi recalled the names of women in South Africa's past who have contributed to the struggle for "democracy and justice."

"Helen Joseph, Dorothy Nyembe, Albertina Sisulu, Winnie Mandela and Fatima Meer — these women are our symbols of determination and courage," she



# WOMEN CONDEMN REMOVALS

By LEN MASEKO  
**THE Women's Federation** yesterday strongly condemned the West Rand Administration Board's removal of Klipfontein squatter families to the homelands.

The organisation was reacting to this week's removal of several families who had been living at Chicken Farm. They were taken by Wrab trucks during two pre-dawn raids to Steinberg in Transkei.

A spokesman for the federation said the problem was lack of housing and that repatriating the families to the homelands would not help in any way. Some of the families, she said, were born in Johannesburg and they had no relatives in the homelands.

"If these families come from the homelands, as Wrab claims, then they were driven out of the places by hunger and poverty. The women deported to the homelands had come to live with husbands who are wor-

ried in urban areas. We condemn Wrab's action in strongest terms because it is contributing to the breaking up of families," she said.

Squatters said no raids were conducted yesterday, although they expressed fears that more might be on the way some time this week.

Voluntary social worker Mrs. Anne "Thandi" Evans, who has been helping the squatters, said Wrab's treatment of the squatter families was "greatly disturbing." The influx control system was "evil and people will never accept it."

"One of the women who was repatriated to the homelands this week was still undergoing treatment at B. Prinsloo Hospital. She was suffering from a heart disease and I wonder if she will be looked after wherever she has been taken to," Mrs. Evans said.

The Rev. Cecil Begbie, the South African Council of Churches man assigned to attend to the squatters, said he had not yet received a reply from Wrab chairman John Krootze on what would eventually happen to the remaining squatter families and those who had been taken away.

**RAZED:** Mrs Francis Socikwa stands next to what used to be a home for her family. Her husband had already gone to work when the shack was demolished.

Pic by JUDAS NGWENYA

# SA needs major changes — Boesak

ARGUS 16 10 81 ~~11A~~ 11A  
CHANGE within the ideological framework of apartheid was no change at all, the chaplain of the University of the Western Cape, Dr Alan Boesak, said last night.

He was speaking at the opening of the Mowbray Inter-Race Group (Mirge) centre in Athlone.

Dr Boesak said black people and those whites who no longer deceived themselves about political realities wanted fundamental change.

This meant:

- A change in the education system so that a decent education was enjoyed by all;
- A change in the legal system so that unjust laws would no longer simply set aside the due process of law;
- Changes in the political system so that all of South Africa's people could participate meaningfully and no longer be at the mercy of a fearful white minority; and
- Change in the economic system so that the riches of the country might be shared by all and glaring inequalities become a thing of the past.

## CONSENT

He said good government could not be guaranteed by the power of the gun but by the consent and support of all the people.

The type of change that the Government was talking about was change that left the oppressive structure intact.

By establishing a black middle class, it was creating junior partners in the oppression of others.

Constitutional changes had left most of the country's people in the political wilderness, deprived of their citizenship and their birthright and at the mercy of men who had learnt their politics from this Government.



Dr Alan Boesak

Dr Boesak said appeals for a change in attitude made at the Cape Nationalist congress this week were not in themselves wrong. 'But to talk about a change of heart without action to change structures smacks of hypocrisy,' he said.

Dr Boesak warned that blacks would not respond positively to change as long as there were laws that:

- Prevented white people from seeing blacks as people;
- Made white people foster a sense of false superiority; and
- Made white people believe they had a right to exploit, to have more, to own the best, to vote alone, to decide for the rest of the country, to be racist.

## TRUST

Three decades of exploitation had removed any trust that the black man might have had in the Government.

Dr Boesak said the system was not indestructible and urged people to work ceaselessly for change.

# 'Non-racial democrats' hold first assembly

The most broadly representative gathering of political and social groups since the Black Renaissance Convention of 1973 took place in Durban last weekend.

But the tone differed sharply from the earlier meeting, held in the salad days of the black consciousness movement.

On the platform at St James's Church Hall, were Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of imprisoned African National Congress (ANC) leader Walter Sisulu, who occupied a place of honour next to Mrs Albert Luthuli, wife of the late ANC leader, and Mrs Monty Naicker, widow of the Indian Indian Congress leader.

A banner draped across the stage read, "Long live Congress."

In the most important of the resolutions of the two-day conference, hundreds of delegates from 109 organisations — with a combined membership of more than 300 000 — endorsed the Freedom Charter.

The conference thus provided the most substantial boost in recent times for the 26-year-old charter, which has become the focus of a national revival of political activity in non-white communities. It also marked the first national assembly of the pro-charter movement of "non-racial democrats," which is beginning to show impressive strength at grass roots level in a variety of areas.

Those present at the meeting came from a broad spectrum of community and labour groups.

These included political organisations like

A new and potentially powerful alliance of political groups is turning back to the ideals of the black consciousness movements of the 1950s. Craig Charney reports on their recent congress.

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Jassat . . . first meeting on a national basis.



Sisulu . . . occupied a place of honour.

the Natal Indian Congress and the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee (TASC), unions like the SA Allied Workers' Union and the General and Allied Workers' Union, and sports bodies such as the SA Council on Sport. There were also civic bodies, such as the Durban Housing Action Committee and student groups inclu-

ding the Congress of SA Students and the Azanian Students' Organisation. Even predominantly white bodies — the Students Representative Councils of major English-language universities and the Black Sash — who would have been anathema in the black consciousness era — were there.

"The significance of

this was that it was very broadly representative," according to one participant, Dr Esop Jassat TASC chairman. "It was the first time that we met on a national basis."

He added: "There has been a vacuum for so many years, and we weren't sure what the attitude of people would be towards the Freedom Charter. Many of the delegates weren't even born when it was adopted."

But the meeting unanimously reaffirmed the charter demands: participatory democracy for all, redistribution of land and wealth, equalisation of education, eradication of racial discrimination, and provision of housing and jobs for all.

Though the charter was approved by delegates from the now-banned ANC and other legal organisations in 1955, the meeting resolved that it "is a living document which is relevant today."

"It is a universal document containing our minimum demands. It provides us with guidelines of a framework within which all struggles today are conducted."

Besides expressing support for the charter, the delegates heard a series of papers on political and social topics, and broke into subject commissions to frame resolutions on several major political issues.

In one, it declared its rejection of the SA Indian Council and called for a boycott of the November 4 council election. According to the resolution, the council "is undemocratic, created to further divide the black masses, and devoid of any power."

# Why we are ready to give the SAIC another chance

Step 16 / 10 / 81

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11A 227

## Six speak out on poll

On Wednesday The Star published the views of Anti-SAIC Committee spokesmen against the SA Indian Council elections scheduled for November 1. Today six SAIC candidates contesting the elections give their views.

The Indian people are faced with an invidious decision: whether or not to participate in the forthcoming South African Indian Council elections.

Confusion reigns as a result of differing schools of thought, some of which offer no alternatives.

The anti-SAIC lobbyists have campaigned against any form of participation in this "bogus" election of a "stooge" body. They offer the Freedom Charter as the only alternative to the status quo.

We agree. But we believe in evolutionary rather than revolutionary means of achieving this end.

We believe that enough goodwill exists between the various races to formulate an all-inclusive social, economic and political solution to this country's problems.

By participation in this election, we do not necessarily condone the racist

policies of the Government. On the contrary, we merely wish to avoid confrontation with its ramifications of violence, conflict and bloodshed.

We believe we can avoid this by opting for the strategy of communication, consultation and consensus on the future of this country.

We believe that confrontation within the system can achieve far more for our disfranchised people.



Mr Choonara



Mr Khan



Mr Jhina

By Manilal Jaison Jhina, Abdulhaq Abe Choonara and Faiz Mohamed Khan

Where the SAIC was previously a nominated body with little credibility, we now have the choice to elect our representatives who would be

able to champion our grievances at the highest level.

Although each of us is contesting the elections as independent candidates,

we collectively accept the SAIC platform as a means to an end — to institute negotiations with the authorities at the highest level.

Finally, we want to state that if this elected SAIC body proves to be as useless as its nominated predecessor and will not give a meaningful voice, we will then canvass for its total closure.

Manilal Jhina, A. A. Choonara, Faiz Khan, 120 Anemone Street, Lenasia.

I am contesting the South African Indian Council elections in the face of severe criticism and rejection of the elections by anti-SAIC bodies.

But from the outset I wish to say that, while I have chosen to go back into the SAIC, I have done so without accepting the statutory immoral laws such as the Group Areas Act, Mixed Marriages Act, Race Classification Act, detention without trials and banings.

I am going back for what I believe are pragmatic reasons. Right now the President's Council is formulating a new constitution for South Africa.

When the Government presents it in whatever form it chooses with changes, amendments, additions and deletions I want to be there to reject or accept it, depending on whether it is practical or impractical in terms of what the people of this country want.

I believe there are community leaders deeply dedicated to bringing changes peacefully to this country who are not prepared to accept impractical constitutions for this

# We must use Govt channels to keep communications open

country. It is these men who should be in the SAIC.

By I F H Mayet, member of the SAIC executive

That is why I am calling on the Anti-SAIC Committee leaders to reconsider their decision not to enter the SAIC. They are needed in this Government-created machine as a legal channel to register the people's aspirations.

There is a saying that "constant hammering at a wall soon breaks it down." If we look at the political and civic history of our people in this country, we notice that we have graduated from not being recognised by their Government to its setting up consultative committees with us. This soon developed into management committees, SAICs, CRCs and community councils.

We began as nominated

consultative committees. Then, with the constant agitation for more recognition, we were allowed elected management committees. The same was the case with the SAIC. Now we have the President's Council with Indians and coloured people being allowed to work on a new constitution.

Still, we do not regard all this as the fulfilment of our true aspirations. We will not cease clamouring for full representation in a common Parliament. We in the SAIC have not accepted the SAIC as the beginning and end of our aspirations.

We see the SAIC as nothing less than a legal

platform from which to cry out to the Government for equal treatment for all the citizens of this country.

It is a meeting channel for the Government to want to speak to these committees.

As we must rule us about advances and the Government is prepared to us provided a channel of communication it lays down, then do so.

Thus I plead true leaders are people's through this

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# I want to gnaw at the structure of apartheid . . .

By Abdus-Samad Abdul-Kader, an Islamic teacher  
I am entering the South African Indian Council elections because I believe the fight must go on from within the Government structure as well.

I want to gnaw at the structure of apartheid from inside the Indian council by constantly reminding the powers that be of their Christian duty and obligations to all South Africans.

The Koran says we must have detente with the "People of the Book" (that is, the Christians and Jews who have a revealed Scripture).

But we are not to submit to the deities of apartheid.

I shall help and co-operate with the powers that be in things that are beneficial for the welfare of the community because the Koran says, "Help ye one another in righteousness and God-consciousness."

Mr Abdul-Kader

## Accept the hand of friendship

By Nanubhai Desai

For 17 years the Government nominated men who did not represent the people. We are now being given the chance to elect the leaders who should speak for the Indian community. We should take this chance.

The Government is extending the hand of friendship to us and we should not reject it.

The Government, it seems, is beginning to recognise that the Indian community will not accept "yesmen" and stooges.

In view of this, I wish to plead with the Indian people to go to the polls on November 4 to elect the real leaders and accept the hand of co-operation of the Government.

Negotiation and consultation will bring us results. Confrontation and boycotts will bring us chaos and disaster. So forward to the election.

(Nanubhai Desai, 11 Bree Street, corner Crown Street, Fortsbury, Johannesburg)

However we Muslims are forbidden to help one another in sin and rancour.

So I will not co-operate with the Government in its sin and rancour.

The Koran also states: "Sit no. in the company of the oppressor to fraternise with him." I shall not sit with the oppressor for this purpose for it could mean endorsing his actions.

So I will use the SAIC to speak out against the oppressor.

I believe one has to come face to face with the oppressor to tell him he is wrong.

The Koran rejects racial oppression and discrimination and judges mankind by righteous conduct and piety alone.

It does not judge men by the superiority of race, colour, position, status, power or other false values.

And it commands Muslims to condemn those who oppress or judge humans by these shallow values.

Righteous conduct alone, according to Islam and the Koran, is the criterion by which men should be judged.

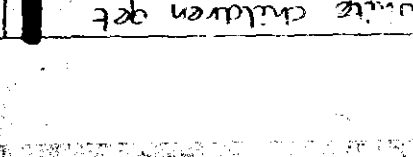
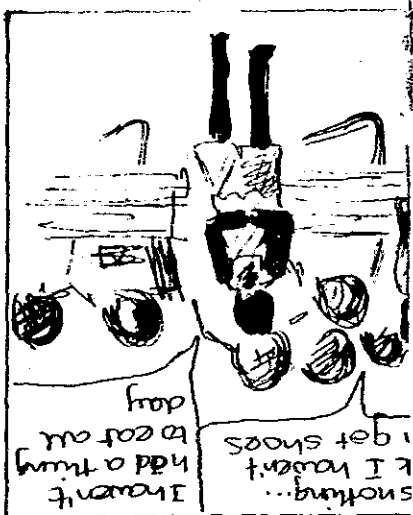
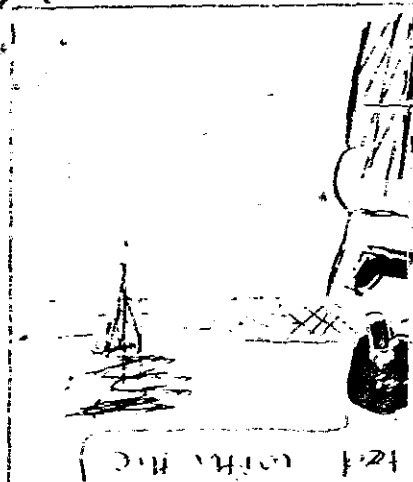
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AT THE MEET



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This Government is not doing this.

It is judging men by the yardstick of race and colour alone.

And it is my duty — nay, I am commanded by God through the Koran — to hit out at this.

I believe the SAIC is the channel or platform to advise in the fight against racial discrimination and Muslims should go to the polls to give a mandate for this to be done.

The Government never tires of telling us that this is a Christian State.

But if this is so why does it enforce the Day of Rest commandment only (the Sunday Observance Act)?

Why does it not enforce all the other commandments which would protect the rights of all human beings here, irrespective of their race or colour?

It is clear that we need the SAIC to tell the Government of all its un-Christian acts. Hence, I support the elections.



Mr Abdul-Kader

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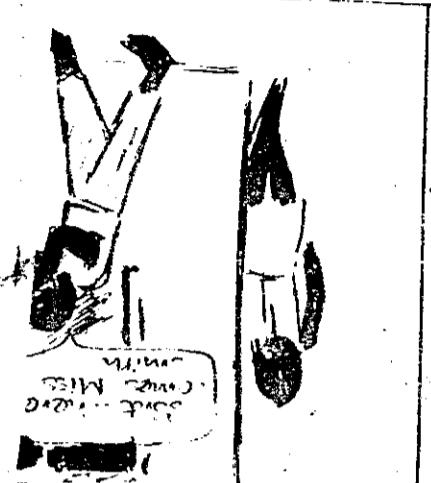
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AT THE MEET



SOME MORE



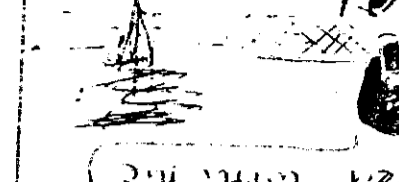
What about the amount of money the government spends on the white schools and the amount you contribute to it?



Enough!



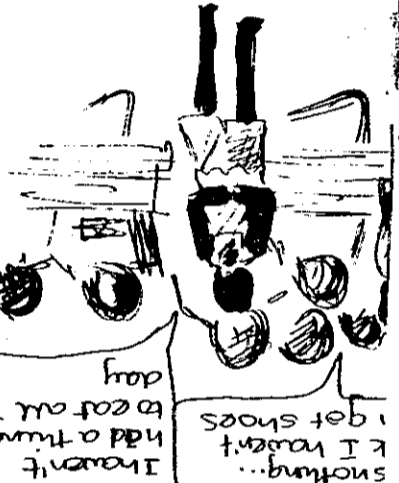
I've had enough!



Let's get together



Let's get together



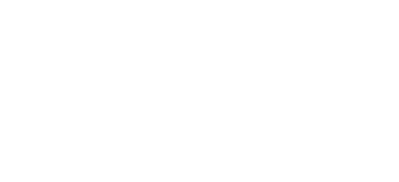
Nothing... I got shoes



Let's ask the others what they think



Why is it that white children get use textbooks and we have to either buy at all?



Don't you think that's any at all?



# Mirge

## opens

## centre in

# Athlone

ARGUS 16/10/81

(11A)

THE Mowbray Inter-Race Group (Mirge), started during the 1976 riots to provide a platform for black opinion, opened a contact centre last night in the AME Church, Hazendal, Athlone.

'Mirge began during the disturbances of 1976 when black discontent seethed and many whites were shocked at the gulf between themselves and blacks,' the co-chairman, Mrs Daphne Wilson, said.

Since then Mirge has tried through roving black 'contact' teams in the Peninsula and the Boland to bridge this gulf and provide a platform, for the black viewpoint.

Contact has been mainly at grassroots level. Teams of one or two lead-in speakers are supported by discussion members drawn from all walks of life.

'Themes chosen are relevant, topical ones concerning South Africa's socio-economic system from which so many problems arise,' said Mrs Wilson.

### STUDY REPORT

Four discussions have been held at the Stellenbosch campus and an all-day symposium at the University of Cape Town on the coloured labour preferential policy.

Dr N Motlana was guest speaker at a conference on a farm near Elgin recently.

The group plans to establish small study groups for in-depth research on selected topics at the new centre.

The first of these groups, under the guidance of Dr Edgar Maurice, will study the De Lange Report on education and the Government's response to it.

Mrs Wilson and Mr S Chapole were re-elected co-chairmen at last night's meeting.

# October 19 to be remembered nationwide

Saxetax 16/10/77

By IEN KALANE

**VARIOUS** commemoration services for the October 19 clampdown on black consciousness movements by the Government in 1977 have been organised throughout the country this weekend.

Azapo and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), have announced venues of some of the services to be held on the Reef, Soweto and other parts of the Transvaal. The services will be held on Sunday and Monday.

In Soweto, one service has been organised for Monday, October 19 at 7 pm at the Chiawelo Swiss Mission.

Most of the other services will be held on Sunday. Azapo has also announced a service to be held at Kwa-Thema's St Barnabas Anglican Church at 2 pm on Sunday.

The other services in the

Transvaal will be Middleburg (Mhlunzi Roman Catholic Church) on Sunday at 2 pm and at the Lebowa-Kgomo Catholic Church also on Sunday.

In Witbank, a service will be held on Monday at 6 pm at the Eastern Methodist Church.

Other services will be held in Alexandra and around the Reef. The services, organised by black organisations, are to commemorate the 1977 clampdown on 18 black organisations and the banning of two black newspapers, the World and Weekend World on October 19.

In Evaton, the Vaal branch of the Congress of South African Students will hold a service on Sunday at the Roman Catholic Church in Smallfarm at 1 pm. Organisations that will be presented at the service are the Women's Federation of South Africa, the Anti-SAIC Committee and the Committee of Ten. The Rev Frank Chikane will also attend the Evaton service.

The Vaal branch of Cosas has appealed to the masses to attend the service. The Vaal traders have also been asked to close shop between 1 pm and 3 pm. The Cosas branch has appealed for a black-out on all sporting activities and entertainment.

Alexandra township has also organised an October 19 service which will be held at the local Methodist Church on Sunday at 2 pm.

A Cosas representative in the area said most black organisations will be represented at the meeting.

Said the spokesman: "We are appealing to the Alexandra residents to attend this service

# Youths halt Vaal buses

By CHARLES MOGALE

*Sawetlan 16/10/87*

*(322) (11A)*  
five cents a journey on Monday.

SEVERAL BUSES owned by the Vaal Transport Corporation in the Vaal were this week forced to stop operating for about 30 minutes when a group of youths protested against fare rises.

The stoppage was at the corner of Adams and Buffalo Roads in Evaton. A group of about 60 chanting youths forced the drivers out of the buses, and for a moment there was panic in the area.

Bus fares in the Vaal rose by an average of

Some reports claim that about four youths were arrested at the scene, but the police could not confirm this.

Major R E Zimmerman of the Sebokeng police said his office had received reports that buses were being stoned in the area.

"On our arrival there a group of youths dispersed, and we found the buses had not been stoned. The bus company also confirmed that the buses were not stoned. I do not know anything of the arrests," Major Zimmerman said.

# Manthata slams Buthelezi

16/10/81  
 BY CHARLES MOGALE

LEADING black consciousness figure Mr Tom Manthata has challenged a claim by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that the Kwa-Zulu leader "respected" exiled freedom fighters.

Chief Buthelezi made the remark when he addressed a national conference of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa at the weekend. He said although he was opposed to violence as a strategy, he respected expatriates in the struggle for risking their lives while their arm-chair sym-

pathisers" back home were making futile noises.

Mr Manthata said: "We know for a fact that he doesn't revere the exiles, and how he has clashed with them, saying that they were out of touch with the South African reality. What this man wants to see is everybody fleeing South Africa, so that he can remain having a political field day."

"As for his remark that people are arm-chair sympathisers, I wish to point it out to him that if there was any arm-chair politician, that's him. If he

wasn't, he could do something about the so-called independent national states. But all he can do is watch the scene like an arm-chair politician."

Mr Manthata said blacks had already seen through Chief Buthelezi, and were therefore making representations straight to Pretoria because Chief Buthelezi could not effect any meaningful change himself.

"He is, just like community councils, a product of Pretoria. By taking out a Kwa-Zulu citizenship certificate, he is operating on the demands of the

certificate," Mr Manthata said.



CHALLENGE: Manthata.

## Soweto students walk out as 'mayor' speaks

# THEBEHALI



WALK OUT: On Thebehali

# BOOOED

Sowetan 16/10/77 (S) (11A)

**STUDENTS** at the Soweto Teachers' Training College yesterday booed and walked-out of the official opening of the college when Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the community council, took the floor to address the audience.

The drama happened when the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, was in Soweto for the official opening of extensions to the college. Mr Thebehali was speaking on community appreciation at the function.

The students, in an interview after the function, said their action was to show they were against the presence of the Soweto 'mayor' whose invitation to the function was kept secret, until they saw the programmes yesterday morning, minutes before the function.

A student representative said: "The governing council in this school does not let the students run their own affairs. We were totally against Mr Thebehali coming to the function, but because the Regional Director, Mr J L C Strydom is a dictator he was invited. This is going to reflect

By SELLO RABOTHATA

badly on the students.

"We want the people to know that we protested in the strongest terms against Mr Thebehali's presence. We did not want to disrupt the proceedings. That is why we just went out when he took the floor and came back when he was through," he said.

The function itself was attended by community leaders and principals of most Soweto schools. In his speech, in the absence of the students, Mr Thebehali said that there was no doubts that there were improvements in Soweto.

He said: "We have just heard of the Human Sciences Research Council's recommendations and we really and truly go along with the report. We hope nearly all the recommendations will be accepted as we are all aware of the short-comings in our education.

"Now is the time that all

of us should get the same kind of education. There are presently developments involving well over R400-m being undertaken in Soweto and this shows that everybody has to get involved in education. Education should not be left only to educationists and teachers, parents have also got to be involved."

The Minister of Education, Dr Hartzenberg, said that in a developing country such as South Africa, great emphasis should be laid on technical education — now more than ever.

He said that there was a wrong impression that technical education was meant only for the less intelligent child. He wanted to correct this as technical education is not only meant for the less intelligent child — it is meant for the more gifted child.

He said that it should be clear that his department had introduced the necessary measures to improve the education of the pupils, students and the teachers. It would depend on each individual to utilise these opportunities.

# Tough times looming for Tramways

CT 16/10/81

11A

By GORDON KLING

THE long, often bitter and emotional controversy surrounding Cape Town's independent bus companies in the Tollgate group has taken on an entirely new face with the recent refusal by the Road Transportation Board to grant new fare increases.

Nobody is saying so at Tollgate, but there can be little doubt that the decisions — refusing a 12 per cent rise to City Tramways and increases of about 30 percent to Associated Bus Holdings — could be the beginning of the end of the road for one of the last privately-owned public transport systems in the country.

It may be early for an epitaph but following the sale of several subsidiaries last year, Tollgate is essentially only a bus company, the business doesn't look set to make much money, and nobody intentionally stays in an unprofitable business.

## Ominous

And the sounds from the Tollgate boardroom which has just announced a 27 per cent drop in earnings for the year ended June are ominous, if couched in restrained business tones.

Describing the implications of the fare refusals as "very serious", the directors cautioned that "the results

for the current year will consequently be adversely affected" and the group's capital expenditure programme of R17-million during the next three years "will have to be reviewed".

A stagnant company is acknowledged to be a dying company and given the sensitive nature of the public transport industry, and its vulnerability to physical and financial damage when those sensitivities erupt, there are unlikely to be any private sector buyers keen to jump in for a rescue operation. Witness the break-down of negotiations for Murray and Roberts to gain control of the buses when the stones started flying amidst the boycott that followed last year's fares increases.

## Monopoly

All the arguments aside about the relative efficiency of public and privately-owned enterprises, Tollgate appears to be in a no-win situation.

It holds an unpopular monopoly which prevents close testing of its efficiency in providing what is acknowledged to be an essential service, but it is a captive of officialdom when it comes to establishing the price of this service.

It is a recipient of government subsidies but must compete against more heav-

ily subsidized state transportation systems. Like so many companies in the Republic, particularly the oil majors, it has little more than the freedom to choose to exist. It's a choice the company might opt out of.

## 'Far better'

City Tramway's MD, Mr Johann Barnard, has strengthened his long-standing invitation for municipalization, or possibly nationalization, of the service with his suggestion that if the company were to be denied the opportunity to increase revenue eroded by rising costs, "then it would be far better if a greater proportion of the burden were to be assumed by the authorities."

An obvious alternative open to the group is an extensive rationalisation of services, paring down to the most profitable routes and timetables and, presumably, diminishing its objections to sideline operators in the process.

If nothing else, enhanced status and more business for the competition should allow for more meaningful fares comparisons, although consumer convenience seems certain to suffer.

In the end it all comes down to the question: Is the public really going to get to work more cheaply?

# FARE DECISION

## A 'VICTORY'

C. Herald  
17/10/87

11A ~~322~~

By Ryland Fisher

**THE Government's decision to leave Western Cape bus fares alone has been greeted with joy and victory celebrations by community organisations and trade unions who opposed applications from 12 percent to 50 percent more by three major Western Cape companies at a three-day hearing in August.**



● MR BASIL THERON, chairman of the Lavender Hill Committee — 'Overjoyed'.

City Tramways Limited and bus operators at Mitchells Plain and Atlantis were refused increases by the National Transport Commission.

City Tramways applied for an average of 12 percent more while the other companies asked for up to 50 percent more on some routes.

The National Transport

Commission announced its decision at the weekend after the bus companies applied for higher bus fares in June.

No reasons were given. City Tramways said at the August hearing of their application, they were losing about R287 000 a month.

Mr Wilfred Rhodes, chairman of Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (Cahac), which represents 25 organisations, said the decision was 'a victory for the people'.

### Unity

Mr Rhodes said in a statement: 'We believe that the City Tramways' application for increased bus fares failed as a result of united action by thousands of residents and workers under the leadership of their organisations.'

'While this is clearly a victory for the people we will continue to be watchful since we realise that City Tramways will attempt a similar application in the near future.'

Mr Rhodes's statement was supported by the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

Mr Basil Theron, chairman of the Lavender Hill Committee, which supplied 2 000 signatures of the total 25 000 on lists of objectors, said the people of Lavender Hill were 'overjoyed' at the decision.

'The hard work of the

committee and the great support of the Lavender Hill residents contributed towards the victory,' he said.

Mr Theron said many people would have had to walk to work if the increases had been granted because they would not have been able to afford higher bus fares.

'The victory shows what can be done if we stand together. If we had done nothing, we would have had to pay higher bus fares now,' he said.

Mr Mark Abraham, chairman of the Pontelouwel Civic Association, said the victory was because people from different areas 'stood together as one'.

About 2 000 Pontelouwel residents objected to the application by signing a petition.

# Support grows in anti-SAIC fight

C. Herald 17/10/81 (12)

WITH less than a month to go for the South African Indian Council elections no meetings have yet been called by the candidates contesting the seats.

On the other hand the forces opposing the SAIC have been holding countrywide meetings in a concerted effort to show the Government that the institution is rejected.

At an anti-Indian council rally in Durban at the weekend delegates from 89 organisations across the country gathered in the biggest demonstration so far of passive resistance to the SAIC.

Among those spearheading the attack on the Government-created body and its candidates was Mrs

Albertina Sisulu, wife of the secretary-general of the African National Congress.

Mrs Sisulu, who received a standing ovation, said she had no doubts of the Indian community reaffirming its stand against participation on 'dummy institutions like the SAIC.'

'Those standing and supporting the SAIC are not fighting for liberty. They are defending apartheid,' Mrs Sisulu said.

The anti-SAIC Committee gave notice of its bid to rally support in metropolitan Durban and areas within 100 kilometres of the city where 80 percent of the voters are concentrated.



# 'Struggle must go on' — Sacos' chief

C. Herald 17/10/07 (169) ~~700~~

**WESTERN PROVINCE**  
hockey boss Frank van der Horst lashed out strongly at the Ciskei Government's recent deportation of four top sports officials at a rugby function in King William's Town last week. He labelled the deportations as 'sheer harassment and intimidation.'

Four seats were left vacant at the head table symbolising the deportation of the four officials when the King and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru) held its trophy presentation function at Briedbach near King William's Town.

Speaking in his capacity as vice-president of Sacos, Mr van der Horst urged sportsmen not to give up the struggle.

'Non-racial sport will struggle for complete change in South Africa,' he said and paid tribute to the deported men. 'The struggle continues in spite of this harassment.'

## CHEAP LABOUR

'We have no political rights, we are not in the law-making machinery, we have no political power, we provide cheap labour and are herded into homelands and locations,' he said.

'Liberation must come,' Mr van der Horst said and

pledged that Sacos would link up with trade unions, youth organisations and other liberation movements for the common goal of freedom.

Border and Kadru president, Mr A Nyondo, vice-president Mr A Tyulu, secretary Douglas Maku and treasurer Fungile Mabece were deported from Ciskei last month after their union allegedly had refused to allow members of the Ciskei police force and army to join teams affiliated to the union.

They are also refusing to participate in Ciskei independence celebrations on December 4.

# Death threat for SAIC candidate

17/10/87  
11A

By Yussuf Nazeer

Death threats, intimidation and smear tactics have marked the South African Indian Council elections.

SAIC candidate Mr Ismail Mayet said yesterday an anonymous telephone caller had given him a "final warning" to pull out of the elections or "stop a bullet."

The Anti-SAIC Committee said it was being falsely linked with threats to SAIC candidates.

Anti-SAIC Committee's public relations officer Mr Naseem Pahad said: "A lowdown smear campaign by SAIC supporters has been launched to discredit my committee."

Mr Mayet said this was the second threat he had received.

Threats had also been levelled against his family and other SAIC members.

"Intimidation of businessmen backing me in this election have resulted in their withdrawing further support for me," Mr Mayet said.

## DEMOCRATIC

"Intimidation and threats are an undemocratic way to stop people going to the polls.

Anti-SAIC spokesmen said people had complained about being threatened with eviction from flats owned by SAIC supporters if they stayed away from the polls.

"We have proof of this

blatant intimidation," said Mr Pahad.

The chairman of the Anti-SAIC Committee, Dr Essop Jassat, said some SAIC candidates were already using "dishonest methods" to get people to vote for them before polling day on November 4.

"They are using special vote facilities under false pretences," Dr Jassat alleged.

The special vote facility is for voters who cannot get to the polls on election day.

Apart from the physically disabled, it provides for doctors, nurses, policemen, firemen, and public transport drivers.

It also applies to people who will be out of the country or who may be living more than 20 km from the nearest voting booth.

"We have learnt reliably that SAIC supporters who fear to be seen at the polls on November 4 are being told to cast their votes now under one or other reason provided for by the special vote facilities," said Dr Jassat.

Some SAIC candidates confirmed they had already received votes from people under this special provision.

While some candidates did not want to be identified Mr Mayet admitted special votes had already been cast for him — "legally and fairly."

(Report by J Nazeer, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

# Govt's view of change 'different'

CT

7/10/81

11A

Staff Reporter

THERE was a fundamental difference between the government's perception of change and what the majority of South Africans saw as change. Dr Alan Boesak, student chaplain at the University of the Western Cape, said in Athlone this week.

He was speaking at the opening of the Mowbray Inter-Race Group (Mirge) Contact Centre at the A M E Hall before about 60 people on Thursday.

To the government, change meant never moving beyond the parameters of the "oppressive structures of apartheid".

## 'Rejected'

"Where change takes place within a framework that has been rejected by the majority, it can never be accepted, whichever way it is streamlined or polished, because then it will not be fundamental change.

"The government is talking about change. However, that is a change which wants to leave the oppressive structures of our society intact and seeks to create a black middle-class to become junior partners in the oppression of others."

On the question of the

chances of change in South Africa, he said it was difficult if one looked back at the country over the past 10 years.

"In the early seventies the black consciousness movement sought change and their members were banned, exiled and detained. There was an awakening among English-speaking students, who wanted to respond to the situation as young whites in Africa, but they suffered the same fate. In 1976, non-violent protest by students was answered by dogs, tear-gas, detentions and guns.

## 'Dismal picture'

"All put together this gives us a very dismal picture of where we are in terms of change. As long as this confusion reigns we will have difficulty in bringing about the change that is needed.

"But it is a deliberate confusion, which is why you get so many white people who do not know what is happening in South Africa.

"Change lies in the recognition of the right for all people to participate meaningfully, and we must work ceaselessly towards that change. Every act must count, and it begins with our own commitment." Dr Boesak said.

# Advert Compra attacked

THE national vice-president of the South African Council on Sport (Sacos), Mr Frank van der Horst, has attacked the Combined Mitchells Plain Residents' Association (Compra) for listing him as one of the speakers at a civil rights workshop in Mitchells Plain next week.

Compra placed an advertisement in the Cape Herald this week stating that Mr Van der Horst would share a platform with the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, and Compra's secretary, Mr Edward Kai, at the meeting in the Westridge Civic Centre on Monday night.

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr Van der Horst said: "The author of the advert is guilty of a malicious attempt at a frame-up to have me associated against my wishes with people whom I regard as sell-outs.

"I was never approached to speak at the meeting and, in any event, would have rejected the invitation with contempt because of the reactionary political outlook of the speakers involved and their opportunistic history of flouting the non-racial ethic and the double standards resolution of Sacos."

Mr Van der Horst said he would take legal action on the matter.

The editor of the Cape Herald, Mr Ted Doman, said: "We accepted the advertisement in good faith. Any error of fact lies with the persons who placed the ad, in this case Compra."

The chairman of Compra, Mr Chris Stevens, said: "There has been some misunderstanding. Someone was supposed to approach Mr Van der Horst, but did not. I apologize to him for any inconvenience caused."



● GEORGE PEAKE --- died in exile in London last week.

## Peake dies in exile

C. Herald 17/10/77  
ILA

GEORGE PEAKE, a former member of the Cape Town City Council and once president of the South African Coloured People's Congress, died in exile in London last week.

Mr Peake left South Africa on an exit permit in 1968 after many years of brushes with the authorities because of his outspoken criticism of the Government's policies.

He served three years on Robben Island after being convicted under the Explosives Act. He was caught with a home-made bomb behind Roeland Street prison.

In 1960 Mr Peake was elected to the City Council for Ward 6 which included District 6 and part of Woodstock.

After he was released from prison in 1965, he was immediately placed under house arrest.

Mr Peake, a bricklayer, was elected to the Slough Borough council in Berkshire in May 1979.

He was 59.

# Meeting to mark bans

CT 17/10/81  
Staff Reporter

11A

THE Azanian Peoples' Organization (Azapo) will hold a meeting at a Guguletu church on Monday, October 19, to commemorate the government's mass crackdown on people, publications and organizations on that day in 1977.

The meeting will start at 7.30pm in St Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church in NY 5. Representatives of local civic organizations and the Cape Town Anti-SAIC Committee, which opposes the South African Indian Council elections in November, will address the meeting. Another speaker will

sketch the background to the banning of seven people, three publications and 18 organizations in 1977.

Among those banned were the former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods; the former director of the Christian Institute, Dr C F Beyers Naude; and a Cape Town priest, the Rev David Russell. The World and Weekend World newspapers were closed down and their former editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, was detained. Organizations banned including the Black Peoples' Convention (BPC), the South African Students' Organization (Saso) and the Union of Black Journalists (UBJ).

# SNAP, MUM!

## CHILDREN MARCH ON THE CHIEF AS MOTHERS MAKE THEIR PROTEST

Tribune Reporter

THE mothers of Mambuko and their children marched in protest against a decision of their tribal authority this week — and won an uneasy truce in their battle over the siting of a secondary school for their area.

On Monday about 100 women marched on the offices of commissioner Carel de Bruyn to tell him they were angry about the decision of their chief, Mphangwa Mthiyane to site a secondary school near his kraal. At the same time, but unknown to their parents, about the same number of school children marched to the chief's kraal to give him the same message.

Both groups demanded that the school be sited more centrally in the area, about 25 kilometres from Empangeni.

The fight between the chief and his people, who were moved from Richards Bay to the Nambanana district in 1975, has been raging for at least two years with the Department of Co-operation and Development caught in the cross-fire. According to Mr de Bruyn, the department is bound by the decision of the tribal authority.

However, after meeting the chief on Wednesday, Mr de Bruyn told the Sunday Tribune the school would not be built until the dispute had

been settled. He could not give any details but said an attempt was being made to site the school to everyone's satisfaction.

These moves follow representation by the Mandlazini combined Schools Parents committee to Chief Mthiyane, the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Department of Education and Training to site the school half way between themselves and the Chief's kraal.

They argue that their school serves more pupils than any of the other three primary schools in the area which is more densely populated than other areas. For these children to get to the site where the chief wants the school would involve a 12-kilometre, two-and-a-half-hour walk across a river and through a deserted stretch of land which, they claim, harbours criminals.

About two weeks ago the women noticed that the site preferred by the chief had been levelled and building materials deposited there. The women decided to see the chief.

"About 54 women went to his kraal. He would not listen to us and chased us away. He said the children must go to the school near his kraal," said Mrs Victoria Magubane, mother of three. "That's when we decided to see the commissioner."

On Monday, the others caught a bus to Empangeni and marched on the commissioner's offices.

He told them the site had been chosen by the tribal authority. The Mandlazini School Committee had not attended the meeting when the site was chosen.

The women told him they had not been informed of the meeting.

Mr de Bruyn then said he would meet with the chief on Wednesday "and see if I can do something for you".

While they were talking, their children left their desks and marched to the chief's kraal.

# Banning of 21 organisations is remembered

Star 19/10/81

11A

Four years ago today the biggest and most drastic crackdown ever on black opposition left 18 organisations and three publications banned out of existence.

Scores of government critics were detained or restricted in a security police sweep which sent shockwaves across the country and was condemned by both the English and Afrikaans press.

It came shortly after the death in detention of black consciousness leader Steve Biko and provoked widespread international protest.

Victims of the government crackdown included:

Black newspapers The World and Weekend World and the politico-religious publication Pro Veritate were banned.

The World's editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, was arrested and held for almost five months.

Dr Nihato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto

Committee of Ten and five other committee members were arrested in a pre-dawn swoop. They were among 42 black leaders detained.

Mr Donald Woods, controversial editor of the Daily Dispatch, was banned. He later fled the country.

Banning orders were served on five members of the Christian Institute, including Dr Beyers Naude, the Rev Theo Kotze and the Rev David Russell.

Eighteen organisations were banned, including the Black People's Convention, the Black Women's Federation, the Christian Institute of South Africa, the South African Students' Movement, the South African Students' Organisation, the Soweto Students' Representative Council, the Black Community Programmes Ltd and the Union of Black Journalists.

The Minister of Justice at the time, Mr Jimmy Kruger, accused the organisations and publications concerned of attempting to engineer a confrontation between white and black.

Mr Kruger has since retired, those arrested have been freed, but many of those banned on that day are still silenced.

At the weekend blacks throughout the country commemorated the clampdown which wiped out many of their organisations on that black Wednesday in 1977.



# SAIC to 'continue the anti-apartheid fight'

By GERALD REILLY

THE newly-elected South African Indian Council would not be a stooge body as it would continue the unremitting fight against the Government's apartheid policy, a member of the SAIC executive, Mr I F H Mayet, said yesterday.

He was commenting on the powerful opposition to the council from the Anti-South African Indian Council Committee, and particularly from younger Indians throughout the country.

The council elections will take place on November 4.

Those who claimed the council would be a Government-collaborating institution — a compliant stooge body — were ignoring the record of those who would serve on it.

From the platform created by the council Indian leaders would have the opportunity of highlighting the grievances of the Indian community.

But if the new dispensation which was expected to emerge next year from the investigations of the President's Council, was apartheid dressed up in a different garb members of the council would have to reconsider their positions.

Mr Mayet said it would be naive and foolish to ignore the fact that most young Indians were totally opposed to any Government-created institution.

He appealed to the youth to wait and see what the new dispensation had to offer the Indian community before making a final judgment

## Mayet asks opponents to fight the election

Mr Mayet said the new council would have won overriding objectives — full citizenship status for Indians, with equal representation in one central parliament.

The fight against discriminatory legislation such as the Group Areas Act and other legislation which entrenched the under-privileged status of all black people, would be continued without compromise and with increasing intensity.

Mr Mayet appealed to the anti-SAIC groups to withdraw their opposition to the council and nominate candidates.

### Protests

"Even in the old partly-elected council we registered continual protests against the apartheid policy and this will continue with greater force because we will be a representative body."

**ASK NOT**

# for whom the paper's banned

Sowetan 19/10/81

327

11A

IT IS four years today since the two black newspapers, The World and Weekend World, were banned.

By pure coincidence, a somewhat unsettling book by self-confessed former Boss spy and journalist, Gordon Winter, is being published.

An interesting item in the book, apart from a score of other hair-rising disclosures, is the reason Winter gives why the two newspapers were banned.

We hold no grief for Gordon Winter and whatever reasons he had to make him come "clean" certainly leaves a bad taste in the mouth. However he claims the papers were banned because of a tutorial Weekend World ran which was compiled by Sacched.

It was on the Russian Revolution and Boss, according to Winter, was convinced this was a cunning plot to teach Soweto children how to mount an uprising, Communist style.

Mr Jimmy Kruger, the then Minister of Justice, was convinced that certain tapes made available to him had been used as part of the lecture notes in Weekend World. This was not so.

According to Winter, Kruger had listened to tapes on a similar subject which had been received from Sacched. These tapes, which were indeed highly emotional and suspicious, were later discarded by the people at Sacched, who changed the lecture notes.

There's nothing original in that view, although Winter's credentials are not exactly impeccable, to say the least.

However the banning of World and Weekend World set a shattering precedent, for one has the feeling the Government is now not at all apprehensive about banning newspapers.

A typical example was the threatened ban on Post last year. Thus the people of South Africa should be aware that as soon as they allow their Government to do such extraordinary things, they are giving them latitude to go right ahead in their draconian ways.

Things are getting most uncomfortable for whites. All along, only a few of them were roped into the web of bannings and detentions.

Dr Piet Koornhof must be feeling most uncomfortable that this kind of net is drawing closer around people related to lawmakers like him. The detention of his niece should be seen in this light.

The fault is not in the stars, but in those people who keep quiet when the rulers become particularly harsh. Very soon they will not know where to stop and all South Africans are going to feel the pain of such atrocious legislations.

# THE DAY THE COPS CAME

By  
**AGGREY  
KLAASTE**

OCTOBER 1977.  
The pervasive air of gloom, distress and disaster still hung over the country. A hangover from June 16 the previous year. There had been a series of traumas but worse was to come.

The death of Steve Biko can fittingly be called the death-knell to the rise of black consciousness. As if this was the harbinger to this sad demise, the Government used the clenched fist and struck a solid blow at most BC organisations and its leaders.

And just to add to the mixture of gloom and acute anger, Bophuthatswana got its badly battered independence.

There must be truth in the aphorism that it never rains but it pours. Everything seemed to be happening at a bewildering speed and intensity. Not only that, the more things that spun themselves into history the fiercer the tempo, the more dramatic the effect.

October 19, 1977, was part of this climatic continuum.

Too much has been written and said about the sudden knock of the police at doors at dawn. But some of us had to experience the thrill of that experience. And it was fearful.

After the detention order was read we had a bit of respite. Section 10 did not seem as bad as Section Six. To add to our relief we were driven to the homes of other people and it really looked like this was going to be some party.

We were taken to the home of Hlaku Rachidi, leader of the Black Peoples' Convention. We seemed to be in good company. We were somewhat dismayed by his nonchalance.

He actually packed a bag and kissed his wife goodbye at the gate. It was almost as if he was going on holiday and even the police entered the spirit by joking and laughing with the guy



OCTOBER 19, 1977: Editor of the banned World Mr Percy Qoboza being escorted by Security Police into detention on that fateful day.

Percy Qoboza, was not yet among those detained. But they brought him later to Modder B. It seemed like the clean sweep.

Among the faces we knew at John Vorster were Dr Nthato Motlana, Mr L M Mathabathe, Mr L Mosala, Aubrey Mokoena, Sedupe Ramokgopa, Hlaku, Thandisizwe Mazibuko, Jarius Kgo-kong, George Wauchope and a whole brace of political stars.

The Government had in one fell swoop banned 18 BC organisations, most of their leaders and two newspapers.

It was a rattling experience. It had a lot of people completely helpless for some time. It was also most dramatic, even if the effect was perhaps what had been intended by the powers that be.

Soon reaction burst like the side of the Vaal Dam.

The whole world echoed with the dismay of it all. They had really done the most incredible and it seemed the most unforgivable. But these things pall with time.

On the surface it seemed the most effective way of stemming dissent. The vacuum left by the bannings of organisations and leaders put on "ice" was felt across the land. The effects have their ripples up to this day.

The Committee of Ten got a blow it has never survived. The BCP and BPC suffered a mortal blow, and those who survived are still licking their wounds.

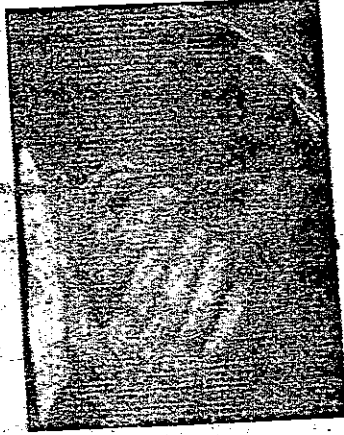
The reverberations, the physical ripples can still be felt to this day.

But you cannot ban, detain or even kill an idea. The idea promoted by Steve Biko and BC organisations may be shaken but it is still felt today.

# Inkatha wants action on rent hike

Sowetan 19/10/81

By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE



THE Orlando East branch of Inkatha has decided to meet Wrab chairman John Knoetze and the Soweto Council executive to resolve the recent R8 rent increase issue.

Mr Ambition Brown, the branch general secretary, told a meeting at Orlando DOCC yesterday that the new increases in rents is rubbing the sore instead of healing it, because it came at a time when people were still gasping for recovery in

their arrears from high rents and electricity charges.

He said should their recommendations to rescind the increases not be met by the authorities, Inkatha plans to stage three national days of prayer, to be observed by all Soweto residents and sympathisers all over.

Among the pleas and recommendations to be directed to the Council, Wrab and the Department of Co-operation and Development are:

- That other means be

sought to balance the books of Wrab and the council.

• That the Council and Wrab should intervene on behalf of the residents to the Government to subsidise the loss of R1.5 million until such time the machinery is able to run on its own.

• That Dr Piet Koornhof, as citizen number one of Soweto, who was honoured and granted the freedom of the area, rescue the situation as it is sinking day and night from bad to worse.

• Above all, that all Soweto councillors resign in

protest at the gross irregularity and misunderstanding that has been projected among the authorities in their application for the undesirable and unacceptable rent increase.

## Meeting tonight

A MASS meeting has been called for tonight to discuss the rent issue.

The meeting, at St Michael's Catholic Church in Zone 2, Meadowlands, has been organised by the Women's Federation of South Africa.

An executive member of the federation, Miss Daisy Khorombi, said the meeting would also discuss contraceptives and Black Day.

"We have approached speakers from various organisations, and if we can't find the time to discuss all the issues concerned, we will call another meeting to round off the agenda," Miss Khorombi said.

The meeting is to start at 8.30 pm.

**WORRIED:** Soweto "Citizen Number One" Piet Koornhof will be asked to resolve the situation.

# Call to boycott 'dummy' link businesses

ARGUS 20-10-81 (11A) 522  
A CALL to boycott businesses belonging to members of 'dummy' institutions such as the community councils was made in Guguletu last night at a meeting to commemorate the October 1977 mass bannings.

In that year 70 people were detained, two news-

papers — the World and the Weekend World — 18 organisations and a number of people were banned.

Last night's meeting, which was organised by the Western Cape branch of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), was held at the Roman Catho-

lic Church Hall in Guguletu.

The 100 people who attended the meeting — mainly youths — were asked to analyse and assess the South African political situation according to their own view and to give suggestions on what should be done.

The Urban Foundation, the President's Council, the South African Indian Council (SAIC), the community councils, bantustans were seen as 'dummy' institutions created by the Government or with the aid of the Government in order to perpetrate the Government's policy of unity in diversity.

One speaker said: "To prove that the Urban Foundation is an extension of the Government, it failed to provide houses for the so called Nyanga squatters although it claims to specialise in this field."

He said that the purpose of the Urban Foundation was to create a middle class society in the black community thereby causing divisions.

Another speaker said that it was now clear ever to the people who supported the independence of Transkei that that country's independence was not a genuine one.

He said that this was so because when the people of that country came to Nyanga they were treated as squatters and not as refugees from an independent country.

Also discussed at last night's meeting were the pending SAIC elections and the independence of Ciskei.

A member of the Thornhill Residents' Association told the meeting that they were already organising the boycott of the SAIC elections.

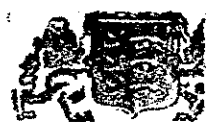
She appealed for the support of a rally to be held at the Athlone Civic Centre on November 1 in support of a boycott of the SAIC elections.

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# Boycott spreads but tycoon holds out

Sowetan  
20/10/81  
REPORTER

THE boycott of Wilson-Rowntree products is spreading, with about 200 Kattlehong traders being the latest to join in the action.

They decided at a meeting last week to remove from their shelves all products from the East London company which dismissed 500 workers who went on strike earlier this year.

But Soweto tycoon, Mr

Ephraim Tshabalala has refused to heed the boycott call, saying he will not do so unless union leaders contact him personally.

"I won't boycott until these leaders have approached me so that we can talk," he said. "In any case I'm not even aware we're supposed to boycott Rowntree products," Mr Tshabalala added, saying he had not seen Press reports about the boycott.

The call for the boycott in the Soweto area came from Mr Veli Kraai, chairman of the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Mr Tshabalala's stand was

criticised by Mr Sphiwe Thusi, a member of the Support Committee which helps maintain the dismissed workers.

"It is regrettable that Mr Tshabalala has decided to be a blind businessman who refused to align himself with the suffering masses," said Mr Thusi.

Mr Thusi said it was not necessary for his support committee or other leaders to approach Mr Tshabalala personally to ask him to join the boycott.

"He should have attended the Chamber of Commerce meeting in order to know that

he should boycott. My committee talks only to organisations and not to individuals," Mr Thusi said.

Mr Tshabalala said he was no longer a member of the Chamber, but he was prepared to talk to them at any time.

In Kattlehong, the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce there, Mr Moleke Namane, said yesterday: "We have decided not to sell these products any more until the company decided to reinstate the 500 workers. My colleagues have promised to help them by removing the products from their shelves.



NO LIAISON, NO BOYCOTT: Mr Ephraim Tshabalala.

# Stay out of black man's fight, white liberals told

sta 20/10/78 11A

By Themba Khumalo

Black consciousness leaders last night criticised white liberals' participation in the black man's struggle, alleging their involvement was not honest.

The accusation was levelled at a service convened by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) to commemorate October 19, 1977, when 18 political organisations and

two newspapers were banned by the Government.

The service was held at the Swiss Mission Church, Chiawelo.

The publicity secretary of Azapo, Mr George Wauchope, said white workers kept the National Party in power and that the "5 percent white democrats" would fail to bring about radical change in South Africa.

"The only way of bringing about change in this country is through genuine commitment, mass participation and mass action by blacks only," Mr Wauchope said.

Mr Wauchope appealed to the Indian community to boycott next month's South African Indian Council elections.

If Indians participated in these elections they would be voting for "enforced ethnic divisions into various races in South Africa."

This would result in loss of citizenship as was threatened by Ciskean independence in December, said Mr Wauchope.

A representative from the Azanian National Youth Union (Azanyu) criticised black youths for ignorance of relevant political issues.

# BC's importance reiterated

Sasolau  
20/10/87

AZANIA is for the black masses and blacks cannot allow themselves to be oppressed by a minority.

This was said in Kwa-Thema, Springs, by Mr Mvimbi Fokazi, national president of the Azanian Students Movement, at a weekend service to commemorate the 1977 Black Wednesday when 18 organisations and three papers were banned.

"This is a black man's country and we cannot allow a situation where we are oppressed by a minority," Mr Mfokazi said. "A black man must stand for his rights, be-

## By MZIKAYISE EDOM

cause there is nobody who is going to free us."

Mr Duke More, the secretary for health for Azapo and former chairman of the KwaThema branch of Azapo, said black consciousness meant group pride and determination by black people in South Africa to rise together from the deathbed of oppression and exploitation.

"Ours is a struggle for realisation of the human

world and we have nothing to lose but the burden of oppression," he said.

Mr More also said the concept of black consciousness implied the awareness by the black people of the power they wield as a group, both economically and politically, hence group cohesion and solidarity were important elements of that ideology.

The service was punctuated by frequent shouts of "Amandla" and the singing of freedom songs.



Last week The Star published the views of anti-SAIC and pro-SAIC spokesmen on the South African Indian Council elections which take place on November 4.

Today YUSSUF NAZEER presents the views common to some major Islamic organisations who are against the elections.

These organisations include the Islamic Council of South Africa, the Jamiatul Ulama (Council of theologians), Muslim Youth Movement and the Muslim Students' Association which has branches on all university campuses.

# Muslim bodies quote Koran against SAIC poll

*Star 20/10/81* (BJA) (11A)

Significant South African Islamic organisations oppose the SAIC elections, basing their views on the teachings of the Koran and those of the Prophet Mohammed.

Here is a summary of their joint statement. God has revealed through his scriptures the divine laws of justice and compassion which man must institute among his kind.

Men are equal in God's judgment on the basis of their right conduct and peaceful behaviour alone and not on the basis of race and colour superiority.

All men are born free and no men have been given a mandate by the Creator of men to enslave, discriminate against and oppress their fellow-men with man-made laws motivated by racial and material selfishness. This is a transgression of divine law.

In all revealed scripture, God categorically rejects racial discrimination and oppression. He also rejects the judgment of men by the false material values of wealth, status, lineage, position and power.

Discrimination on the basis of race and colour through oppressive man-made laws is an evil.

"Apartheid, with its discrimination and oppression ramifications in the form of the Race Classification Act, Group Areas Act, Mixed Marriages Act, permit and pass laws for 'non-whites' is an evil," the joint statement goes on.

"The SAIC has been born out of the evils of apartheid and is providing a channel through which the Indian people can be politically dominated, economically exploited and

kept rooted in separate amenities and other inferior provisions.

"Those who would elect the SAIC into being with its inferior and powerless status and those who would serve on it would be collaborating with the racially discriminating oppressor to further the ends of apartheid.

"No self-respecting Muslim follower of the divine revelation, the Koran which categorically rejects racial discrimination and oppression, would cast a vote in or serve on this apartheid SAIC.

"For the acceptance of the SAIC implies approval of the racist and universally condemned policies of this Government which are solely responsible for the uprooting and displacement of thousands of humans from 'white areas' to limited and confined group areas.

"The acceptance of the SAIC implies the approval of a racist Government's apartheid policies which took away Indian names and businesses in Pageview and Vereeniging and in scores of other areas and kicked people out of there by enforced man-made immoral laws.

"We reject this sham 'democracy' which provides protection and privileges for the minority at the expense of the majority."

(Report by Y. Nazeeer of 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)

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JUN

# SAIC part of plan to 'divide and rule' 114

Staff Reporter

ORGANIZATIONS such as the South African Indian Council (SAIC) were "part of a colossal plan to divide and rule the oppressed people", Mrs Nombulelo Melane, former vice-president of the Azanian Peoples' Organization (Azapo), said last night.

She was speaking during a group discussion to mark the government's mass bannings and detentions on October 19, 1977. The meeting, which was attended by about 80 people, was held in St Gabriel's Church in Guguletu.

Mrs Melane said the proposed SAIC election in November was "not only an Indian affair".

"The government is trying to impose the South African Indian Council on people who are registered 'Indian' in terms of its laws. It is trying to do the same with the community councils in the townships. But we are one people and we reject these puppet bodies completely," she said.

A member of the Thornhill Residents' Association, Miss D Omar, said: "We reject the South African Indian Council. We reject all apartheid-inspired separate solutions, because there are no separate solutions. We are one people."

## Collaborators

"History illustrates the fate of collaborators, such as those collaborators who argue for apartheid. But we will not take part in our destruction as a people."

An anti-SAIC co-ordinating committee has been formed in the Western Cape to co-ordinate the activities of organizations opposing the SAIC elections.

Sketching the background to the government's crack-down in 1977, the Rev Simon Dyakala said: "These organizations were interpreted by the oppressor as bodies that were causing civil disorder. But, because they were ours, these organizations planned and strategized for what we as black people wanted. We want to plan the future of our country — with foreigners, if they wish to. But we are not prepared to have it done for us."

C.T. 20/10/87  
87 113

# Compra workshop on civil rights postponed

Staff Reporter

THE Combined Mitchells Plain Residents' Association (Compra) last night postponed a civil rights workshop which was to have been held in the Westridge Civic Centre.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, and the secretary of Compra, Mr Eddie Kai, were to have addressed the workshop.

Mr Kai said last night that he had been informed that Dr Slabbert had developed an eye ailment and could not attend.

"In the light of the fact that he was the star man, we decided to postpone the workshop. But the idea will

be pursued in the near future," he said.

Dr Slabbert said he had developed an "unexpected eye infection" at the weekend.

"But I didn't think that everything depended on me. As far as I know, they had at least two more speakers," he said.

Mr Kai said Dr Edgar Maurice, former principal of Harold Cressy High School, and Professor Jakes Gerwel of the University of the Western Cape, had also been approached to address the workshop. Dr Maurice had been unable to attend on medical advice and Professor Gerwel had been expressed misgivings about speaking as an academic.

# Powerful Star 22/10/87 plea for peaceful change

By Craig Charney

A powerful plea for non-violent change was made at an Anti-SA Indian Council meeting last night by the daughter of veteran anti-apartheid protester Mr Nana Sita.

Miss Mamibel Sita told about 600 people in Actonville, Benoni, that powerless bodies like the council would stall change, not produce it.

Only genuine negotiations could avert destructive violence in South Africa.

"The greatest threat facing South Africa is the threat of violence," said Miss Sita.

The reasons for this were inequality, selfishness and privilege.

"When a selfish people try to deny basic human rights to another group of human beings then an uprising must come at some point or other.

## DANGER

"The danger point has been reached. Everyone says that with their arms and ammunition they will crush it

"But even if they crush it they will be the losers.

"My advice to the people of violence — the rulers of this country as well as the oppressed people — is to throw away your guns and meet around the conference table."

## BOYCOTT

Dr Ismail Cachalia, vice-chairman of the Anti-SAIC Committee, told the meeting that the Government, not his group, was opposed to true dialogue.

Dr Ram Salojee, the second Anti-SAIC vice-chairman, called for a boycott of the Indian Council election on the grounds that "the SAIC limits our potential and vision of a true South Africanism.

"It wants us to make mayors, Presidents and Prime Ministers of our little ghettos.

"It makes us think we can only contribute to South Africa within the context of the Indian group."

A resolution calling for a boycott of the poll was unanimously adopted.





**DR MOTLANA: Money collectors do not represent the Committee of Ten.**

handed them the money reluctantly so that they could go away.

She also noticed they had a list in which a number of shop names they had already visited were written with amounts next to them. At her shop, she said, the youths claimed to have been sent by Mr George Wauchope, the publicity secretary of

Azapo.

Major Paddy Mazibuko, public relations officer of Soweto police, said yesterday the matter had not been reported.

"If anyone goes about collecting money without a letter from the Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the area, he is committing an offence," he said.

# Rent strategy to be devised

*Sawela 22/10/81*

By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE

A RENT meeting held in Meadowlands this week decided that all branches of the Soweto Civic Association together with other concerned organisations employ better methods and devise effective strategies to fight the rent issue.

The meeting called by the Women's Federation of South Africa and attended by about 100 residents expressed a strong feeling that no proper organisation has been done so far to tackle the increases and warned that unless firmer decisions were taken now and in the future, the battle would be lost.

It passed three resolutions in which it said the people of Meadowlands could not afford the R8 rent increase and therefore decide that:

• Residents together with those of Greater Soweto

organise a house-to-house system to mobilise and consciencise people against the undesired and unacceptable increases;

- Special committees be formed to assist in organising residents at local level;
- People be informed to use all other methods that would put a stop to the increases.

During the meeting speaker said there were just too many organisations trying to fight the issue individually which resulted in the present reigning confusion.

He called on a determined move to fight this "ever continuing monster" which, if tackled on a united front, could be definitely defeated.

An elderly lady criticised residents, particularly women who she said were fond of mourning about the increases but failed to attend meetings even if they are informed well ahead of time.

# Rent fund cons shops

Sowetan  
22/10/69  
11A 115 122

**SOWETO shopkeepers are warned against people going around the township appealing for funds claiming they are to be used to fight the rent increases.**

Dr Nathato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said yesterday it has come to his attention that some youths have approached a number of traders purporting to be sent by him to collect money in the name of his organisation.

"I want to warn shopkeepers that these people are criminals using illegal methods. The Committee of Ten does not work in that fashion," the doctor said.

At least two shopkeepers which **The SOWETAN** learnt were visited by these youths on Monday. Mrs Sally Motlana of Sizwe Stores, Mofolo, and Mrs M Nhlapo of White City Jabavu, said yesterday they believed these people were conmen who were taking advantage of the

**By NKOPANE MAKOBANE**

prevailing situation.

Mrs Motlana said after the youths told her that they were collecting money for rent she suggested that they approach Dr Motlana personally because he was the one who could do a contribution on behalf of the store.

"After they had walked out I immediately got in touch with a number of Committee of Ten members who said they knew nothing about the fund raising. I also think these youths were cashing in on the fact that it was the black day," she said.

Mrs Nhlapo said she gave them R5 for fear that they may be people checking whether her shop was closed as had been requested. She said she

# Council says no to anti-election posters

NM

22/10/81

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11A

27

## Natal Indian Congress asks for legal opinion on ruling

By NAGOOR BISSETTY

THE Natal Indian Congress campaign to discourage Indians from taking part in next month's first South African Indian Council elections suffered a setback yesterday when the Durban City Council officially refused permission to put up anti-SAIC posters in public places.

Town Clerk Gordon Haygarth said the City Engineer's Department had rejected the congress's application for permission because the department felt the Anti-SAIC Committee's posters did not meet the requirements of the relevant bylaw concerning election poster advertising.

He said legal opinion was that an election poster must have as its object the furthering of an activity — in this case voting for the Indian Council —

and because the congress's posters would not do this they could not be allowed on municipal property. The posters call on voters not to vote for the Indian Council.

Mr Yunus Mohammed, a spokesman for the congress, said it did not agree with the city council's interpretation of the bylaw and had asked its lawyers to seek counsel's opinion.

Meanwhile, with only 14 days to go for the controversial November 4 polling, canvassing by supporters of the Indian Council as well as by its opposition is livening up with more door-to-door visits to homes of registered voters and delivery of thousands of pro- and anti-election pamphlets in voters' postboxes.

Like the legendary *Oliver Twist*, Indians should take what they get in the

way of political gains and ask for more, says a candidate in his manifesto.

In an obvious reference to the congress's stand, he says 'all or nothing' political demands are not the answer to the community's political aspirations, and Indian politicians would do well to pursue demands for equal rights and opportunities after consolidating achievements.

Another candidate says he 'firmly undertakes' to strive for the repeal of all discriminatory legislation, including the Group Areas Act, while another candidate says in his manifesto he should be voted into office because his name is a household word in the area where he lives.

'Vote for the man with the human touch,' says a candidate's manifesto

while another candidate declares that a vote for him will not only be a vote against apartheid but also for direct say in Parliament and improved living conditions.

While most candidates claim in their manifestos that they are 'dynamic personalities' and deserve to be elected, one emphasises that he is a friend of the poor and used to help parents in the early days to register their babies by post.

A young and ambitious candidate says in his manifesto that if he were elected he will not only leave no stone unturned in his desire to bring about a better South Africa but will also use his dynamism and integrity to fuel his efforts to greater heights to overcome apparently insurmountable (political) hurdles.



SABC to  
Sta 2/2/1971  
air Indian  
Council row

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The row over participation in the first elections for the South African Indian Council enters a new phase next Wednesday when it will be discussed on SATV's magazine programme, "Midweek."

The chairman of the Anti-SAIC committee, Mr M J Naidoo, and his deputy, Dr Jerry Coovadia, will take part while the leader of the Democratic Party, Mr J B Patel, and the chairman of the SAIC, Mr A Rajbansi, who is running as an independent, have also accepted invitations to participate.

It is not known whether the leader of the National Federal Party, Mr Abdool Hack Seedat, will join the debate.

**COSAS**

# Warns of bogus beggars

MAMELODI traders have been warned to ignore a bogus group of youths asking for donations in the name of the Congress of South African Students' (Cosas) local branch.

The warning was issued by the executive members of Cosas' Mamelodi branch invited yesterday to address the Mamelodi Chamber of Commerce and Industries monthly meeting.

Mr Alfred Kganare, chairman of the branch, also confirmed that the organisation had called for traders to remove the products of Wilson Rowntree's from their shelves effectively as from last month.

But, he said, his organisation did not pressurise traders to do so and it did not ask for any donations from them to aid striking workers.

Mr Kganare said the group which asked for such funds were in fact "robbers robbing our parents of their hard earned money".

He explained to the traders that the boycott of the sweets company followed the sacking of about 500 workers of the company's Port Elizabeth branch who had gone on strike.

He said Cosas was touched by the sacking earlier this year because most of the 500 employees now out of jobs had children at school.

Pamphlets calling for the boycott of the company's products have recently been circulated around Pretoria and parts of the Reef.

In Atteridgeville and Mamelodi traders had already removed such products from their shelves in response to the call.

Mr P Monoa, chairman of the Mamelodi Chamber of Commerce, told the meeting held at the local community centre that local traders felt intimidated by varying calls to boycott.

The student body and traders' organisation agreed that future dealings would have to be handled through proper channels.

Mr Lucas Molekwa, organiser of Cosas, told traders that among the objectives of Cosas was that the body should strive to improve relations among students, teachers and members of the community.

# The 10 enter Bara X-ray row

*Soweto 22/10/81*  
THE Committee of Ten and the Soweto Civic Association have now entered the row over the radiographic crisis at Baragwanath Hospital, describing the situation there as "scandalous."

No positive action was seen from the hospital authorities by last night as the situation continued to decline towards total breakdown point, with doctors threatening action and calling for an immediate redress.

The hospital administra-

*(S)* *(S)* *(16A)*  
tion continued to refuse to comment on the crisis yesterday while at head office — the Department of Hospital Service in Pretoria — Dr H Grove and his assistants were said to be at a conference and would not be available until next week.

The radiography crisis was aggravated last week when the authorities ordered the closure of yet another X-ray service to patients. X-ray investigations for infertility problems — a test method used to scan the uterus of women with pregnancy problems called the

Hysterosalpingogram — were discontinued at the hospital on Thursday last week.

This came just four weeks after the closure of the X-ray department to patients from Mondays to Thursdays between 11 pm and 8 am. Doctors there said they feared more radiographic services would be closed down if the situation was not redressed immediately.

The breakdown in radiography services follows the mass resignation of supplementary radiographers at the hospital because of dissatisfaction

with working conditions and salary scales four months ago.

Dr Nthato Motlana, speaking for the Committee of Ten and the Civic Association, said the crisis would be discussed at a meeting to be held on Sunday and a decision for action would be taken. "It is scandalous for the hospital administration to close medical investigations to patients," he said.

"We as residents of Soweto want to protest in the strongest terms possible at this inhuman, heartless behaviour by the administration of the hospital."



CRISIS: Dr Motlana.

# Why I'm standing for the Indian Council

C. Head 29/10/87 11A

SIR, — I know that my decision to stand in this election may not be very popular with a certain section of people, but this does not mean that my decision is not right. As pragmatist and realist, I believe that we should make the best possible use of every opportunity that presents itself to obtain peaceful political change in the Republic.



This is where I differ with certain elements in the total non-white political spectrum because I know that boycotts and negative confrontation will not solve any problems for anybody. People who believe otherwise must realise and admit that violence is the natural result of boycotts and confrontation. To say that you believe in boycotts and confrontation is to say that you believe in and advocate violence as the best way of achieving change. This, in turn, demands that you stop pretending and start doing that which you profess to believe. If you cannot do this, then you are a political fraud.

Change must come. I agree with this entirely. But we must concern ourselves with the shape and direction of that change. If we do not, then we would be guilty of abandoning our responsibility towards future genera-

tions. In other words, we must make optimum use of all available instruments to influence the shape and direction of political change.

This can only be done by people who are prepared to do so; by people who can view the present and the future of our people in a realistic and pragmatic manner. I am prepared to talk to the devil himself if I know and believe that I can achieve something for our sons and daughters. This can never be done by standing on the side-lines and adopting a boycott stance.

I see the SAIC as one of the steps along the road to political parity and social justice. If we do not make use of this instrument, then we are, in fact, dealing ourselves out of the political debate and abandoning our right to make a meaningful contribution towards the future well-being of this country and its people.

I share the same ideals as the boycotters. I want the same things for my children that the negativists want for theirs. But sitting on the sidelines and boycotting will never achieve those things.

I am prepared to make use of the SAIC — with all its limitations — to try to achieve this. And I am more than willing to share the fruit of such labour with those who now condemn me.

Without the SAIC, where would we state our case? Who would speak for us? And most important of all, who would they speak to? Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said it the other day — that every opportunity that presents itself should be used to serve the interests of the people.

The real possibility is that the SAIC can be used to do just this; that it can and will be used — by people like myself — as a lever to influence the shape of change.

C. E. GAFFOOR

# Eastridge demands granted after protests

C Herald  
24/10/87

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~~1/2~~  
1/2

**RESIDENTS** of Mitchells Plain's Eastridge rental suburb — intent on finding an early solution to the school crisis in the area — joined forces with a delegation of Tafelsig residents to complain to the Administration of Coloured Affairs and the Cape Town City Council.

After stating their grievances to Mr A Brinkhuis, the Administration's Regional Representative in Wynberg, the residents of Eastridge were promised buses to take their children to schools in the area and were also promised that those children presently not at school, would be accommodated at two schools in Mitchells Plain.

The residents demanded that the Council provide houses to be used as a day hospital and a community centre when they spoke to Mr D Mabin, the council's assistant engineer (housing) and Mr G Hofmeyer, an assistant town clerk.

#### PROMISED

The residents were promised two houses for a community centre and creche, but their demand for a day hospital could not be met.

They were told that the Council could only provide a clinic. The provision of day hospitals was the duty of the Provincial Administration.

The residents of Tafelsig recently had similar demands met by the authorities after a protest.

In a memorandum handed to council officials, the residents outlined their grievances. It read:

- There are 269 children of school-going age in the area;
- Of these, 63, are not attending school because of financial reasons and the lack of accommodation in Mitchells Plain;
- 151 travel to schools outside Mitchells Plain

and 55 attend schools in Mitchells Plain:

- 56 are due to start school next year.

A petition drawn up by the Eastridge Residents' Committee to demand better facilities, was signed by more than 300 people.

#### EMOTIONAL

The memorandum, signed by the secretary, Mr T Hoskings, said: 'The problems the people of Mitchells Plain are experiencing are not only of a financial nature, but are also causing psychological and emotional stress.

'The risk involved in travelling by train, especially for our little children, is a matter of grave concern to us.'

Mrs Amardien Klopers's five children have to walk to the Town Centre for a bus to Rocklands and then hitch a lift to school from there.

'Every morning when my children go to school, I start worrying whether they will get home safely in the afternoon,' she said.

Her children attend school in Strandfontein Village.

#### LUCKY

Mrs Lena Serelina is one of the lucky ones. After having paid R65 for people to look after her three children in Retreat, previously, she has succeeded in finding place for her children at a school in Woodlands.

'However, it is still expensive for them to travel to school every day,' she said.

# SAIC C. Herald poll 24/10/87 faces echo of 1955

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 2000 people unanimously passed a resolution at an anti-South African Indian Council meeting at Ghandi Hall last week endorsing the demands set out in the Freedom Charter.

'No Government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people,' said executive member of the anti-SAIC Committee, Mr Nazem Pahad.

'And the Freedom Charter represents the aspirations of all the people of South Africa.'

He described it as a 'living and dynamic document.'

It was adopted in Klipfontein at the congress of the people in 1955 by more than 3000 delegates from throughout the country,' said Mr Pahad.

'These demands still exist today and the Freedom Charter therefore still represents the aspirations of our people. We therefore call for a total rejection of the SAIC.'

## BASIS

Mr Pahad said only a democratic South Africa based on the Freedom Charter was acceptable.

Mr Galeb Cachalia, a member of the anti-SAIC Committee, also came out strongly in support of the Freedom Charter. 'It is the only document which has the mandate of all people irrespective of race or status,' he said.

Mr Cachalia dismissed the SAIC as 'a shameful pretence at representation' and said it was nothing but an extension of apartheid.

The SAIC is unrepresentative, powerless body,' he said. 'The only alternative is true representation for everybody. We want more than crumbs.'

Vice-President of the Anti-SAIC Committee, Dr Rashid Salojee, said acceptance of the SAIC would mean 'Autonomy

'We are interested in total liberation,' said Dr Salojee.

And, he argued, change would not come through the SAIC but through resistance and international pressure.

Dr Salojee said the Anti-SAIC Committee had addressed more than 12000 people in the Eastern and Northern Transvaal. 'At each meeting people have taken a resounding decision not to support the SAIC,' he said.

## NO MEETINGS

Mr Zae Jacob, executive member of the Natal Anti-SAIC Committee and chairman of the Democratic Lawyers Association, said none of the SAIC candidates had yet called a public meeting.

'How can they even begin to represent the people,' he asked.

'You can't build a democracy on a totally undemocratic foundation.'

He said for this reason the SAIC elections would be 'an utterly miserable failure.'

# Thanks for bus effort

C. Heald 24/10/81

THE Federation of Cape Civic Associations is extremely happy at the outcome of the objections to the bus fare increase application by the Tollgate Bus Companies.

The Federation wishes to thank the Attorneys and all those persons that assisted them for all their time, effort and sacrifice put into the case on behalf of the objectors. It is almost sure that without their assistance this suc-

cess may not have been possible.

An important lesson has been learnt arising from the success gained that it was through the united effort of the people most affected that heads could be put together to find the best method of opposing further hardships on the community.

THE FEDERATION OF  
CAPE CIVIC  
ASSOCIATION  
Athlone

**Officials invited to meeting** (12) ~~13~~

*C. Herald 2 4/10/47*  
BONTEHEUWEL residents have invited City Council officials to address them at a mass meeting in the area on Sunday afternoon in a bid to find a solution to the area's maintenance problems.

However, the Director of Housing, Mr H Bloom, and a spokesman for the Town Clerk, Mr H G Heugh, said on Monday that they had not yet received letters inviting them. Bonteheuvel Civic Association secretary Miss Lovetta Bolters said the letters were posted early last week.

Mr Bloom and the assistant town clerk (Housing), Mr G Hofmeyer, said the letters would be dealt with when they were received.

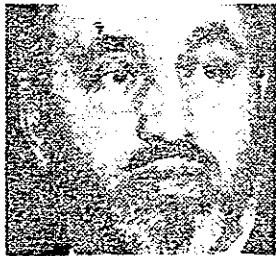
BCA chairman Mr Mark Abrahams said the residents of Bonteheuvel had received letters from the City Council after two recent marches to the local housing office to complain about housing maintenance.

People found their answers unsatisfactory and decided on a mass meeting to which Council would be invited, he said.



# Khan's lawyers demand an apology

16A ~~16A~~ C. Herald 24/10/51



● Mr M (MD) Parker

MR Dawood Khan, chairman of the Western Cape Traders' Association (WCTA), has sent Rolands businessman, Mr Mohamed MD Parker, a lawyer's letter demanding an apology.

The letter refers to selection of candidates for the South African Indian Council elections on November 4.

Mr Gopie Munsook, a

former member of the SAIC, Mr Khan and Mr Parker and three candidates in the election, Mr Gattoor Cassiem, Mr Abdul Ganie Mohamed and Mr Hassan Osman have been involved in a dispute.

Mr Khan said this week that Mr Parker had suggested in statements that he (Mr Khan) attempted to influence people to cast

a vote against Mr Munsook, who is a Hindu.

Mr Khan was alleged to have attended a meeting at Mr Parker's house on September 26 where the three candidates were chosen.

After reports in the weekend papers, Mr Khan said:

'These allegations are untruthful. My political persuasions are well

known. I am against the Government and non-religious.'

Mr Munsook said on Monday: 'If I had stood in this election I would have won hands down. But when I heard that they were trying to use Kolori Muslims against all others to get their candidates, I decided not to have anything to do with these elections.'

'These guys with their sectarianism make the HNP look like angels. People like this divided India and I feel that religion is too sacred to be banded about to get in the SAIC.'

Mr Parker said on Monday that he was sorry at the matter and would comment later.

# You're helping to keep me second-class, Mr Kallicharran

C. Herald 24/10/87

~~11/8~~ 11/8

**MR KALLICHARRAN**  
Efforts to contact you have met with 'I don't know' replies. I am therefore writing to you through the Press and hope you will read this letter or someone will bring it to your notice.

I am a born and bred South African who loves his country like no other but I am denied all basic human rights. I do not have the vote in Parliament so that I am in no position to exercise my right to determine the course of my existence and that applies to 22-million others.

I am told where I can stay and also where I cannot. I am told where my child can be educated and where he cannot: I am told that I can visit the Orange Free State, which is a province of South Africa, for only 24 hours and then I must get out.

Others less fortunate have to carry a document 24 hours a day, seven days a week and produce it to any police officer anytime of the day or night and any number of times. I am told I cannot stay in any convenient hotel unless it has been marked 'International' so that it can admit the voiceless voteless oppressed and 'international' me.

If I am unfortunate and have to be admitted to a hospital, I can only be admitted to a hospital earmarked for a particular racial group.

When I get old and unable to fend for myself and am entitled to a pension I will get a pension equal to a half or a third of what a privileged white gets depending if I am a shade lighter or darker.

If I am thirsty and would like to enjoy a cold

AN open letter to Alvin Kallicharran, West Indies cricketer, from Dr A B Asvat (former president of the Transvaal Cricket Board.

drink sitting like a normal human being anywhere else, I will have to look all over town for a restaurant with a special permit to admit that 'special' me or my likes or the restaurant owner will have to ring a special number in Pretoria and ask for permission to serve me and if the call of nature presses, I will either have to relieve myself against the wall of a bus stop or wet my pants. A train may be empty in the 'white' section and bursting at the seams in the 'black' section, but I will be committing an offence if I dare enter the privileged section and as for buses they are completely separate.

I can go on and fill a book telling you about the inconsistencies and incongruencies of our life in our beloved country. You must have seen a bit of it during your couple of days here unless your hosts show you only what they would like you to see and you are gullible enough to accept what you are shown and simply shrug your shoulders and say well it is no fault of yours and there is nothing you can do about it.

do to assist us in our liberation and that is to stay away from here, refuse to play for and against South Africans and draw attention to our cause in your travels internationally as an international cricketer.

You may argue that

your presence here will advance non-racial or as you call it multi-racial cricket, but we do not see sport in isolation to our daily existence — we see it in its totality.

Yes, there have been changes in the sporting arena and park benches

where formerly we were not allowed to sit, but if that is all we were striving for, then you have a point, but that is your point and not ours.

We strive for a truly non-racial democratic South Africa and until such time that we have

attained it, you and your likes should stay away and we will then extend a special invitation to you with your great cricketing talents to show us this gift of yours that has enthralled millions all over the world.

Yours, Dr A B Asvat.

## SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICANS SHOWS INDIANS' GRASSROOTS REJECTION OF GRAND APARTHEID

THE boycott of the South African Indian Council election on November 4 — the first general election in the council's 17 years — has very little to do with the election itself.

It has developed into a high-powered protest against apartheid in which Black protest groups, including radical trade unions, are also involved.

With a mandate based on the Kliptown Freedom Charter of 1955, the movement is drawing in anti-Government activists of all races, including many who were formerly involved in the old South African Indian Congress.

This has come out clearly during the last 10 days at meetings of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee in the Gandhi Hall, Johannesburg, and in Actonville, Benoni.

There were visible signs of Black involvement, such as frequent shouts of the solidarity (formerly the Black Power) slogan, fists waving in salute, and the singing of "Nkosi Sikelele Afrika".

At all meetings, speakers are introduced with a recital of their "sacrifices for freedom" — banning, detention, imprisonment — and references "our brothers in exile".

"There is no doubt that some of us will be banned before the election," a speaker said at one meeting, and there was a murmur of stoical sympathy through the hall.

Photographs of former leaders of the protest — Chief Albert Luthuli among them — were displayed at meetings, and frequent mention was made of early Congress leaders.

A meeting in Actonville was addressed by Miss Mamibel Sita, daughter of former SAIC congressman Mr Nana Sita, and by Monde Salojee, former Transvaal president of the SAIC.

Speakers at packed anti-SAIC gatherings, held countrywide during the past two months, have repeatedly said the protest will not end with the election but must be seen as an ongoing fight against apartheid.

And they made it clear that although strategy was still being worked out for a long-term attack on apartheid, the lines were being drawn by involving grassroots support from all-race organisations involved in the boycott of the anti-Republic Festival earlier this year.

It was also been made clear that constitutional plans evolved by the President's Council were doomed from the start as far as the anti-SAIC movement was concerned.

This was made clear by the main speaker at one of the meetings, Mr Zakariah Yacoob of Durban.

"Let us make clear to them that this, too, will be rejected: That we see this, too, as a ploy: That we want to participate in a Parliament elected by all the people of South Africa with an equal sharing of land, of resources, of power," he said.

Signs that the protest was aimed at apartheid were plastered on the walls. Placards read: "A vote for the SAIC is a vote for apartheid": "Voetsak" ("Voetsak"): "Timol died 27.10.71 — Don't

# SAIC election is whirlpool of Black protest

By JEAN LE MAY  
Political Reporter

forget": "Don't let them SAIC (psyche) you into voting."

Black trade unionists were at several meetings to urge support for the Wilson-Rowntree boycott, while many young people in the audience wore vivid yellow stickers reading: "We don't eat Wilson-Rowntree."

At the halls where meetings were held young men walked about selling cassettes with "freedom song" recordings at R5 a time.

Chairing last week's meeting in the Gandhi Hall, Johannesburg, Dr Essop Jassat, chairman of the Transvaal anti-SAIC committee, cautioned people against the rumours being spread by SAIC candidates that "you can be fined R200 to R400 for not voting".

"Ignore them — the ballot will be secret, as far we know," he said.

Boos and laughter were the response.

There were three reasons why candidates were standing for election, he went on: They were mentally deficient (laughter), they wanted to be photographed wearing garlands with the Prime Minister and Mr Pik Botha, or they wanted the money.

Mr Naseem Pahad, the movement's PRO, read the Freedom Charter adopted by the Kliptown Congress of People on June 26, 1955.

The atmosphere in the hall was quiet, almost prayerful, as he added: "This living and dynamic document, which some people say is simple and naive, still represents the aspirations of the people."

Mr Ghalib Cachalia — scion of a family which had been in the fore of protest for generations — is a smooth-faced, almost cherubic young man who started his speech apologetically.

"Our youth has been active while many of our

elders have been silent — er, silenced," he said, and a gale of laughter acknowledged the tactful rebuke.

"Those who say 'Yes' to the SAIC must remember that Africans are in a majority in this country, and that those with the longest memory are those who have been most wronged."

Mr Yacoob, who is chairman of the Democratic Lawyers' Congress and a member of the Natal Anti-SAIC Committee, gave a precise analysis of the election issues delivered with the aplomb and in the accents of an Oxford don.

The SAIC was created by the Government to ensure that apartheid was perpetuated, he said.

The Nationalists were well aware that the people wanted a say in the Government — "so they are giving us some sort of share and they hope we will be fooled by it".

"But by participating in it we shall be betraying our African brothers and sisters, our Coloured brothers and sisters," he said.

"The Government say they are working towards a democracy — but they should first ask the people how they want to be represented.

"By participating in their election we shall be participating in a body designed to divide people instead of uniting them.

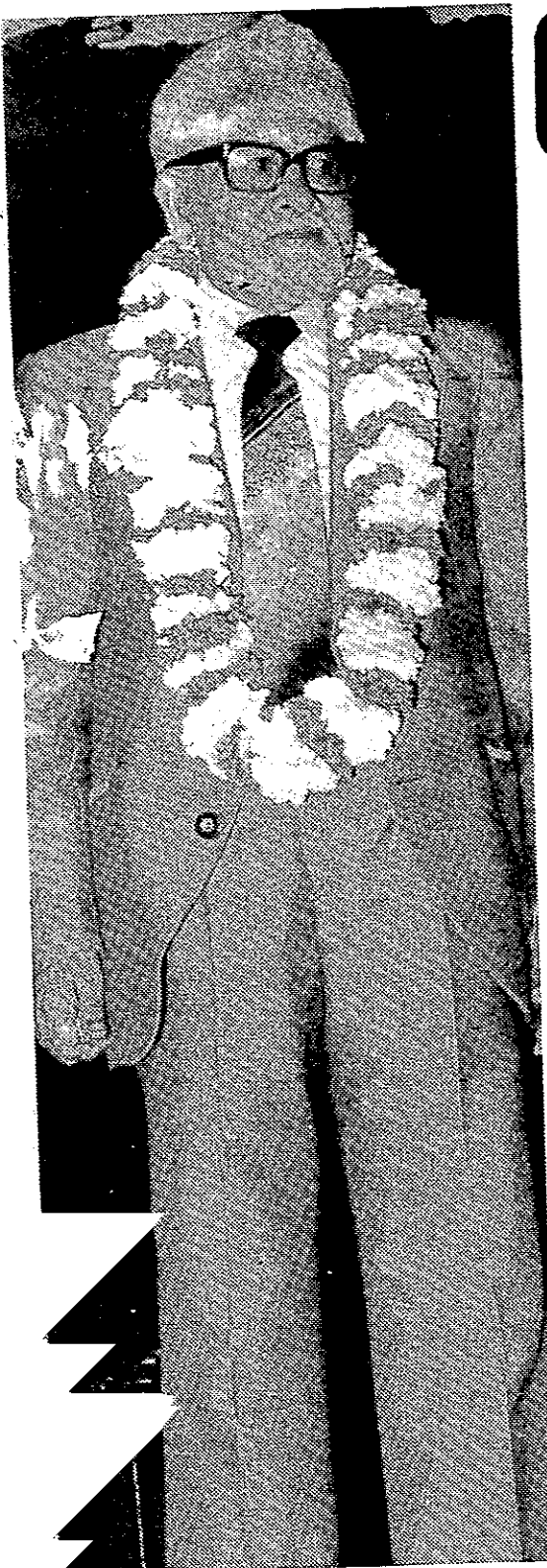
"The next clever thing for them to do, when the Indian and Coloured councils have failed, is to give us a vote in a White, Indian and Coloured Parliament.

"Let us make it clear to them that we shall reject that too."

The 700-strong audience yelled its approval, with shouts and whistles and thunderous stamping of feet.

Mr Yacoob — who is blind — acknowledged the applause with a slight smile.

He listened intently to the reaction of his unseen audience as if he were, at last, hearing the answer to a question he had been asking for a very long time.



Mr Molde Salojee was garlanded after his speech at an anti-SAIC meeting

# Ad angers C. Herald 24/10/81 ~~1A~~ 1A Sacos man

THERE were raised eyebrows when Mr Frank van der Horst, fiery vice-president of the South African Council of Sport (Sacos) was billed to speak — without knowing it — at Mitchells Plain with PFP leader Dr van Zyl Slabbert.

A 'civil rights workshop' scheduled for Monday October 19, was prominently advertised in Cape Herald's Mitchells Plain paper, the Plainsman, last week.

Mr van der Horst was billed as one of the speakers, along with two others from Mitchells Plain (Mr Eddie Kai and Mr Chris Stevens) and the Leader of the Opposition.

But, says Mr van der Horst, the first he knew of it was when he heard about the advert.

#### CONTEMPT

In a Press statement released later, he says: 'I was never approached to speak at the meeting and, in any event, would have

rejected the invitation with contempt.'

His reasons for doing so, he said, were because of the reactionary political outlook of the speakers invited and their opportunistic history of flouting the non-racial ethic and the double Standards Resolution of Sacos.

'The author of the advert is guilty of a malicious attempt at a frame-up to have me associated, against my wishes, with people I regard as sell-outs.'

One of the speakers involved, Mr Chris Stevens, former head of Compra, the Combined Mitchells Plain Residents' Association — is reported as saying someone was supposed to have contacted Mr van der Horst, but did not do so.

And the Editor of Cape Herald, Mr Ted Doman, said the ad had been accepted in good faith.

LATEST: The meeting was cancelled on Monday due to the indisposition of Dr van Zyl Slabbert.

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AT XMAS  
- 1981

A NEW political row is brewing in Britain over plans by radical civic leaders to aid Swapo and ANC terrorist groups with fund raising as part of a wider anti-South African campaign.

The storm... which centres around the very leftwing leader of the Greater London Council, Mr Ken Livingstone... comes amid allegations that Libya's Colonel Gaddafi may be giving cash aid to British politicians on the far left.

As part of his intention to hit the South African economy, London's municipal boss, Mr Livingstone, has directed that the GLC will refuse to do business with any country or firm that has "business connections" with South Africa.

His plans, quoted extensively in the magazine New Africa, brought outraged reaction this week from local Conservative Par-

# Storm over leftwing aid to terrorists

Sunday Times 25/10/81

By DAVID JACKSON: London

ty politicians who have tabled urgent questions on the matter for the next London council meeting on November 3.

But the issue has wider ramifications than the Greater London Council.

Conservative Party MP Mr John Carlisle — a close South Africa watcher — told the Sunday Times that he would consider raising Mr Livingstone's proposed activities in the House of Commons.

He said any move to boycott firms with South African links could put thousands of local jobs at risk.

The Sunday Times was unable to contact Mr Livingstone this week, despite requests

for comment put through his London Press office.

The New Africa interview claimed that in order to get the information required to implement the "complex and wide-ranging" South African goods boycott, Mr Livingstone was requesting the assistance of the ANC and Swapo.

The GLC, he said, was prepared to assist the two terrorist organisations with fund raising "and we intend to do everything we

can to aid the Nambian campaign".

The GLC planned to dispose of its shares and staff pension fund shares in all "racist or fascist-controlled countries abroad".

Mr Livingstone has been widely blamed by Labour Party moderates this week for his party's humiliating performance in the Croydon by-election. He narrowly survived a censure vote which could have cost him his job and is under heavy pressure to confine himself to local issues.

11A

Sir Horace Cutler, the Tory leader of the GLC opposition, told me yesterday: "I have tabled urgent questions asking just how he intends assisting the ANC, Swapo and the Namibian campaign and how much of rate-payers' money will be spent on the venture."

He said there was "no way" the South African boycott plan could be practically implemented. The plan to assist terrorist groups was even "more insidious", said Sir Horace.

He continued: "Livingstone did not deny a direct question put to him at a council meeting to the effect that \$200 000 had been given by Colonel Gaddafi, of Libya, to support him

and Ted Knight (another leftwing council leader) in neighbouring Lambeth.

At a conservative estimate, there are at least 200 major listed British companies that have business links with South Africa.

Mr Livingstone is attempting to revive the decision of a Labour-controlled council eight years ago not to buy goods from South Africa.

The policy was scrapped by the Conservatives four years later when they won power in London.

At present there is believed to be only one direct GLC contract with South Africa.

But Mr Livingstone claims that of the 10 000 firms the GLC deals with there are "hundreds, if not thousands" with South African connections. If these companies he is aiming at.

# Govt decision a threat to SAIC election

RDM 26/10/61 (114)  
By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE Government's decision not to return Pageview to the Indian community could seriously threaten next month's controversial SA Indian Council elections.

Already at least four candidates have withdrawn as a direct result of the decision, and others are reported to be under heavy pressure from the community to pull out.

A number of candidates, community leaders and executive members of the SAIC said yesterday the Government had strengthened the hand of groups campaigning for a boycott of the polls.

The November 4 elections are the first in the SAIC's 17-year history.

Anti-SAIC committees have been formed in Natal and the Transvaal to urge a stayaway next month.

They are campaigning under black consciousness and anti-apartheid banners, and are attracting growing support, particularly among younger community members.

## Reaction

Reaction yesterday to the Government's announcement that it would not accept a President's Council recommendation to give Pageview back to the Indians included:

- Four candidates, two of them sitting members of the SAIC, announced they wanted no part in the election. They are, Mr Ismael Mayet, a candidate for Fordsburg, Mr Ebrahim Abramjee, who was elected unopposed in Laudium on nomination day last month, Mr Abdus-Samad Abdul-Kader, a candidate in Lenasia East, and Mr H I Mohammed, a candidate in Isipingo, Natal.
- Mr Mayet, who has been on the SAIC for 13 years, and Mr Abramjee, leader of the SAIC in the Transvaal, also announced their immediate resignations from the SAIC. Although it is too late for the four men officially to withdraw from the election, if they are elected next month they will immediately resign.
- Mr Mayet said his initial optimism in the President's Council had been shattered. Its credibility had been destroyed.

## Muslim unity

- Mr Abdul-Kader said the Pageview decision together with the mounting opposition to the elections by Muslim organisations had compelled him to withdraw for the sake of Muslim unity.

- Mr Salem Abram-Mayet, a member of the President's Council and former executive member of the SAIC, said the Government's decision might cause moderates to "give up in despair".
- The chairman of the SAIC, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said the Government's announcement could do as much harm to the elections as the "R20-diet" statement by Dr L A P A Munnik did to the National Party just before the April General Election.
- The chairman of the SAIC executive, Mr J B Patel, said he would send a telegram to the Prime Minister today expressing the SAIC executive's disappointment.

• See Page 3

# To pay or not to pay: rent confusion spreads

Star 26/10/87 (11A) 3/13 127

By Langa Skosana and  
Themba Khumalo

Soweto is deeply divided on the rent issue and confusion reigns in the townships as different leaders urge residents to pay, not to pay or to use discretion on the new service charges.

The conflict was highlighted at various meetings yesterday when several organisations fighting the R8 increase debated the payment issue.

The Pimville-Klipspruit branch of the Soweto Civic Association decided "absolutely to reject the untimely, oppressive and continual rent increases which were imposed on us without the least consideration and proper consultation."

Soweto councillor Mr T

J Ramathibela, at a meeting attended mainly by elderly people, urged residents to pay the increases. He said he would take up the matter with the Spweto Council.

At another rent protest meetings the Soweto Residents' Committee, under the leadership of Mr Albert Mhlungu, contemplated taking Wrab and the Soweto Council to court about the increases.

The final decision on this proposal will be taken next month when Mr Mhlungu's "Committee of Three" has completed its investigations.

The chairman of the Diepmeadow Council, Mr Joseph Mahuhushi, urged residents living in Diepkloof and Meadowlands to use their own discre-

tion in paying rent.

He said his council had not yet instructed rent collectors to demand the new rent.

Mr Donald Mnesi, chairman of the Dobsonville Council, also advised discretion while he tried to meet the chairmen of the other councils to present a united front to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

The Soweto Council has written to the Office of the Prime Minister and to Dr Koornhof, seeking an interview.

Mr Nico Malan, the council's chief executive officer, said he had not received a reply from the Prime Minister.

The Orlando East branch of Inkatha is urg-

ing residents to pay the new increases.

Its general secretary, Mr Ambition Brown, said Inkatha had decided this to prevent residents who might fall into arrears from being evicted while his organisation fought the matter with Wrab and the Soweto Council.

Inkatha's strongest protest, he said, was to call on the Soweto Council to disband because of its handling of the rent issue.

The Soweto Council's deputy chief executive officer, Mr J G Jacobs, said 72 percent of people living in greater Soweto had paid the new rents in the first week of the increases. This had been hotly disputed by black leaders.

# Ecab refuses Roots use of hall

By JIMMY MATYU

A MEETING which, it was hoped, would be addressed by the chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, was cancelled yesterday because Ecab refused the Roots organisation the use of the Centenary Great Hall in New Brighton.

Hundreds of disappointed residents from Port Elizabeth's black townships, who were eager to hear an explanation from Mr Koch on why the proposed R4 a month rise in site rent was necessary, were turned away.

Last week Roots said Mr Koch had accepted an invitation to address residents, subject to certain conditions.

But Mr Koch said in a letter addressed to Roots' secretary, Mr T Konto, that the invitation and a list of grievances he had asked Roots to compile had been forwarded to the secretary of the Port Elizabeth Community Council.

"The matters which you wish to discuss fall within the ambit of the council's power and functions," he said.

Roots official Mr Mzuzima Mayekiso said today that Mr Koch was now passing the buck to his "toothless body".

It was Ecab which had asked for the site-rent rises. These had been approved later by the council.

Roots has now decided to hold a series of meetings this week starting today at the Crown De Luxe Hall in Veeplaas at 7pm for Zwide, Soweto and Veeplaas people.

Kwazakele residents have been invited to attend a meeting at the Holy Spirit Hall tomorrow at 7pm, and residents from New Brighton, Kwaford, Elundini, Boast Village, Red and White Locations will meet at the St Stephen's Hall on Wednesday at 7pm.

Mr Ian Peter, the chief executive officer of the Community Council, wrote to Roots on Friday saying the council did not feel obliged to attend the meeting and pointing out that the council was the "legally established local governing body in the townships".

The council was willing to meet the Roots executive.



# PROTEST ON RENT

Sowetan 26/10/81

(11A) ~~127~~

**SOUTH AFRICA** belongs to the black man and a "few sell-outs" will not stop his march to liberation, Mr Leonard Mosala, executive member of the Soweto Committee of Ten told an anti-rent-hike protest meeting yesterday.

The police kept a close watch throughout the well-attended meeting, and a young man who was seen taking down notes of the proceedings was called to the stage. He told the organisers of

By SELLO RABOTHATA

the meeting he had been asked by the Security Police to do so. He claimed the Security Police had pestered him throughout the week to do so.

At the end of the meeting the police stopped and questioned The SOWETAN reporters, Sello Rabothata and Len Kalane. They took down the reporters' names and addresses and said they would visit them.

The meeting was held at the Good Shepherd Church in Tladi. Mr Mosala told his audience the white man had no right to tell blacks who their leaders were. "They know Biko and they know Mandela," he said.

Mr Mosala read an

anonymous letter addressed to him and posted in Johannesburg on September 24 which read: "Listen black boy, South Africa will never be ruled by a nigger because they have no brains and mentality to do so. This is not Angola, Rhodesia or Mozambique."

"This country will always be ruled by the white man and if it was not for the whites the niggers would suffocate in their own dirt. And you still expect the white cultured people to mix with this rubble."

Other resolutions reached at the meeting were that:

- representations be made to employers to pay an

additional R10 to registered tenants for them to be able to meet the R8 increase,

- the people of Soweto drink too much liquor so should be taxed and the money channelled into the township.

- a delegation of heads of the different organisations should meet with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The meeting was told that it did the black nation no good to have different organisations fighting for the same cause without their meeting and forming one strategy.

Meanwhile other meetings which were also scheduled for yesterday failed to take place and no explanation was given. Organisers at the Roman Catholic Church in Orlando West said that the pastor in charge of the church refused them permission to use the church. They later said that he should say on which side he was, for the people or the government.

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# Mamelodi calls for traffic control

savekan  
26/10/87  
114

By NORMAN NGALE

A NEWLY-formed Mamelodi Action Committee on local road safety is to ask the Central Transvaal Administration Board to establish the Mamelodi Traffic Department.

This was among resolutions taken at an emotionally charged meeting called by Mr D C Motlatla, chairman of the Mamelodi School Committee Chairman Council, over the weekend.

A committee consisting of five members was elected at the meeting to become a watchdog on local traffic matters.

The meeting held at the local community council's chambers was attended by school teachers, inspectors, social workers and representatives of Putco, Taxi Association, Traffic Department, the Council and Administration Board.

Speakers at the meeting voiced concern and fear at the alarming rate of car accidents, the condition of streets, insufficient traffic signs and the absence of traffic cops in the township.

They attributed the high rates to lawlessness among drivers who take advantage of the lack of traffic officers, drunken driving and the lack of law enforcement.

Mr F J van Rensburg of the Pretoria City Council's traffic department shocked participants when he announced that the township had no traffic section of its own and that the few traffic cops seen in the township were on loan to the board.

Mr van Rensburg said those cops could not cope

because his council had an acute shortage of traffic officers.

The meeting criticised the loaned officers for only concerning themselves with checking for defects on cars instead of looking out for reckless driving.

Mr van Rensburg told the meeting there were only 27 black traffic officers working in shifts in Pretoria to man all roads leading from Atteridgeville and Mamelodi and inside the two townships.

Mr Joel Ledwaba, a

local councillor, said since the administration board took over the governing of urban township traffic services had deteriorated terribly.

The meeting resolved that both motorists and pedestrians had to be educated on road safety and that it should be made a subject at local schools to curb accidents.

# New bid by blacks for unity

Star 26/10/81 (14)

A major bid for black unity was made at a political meeting in Lenasia yesterday when leaders of the black consciousness and non-racial democratic movements called on followers to close ranks.

But despite the unity call, tensions flared several times between supporters of the two camps among the crowd of 200 Indians and Africans at the Jiswa Centre — site of bitter clashes between

them in June. Mr Kehla Mtambu, President of the Azanian People's Organisation, a black consciousness body, said: "Now is the time for all black revolutionaries to identify common interests. The recent skirmishes which blew our differences out of proportion served no one but the ruling class."

"I would challenge all progressive black revolutionaries to work with one another. As long as we

allow these petty contradictions to prevail over unity, the establishment of a free, democratic, egalitarian Azania will be delayed."

A prominent nonracial leader, Dr Ram Salgie of the Transvaal Anti-SA Indian Council Committee, added: "We in this struggle have equal unity of purpose. It might differ in interpretation, but in our hearts . . . we all serve one cause, the cause of liberation."

"The enemy does not sit on the left and right of this table. It sits with the guns in Pretoria."

Mr Ahmed Munda, from the Anti-SAIC group, stressed its commitment to the search for a peaceful settlement in South Africa through a national convention.

He said black groups should put off displaying their differences until they came before such a body.

# Indian Council poll 'in jeopardy'

CT 26/10/87

11A

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government's decision not to return Pageview to the Indian community has jeopardized next month's controversial SA Indian Council elections.

Already at least four candidates have withdrawn as a direct result of the decision, and others are reported to be under heavy pressure from the community to pull out.

And the 140 Indian families still in Pageview say they will resist the government's decision to keep the suburb white — by not budging.

About 40 residents, some representing up to three families, decided at a weekend meeting to resist forced

removal under the Group Areas Act under any circumstances.

A number of candidates to the council, community leaders and executive members of the SAIC said yesterday that the government had strengthened the hand of groups campaigning for a boycott of the polls.

The elections on November 4 are the first in the SAIC's 17 years history. Previously, members have been nominated by the government or only partly elected.

Reaction at the weekend to the government's announcement that it would not accept a President's Council recommendation to give Pageview back to the Indians included:

• Four candidates — two of them sitting members of

the SAIC — announced they wanted no part in the election. They are: Mr Ismael Mayet, a candidate for Fordsburg, Mr Ebrahim Abramjee, who was elected unopposed in Laudium on nomination day last month, Mr Abdus-Samad Abdulkader, a candidate in Lenasia East, and Mr H I Mohammed, a candidate in Isipingo, Natal.

• Mr Mayet, who has been on the SAIC for 13 years, and Mr Abramjee, leader of the SAIC in the Transvaal, also announced their immediate resignations. Although it is too late for the four men to withdraw officially from the election, they intend to resign immediately if elected next month.

• Mr Salem Abram-Mayet, a member of the President's Council and former executive member of the SAIC, said the government's decision might cause moderates to "give up in despair". The government had not budged an inch. All it had done was to legitimize the *de facto* situation of Fordsburg and environs which was already an Indian area.

• The chairman of the SAIC, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said the government's announcement could do as much harm to the elections as he believed the "R20 diet" statement by Dr. I. A. P. A. Munnik had done to the National Party just before the April General Election. But he believed the door was not closed on Pageview. Possibly, some time in the future, the Indians would still get it back.

• The chairman of the SAIC executive, Mr J B Patel, said he would send a telegram to the Prime Minister today expressing the SAIC executive's disappointment at the decision.

• The leader of the Indian Reform Party and former member of the SAIC executive, Mr Yellan Chinsamy, said the government had driven the final nail into the coffin of the SAIC.

• Mr Abe Choonara, a member of the Lenasia management committee and a candidate for the election, said he would urge those elected to the SAIC to close it down from within.

• Meanwhile, a Cape Town candidate in next month's SAIC elections, Mr Cassiem Gaffoor, yesterday announced his withdrawal from the elections.

Mr Gaffoor, a director of companies, last night confirmed that he had withdrawn as a candidate, but said he would give his reasons today.

Saw plan 27/10/81 (11A)

# Pastor fears for life

By MONK NKOMO

**A WELL-KNOWN Atteridgeville pastor fears for his life following an anonymous call threatening to burn his house for allowing the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) to hold a commemoration service in his church on Saturday.**

Canon John Tsebe of the St Bernard the Martyr Church, said he was visited by two whites at his mission on Friday "at about 11am", urging him to attend the commemoration service.

He said: "They wanted me to listen to what was

being said during the proceedings then file a report for them. I refused. They also asked me to give them names of some of the Cosas leaders. I told them that I did not know their names."

A spokesman for the public relations division (SAP) yesterday said: "We have no comments on routine investigations."

Canon Tsebe added that at about 4pm on Friday, he received a telephone call. "The caller refused to give his name and threatened to burn my house if I allowed Cosas to hold the meeting on Saturday", said a worried-looking minister.

"I do not know whether the caller was black or

white. I am very disturbed and living in fear. I discussed the issue with some of the student leaders in an effort to have the meeting cancelled. The students said they could not change the venue overnight", Canon Tsebe said.

Reacting to the "empty threats", a Cosas spokesman said:

"We abhor and condemn the victimisation of our priest. A threat to him is a threat to Cosas and the entire black nation. To Canon Tsebe we say: 'Do not be perturbed. You have our full support'."

Canon Tsebe said he had not yet reported the telephone threat to the police.

CT 27/10/81

# Indian council crisis: Urgent appeal to Botha

Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — The fate of the SA Indian Council hung in the balance last night and could depend on the Prime Minister's response to an urgent request to reverse the government's decision on Pageview.

The SAIC executive committee (Exco) made the request in a telex to Mr P W Botha yesterday and is awaiting a reply.

It asked Mr Botha to reverse the cabinet decision not to give back Pageview and District Six to the Indian and coloured communities, and also to meet with the Exco urgently to discuss the issue.

A meeting scheduled for yesterday of nine Transvaal members of the SAIC was postponed until the government's response to the Exco request was known.

It is reliably understood

that the nine members would have been asked at the meeting to resign from the SAIC and to withdraw as election candidates.

It is possible that the wave of protest from the Indian community following the Pageview decision and the harm it is likely to do to the elections next Wednesday will be discussed at today's weekly cabinet meeting in Cape Town.

At least five candidates, two of them from Cape Town, have pulled out of the election.

Mr Cassiem Gaffoor and Mr Osman Hassan issued a joint statement in Cape Town yesterday which read: "The message coming through to us is that the people are not really interested in ethnic representation, but want a share in the decision-making machinery via non-racial representation in the central

parliament."

They said the government's decision on District Six had "caused us to reconsider our stand completely and we now find that it would be morally wrong to carry on with this campaign".

"If this is the sort of reaction that we can expect from the government, then there is very little reason to hope that the SAIC can actually achieve something at grass-roots level.

"The credibility of the President's Council is already being compromised. What price the credibility of the people who serve in the SAIC?"

The two men said they were "prepared to work for meaningful change outside

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the obvious limitations of the SAIC".

At least one SAIC member, Mr Ismail Mayet, who was a candidate for Fordsburg, Johannesburg, has resigned from the council and withdrawn from the election.

Two other candidates — one in Isipingo, Natal — have also withdrawn. Mr Dennis Pillay, a member of the SAIC and a candidate for Lenasia West, gave health reasons for his decision to withdraw.

Meanwhile, the leader of the SAIC in the Transvaal, Mr Boetie Abramjee, said that while he had not resigned from the SAIC or withdrawn as the unopposed candidate in Laudium, Pretoria, the whole question of resignations and withdrawals would be debated at a meeting of SAIC members after the government's reply to the Exco telex.

The executive chairman of the SAIC, Mr J B Patel, said in the telegram to the Prime Minister that Mr Botha had had aroused great expectations and hope in many people two years ago when he had warned whites of the need for change — and also through his creation of the President's Council.

Tutu to  
address

Pebco  
meeting

Post Reporter

THE secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, will address a rent-protest meeting organised by the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation in the Centenary Great Hall, New Brighton, on Sunday at 2pm.

This was announced today by the president of Pebco, Mr Q Godolozzi, and confirmed by Bishop Tutu, who said he would be arriving in the Eastern Cape on Thursday.

Mr Godolozzi said: "We are also trying to get Mr Thozamile Gqweta, president of the South African Allied Workers Union, to join Bishop Tutu here."

In October last year, a series of meetings on the school boycotts organised by the PE Parents Committee and to be addressed by Bishop Tutu were banned by the Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth, Mr J A Coetsee.

# Soweto Council still mum over rent issue

By LEN KALANE

*Sowetan 27/10/81*

THE Soweto Council is mum on the rent issue despite its disassociation from the R8 rent increases announced by Wraib # month ago.

And opinion seems to be dividing Soweto residents on whether to pay up or not. Residents fail to take a definite stand on the fight against the R8 increases.

Both the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali and the chief executive officer Mr Nico Malan, were not available yesterday to clear up the confusion.

The only man available, Mr Jacobs, who is the deputy executive officer, said he was not in the position to divulge the necessary information on

the rent issue.

According to reports the Soweto Council has sent letters to the Prime Minister and Minister of Co-operation and Development regarding the issue which has been topical in the townships during the past days. But nobody in the council could say when these letters were dispatched or divulge their contents.

Residents in the background have been holding numerous meetings to discuss the rent issue but have not

come up with a solution.

The Soweto Council announced soon after the increases were made known that it was disassociating itself from the decision. But the council failed to come out with a clear directive to residents whether to pay up or not.

The Soweto Civic Association, on the other hand, is telling residents not to pay up. The decision had been taken at various meetings held in Soweto at the weekend.



**F**OR nearly two years the Government has pulled out all the stops to ensure next month's elections for the South African Indian Council are successful.

A massive registration drive — including threats to prosecute those who did not register — netted about 80% of the 400 000 eligible voters.

The authorities have done their utmost to encourage candidates and to assist them in every possible way in the face of powerful anti-SAIC committees which are urging a boycott of the polls.

It is therefore ironic that a seemingly unrelated move by the Government itself has almost certainly doomed the election to failure.

The decision to ignore a recommendation of the President's Council and not to return Pageview to the Indian community has achieved more than the anti-SAIC committees up to now.

It has caused candidates to quit the election and a staunch supporter of the SAIC to resign from the council — and there are strong indications that more members will resign this week.

The Government's decision is also likely to unite the Indian community firmly behind the anti-SAIC groups. The expected high stayaway due to apathy is now likely to be a stayaway due to awareness and support for the boycott call.

The executive committee of the SAIC has sent a telex to the Prime Minister urging him to reverse the Pageview decision and requesting an urgent interview.

At least one member of the SAIC executive, Mr Ismail Mayet of Johannesburg, has resigned from the council after serving for 13 years.

Condemnation of the decision by Indian community leaders has been widespread and overwhelming.

A number of candidates for the election on November 4 have withdrawn.

# Pageview hangs like an axe over SAIC poll



MR J B PATEL  
SAIC executive chairman



MR ISMAIL MAYET  
resigning after 13 years

## Resign

Although their names will still appear on the ballot papers, they are expected to resign immediately if they are elected.

Others are reported to be seriously considering withdrawing, and some are under tremendous pressure from the community to pull out.

The Prime Minister's response to the SAIC executive committee telex could be crucial if the Government wants to save the elections.

The leader of the SAIC in the Transvaal, Mr Ebrahim Abramjee, has postponed a meeting of the remaining nine Transvaal SAIC members until after the Prime Minister's reply.

## 'Shattered'

The meeting was scheduled for yesterday and most of the members were expected to resign.

Mr Mayet, who has fought to convince Indians that the SAIC had a meaningful role to play in their affairs, said he was "shattered" by the Government's decision.

His initial optimism for the President's Council had been destroyed. There was nothing left for him to do but withdraw from public life.

Mr Salam Abram-Mayet, a member of the President's Council and former executive member of the SAIC, said the Government's decision may cause moderates to "give up in despair".

## 'Dumbfounded'

He was "dumbfounded" by the decision. The Government had not budged an inch, it had conceded nothing.

All it had done was to legitimise the de facto situation of Fordsburg and environs which was already an Indian area.

Mr Abram-Mayet said he sat on the joint committee of the President's Council which investigated Pageview. The recommendation was based on thorough research and all considerations were taken into account.

Pageview had a symbolic and emotional significance. It had been an Indian area from the turn of the century, if the Government had given even a portion of the area back to the Indians it would have been seen as a concessionary and reconciliatory step, he said.

If the recommendations of a body like the President's Council — most of whose members had

The Government's decision not to return Pageview to the Indian community has posed the biggest threat so far to the success of next month's controversial elections for the South African Indian Council. Political Reporter CHRIS FREIMOND looks at the widespread and angry reaction to the move.

National Party leanings — on an issue of righting a wrong within the scope of the Group Areas Act could not be implemented, in toto, then there was little hope of the SAIC influencing change in South Africa, Mr Abram-Mayet said.

The chairman of the SAIC, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said the Government's announcement could do as much harm to the elections as the "R20-diet" statement by Dr L A P A Munnik did to the National Party just before the April General Election.

But he believed the door was not closed on Pageview. Possibly, some time in the future, the Indians would still get it back, he said.

The chairman of the SAIC executive, Mr J B Patel, said the decision to virtually reject a President's Council recommendation did not augur well for the future.

He had "very high hopes" that Pageview and District Six would be returned to the Indian and coloured communities, particularly as this was recommended by the President's Council.

The Indian community would not accept the decision and would continue to press for the return of Pageview.

## Battling

In the meantime, the move would greatly hamper the efforts of SAIC election candidates who were already battling against heavy odds, he said.

The leader of the Indian Reform Party and former member of the SAIC executive, Mr Yeilan

Chinsamy, said the Government had driven the final nail into the coffin of the SAIC.

The decision would cause people to lose all faith in the Government.

Mr Abdus-Samad Abdulkader, who withdrew as a candidate in the Lenasia East constituency, said the Pageview decision together with mounting opposition to the elections by Muslim organisations had compelled him to withdraw for the sake of Muslim unity.

The Government's decision was an assault on the hopes and aspirations of all black South Africans, he said.

Mr Abie Choonara, a member of the Lenasia management committee and a candidate for the election in the Lenasia West constituency, said he would urge those elected to the SAIC to close it down from within.

He was reluctant to withdraw from the election because the Government would then merely appoint members. His opponent, Mr Dinkie Pillay, has expressed similar views.

## Dismay

All over the country Indian communities have greeted the Pageview decision with disappointment and dismay.

While there has been wide speculation on the real reasons for the decision not to hand Pageview back to the Indians, the Government clearly did not anticipate such a backlash.

It will obviously have to move fast in the face of growing anger if it is to save the SAIC for which it has worked so hard.

RDM 27-10-81 (11A)

# Future of Indians: PM holds the key

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE fate of the SA Indian Council was hanging last night on the Prime Minister's response to an urgent request to reverse the Government's decision on Pageview.

The council's executive committee made the request in a telex to Mr P W Botha yesterday and is awaiting a reply.

It asked Mr Botha to reverse the Cabinet decision not return Pageview and District Six to the Indian and coloured communities and to meet the council urgently to discuss the issue.

A meeting of nine council members scheduled for yesterday was postponed until the Government responded.

It is reliably understood that the nine

would have been asked at the meeting to resign from the council and to withdraw as election candidates.

It is possible that the wave of protest from Indians since the Pageview decision and the harm it is likely to do to the elections next Wednesday will be discussed at today's weekly Cabinet meeting in Cape Town.

One SAIC member — Fordsburg, Johannesburg, candidate Mr Ismail Mayet — has resigned from the council and withdrawn from the election.

Three other candidates — one in Isipingo, Natal, and two in the Cape — have also withdrawn.

Another member of the SAIC and of the Lenasia Management Committee, and a candidate for Lenasia West, Mr Dennis Pillay, withdrew from the election yesterday for health reasons.

Another member of the Lenasia Management Committee, Mr Said Mia, resigned from the committee in protest at the Pageview decision and other "frustrations".

SAIC leader in the Transvaal, Mr Boetie Abramjee, said he had postponed yesterday's urgent meeting of members because he understood the executive council's request was receiving attention from the Government.

## Debated

Mr Abramjee said while he had not resigned from the SAIC or withdrawn as the unopposed candidate in Laudium, Pretoria, the whole question of resignations and withdrawals would be debated at a meeting of SAIC members after the Government's reply to the telex.

The telex said the Prime Minister's statement two years ago that whites would have to "change or die", and the creation of the President's Council had given hope for peaceful change.

But the decision on Pageview and District Six had "destroyed the faith and hope" many people had for the future.

• See Pages 4 and 13

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# Mohamed won't resign from PC over Dist 6

Staff Reporter

ON September 16 Dr Ghoesain Mohamed, Cape Town medical practitioner and member of the President's Council, stood up in the council to warn his 59 colleagues that the PC's recommendations on District Six and Pageview would perpetuate "the evils of the Group Areas Act".

On Friday the government rejected the bulk of the PC's recommendations for the return of District Six to the coloured citizens of Cape Town and the return of Pageview in Johannesburg to the Indian community.

Today Dr Mohamed is keeping his options open as far as resigning from the body is concerned.

He said yesterday that he would not resign following the government's "partial" rejection of the first set of recommendations to emanate from the PC.

However, he emphasized that rejection of the proposals was a "reflection of the government's ignorance of the true aspirations of people who are not white".

## Options

"At this stage I do not think I will resign. I have threatened to resign before, but I did qualify this by saying I was keeping my options open. I am reviewing my position from time to time."

He pointed out that he opposed the PC's recommendations on District Six and Pageview on the grounds that they were couched in terms of acceptance of the principle of racially-separate residential areas — implicit in the Group Areas Act.

"But that does not exclude me from being a member of the President's Council," he adds.

"I do not think one should view the partial jettisoning of the council's proposals in isolation. I think one should look at the question in its totality. What are the objectives of the PC? To work out a constitutional dispensation for all the people of South Africa.

"I would like to be party to drafting the final constitutional recommendations — and there is no way I can be part of it outside the council."

He pointed out that opposition MP's had not resigned from Parliament on the grounds of repeated rejection by the government of their proposals.

"Why must we resign? We have a role to play in the council, even though we cannot equate ourselves with the opposition. The government has the power to legislate and we on the council fulfil a purely advisory role. It is up to the government to

do what it wants with the proposals. Our hands and our consciences must be clear."

On September 16, during debate in the council, Dr Mohamed spoke out against the proposals formulated by a joint committee of the PC — on the grounds that they would perpetuate "the evils of the Group Areas Act" and would meet with rejection from most "non-racist and right-thinking South Africans".

Asked how he felt when he stood alone to voice his opposition, he said: "Standing alone there facing 59 members of the council I never forget that I have 25-million people behind me. I cannot claim to speak for them, but I feel they would agree with me in calling for open residential areas. That gives me strength."

# Indian leader quits because of apartheid

By Yussuf Nazeer

A member of the Lenasia Management Committee has resigned from this Government-created municipal advisory body and its chairman says he may have to do so for health reasons.

Mr Sayed Mia, a prominent insurance company director and the only elected member of the committee, gave these reasons for his resignation yesterday:

- The Department of Community Development's refusal to recognise the bona fides of the management committee with regard to proposals it made towards home allocations in Lenasia.
- The State's refusal to scrap municipal apartheid and grant Indian and coloured management committees direct representation in the city council.
- The Government's latest rejection of the President's Council proposals to give Pageview back to its traditional residents.

Mr Mia said: "It was clear that the Government was not prepared to deviate from its apartheid policy.

The chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee and nominated SAIC member, Mr Dennis C Pillay, who withdrew from the SAIC election at the weekend, said he had temporarily withdrawn from the management committee because of failing health.

# SAIC poll boycott becomes a protest against apartheid

By JEAN LE MAY  
in Johannesburg

... of the Sou  
... Council elec  
November 4 — the first  
... election in the council's 17  
years — has very little to do  
with the election itself.

It has developed into a high-powered protest against apartheid in which black protest groups, including radical trade unions, are also involved.

With a mandate based on the Kliptown Freedom Charter of 1955, the movement is drawing in anti-Government activists of all races, including many who were formerly involved in the old South African Indian Congress.

This has come out clearly during the last 10 days at meetings of the Transvaal anti-SAIC Committee in the Gandhi Hall, Johannesburg, and in Actonville, Benoni.

There were visible signs of black involvement, such as frequent shouts of the solidarity (formerly the black power) slogan, fists waving in salute, and the singing of "Nkosi Sikelele Afrika".

At all meetings, speakers were introduced with a recital of their "sacrifices for freedom — banning, detention, imprisonment — and references to "our brothers in exile".

"There is no doubt that some of us will be banned before the election," a speaker said at one meeting, and there was a murmur of stoical sympathy through the hall.

Photographs of former leaders of the protest — Chief Albert Luthuli among them — were displayed at meetings, and frequent mention was made of early Congress leaders.

A meeting in Actonville was addressed by Miss Mamibel Sita, daughter of former SAIC congressman, Mr Nana Sita, and by Mr Monde Salojee, former Transvaal president of the SAIC.

Speakers at packed anti-SAIC gatherings, held countrywide during the past two months, have repeatedly said the protest will not end with the election but must be seen as an ongoing fight against apartheid.

And they made it clear that

although strategy was still being worked out for a long-term attack on apartheid, the lines were being drawn by involving grassroots support from all-race organisations involved in the boycott of the anti-Republic Festival earlier this year.

Said the main speaker at one of the meetings, Mr Zakariah Yacoob of Durban: "Let us make clear to them that this, too, (the SAIC elections) will be rejected; that we see this, too, as a ploy; that we want to participate in a Parliament elected by all the people of South Africa with an equal sharing of land, of resources, of power."

Signs that the protest was aimed at apartheid were plastered on the walls. Placards read: "A vote for the SAIC is a vote for apartheid"; "Voetsaic" ("voetsak"); "Timol died 27.10.71 — Don't forget"; "Don't let the SAIC (psyche) you into voting."

Black trade unionists were at several meetings to urge support for the Wilson-Rowntree boycott, while many young people in the audience wore vivid yellow stickers reading: "We don't eat Wilson-Rowntree."

At the halls where meetings were held young men walked about selling cassettes with "freedom song" recordings at R5 a time.

Chairing last week's meeting in the Gandhi Hall, Johannesburg, Dr Essop Jassat, chairman of the Transvaal anti-SAIC committee, cautioned people against the rumours be-

ing spread by SAIC candidates that "you can be fined R200 to R400 for not voting".

"Ignore them — the ballet will be secret, as far as we know," he said.

Boos and laughter were the response.

There were three reasons why candidates were standing for election, he went on: They lacked intelligence (laughter), they wanted to be photographed wearing garlands with the Prime Minister and Mr Pik Botha, or they wanted the money.

Mr Naseem Pahad, the movement's PRO, read the Freedom Charter adopted by the Kliptown Congress of People on June 26, 1955.

The atmosphere in the hall was quiet, almost prayerful, as he added: "This living and dynamic document, which

some people say is simple and naive, still represents the aspirations of the people."

Mr Ghalib Cachalia — scion of a family which had been in the fore of protest for generations — is a smooth-faced, almost cherubic young man who started his speech apologetically.

"Our youth has been active while many of our elders have been silent — er, silenced," he said, and a gale of laughter acknowledged the tactful rebuke.

"Those who say 'Yes' to the SAIC must remember that Africans are in a majority in this country, and that those with the longest memory are those who have been most wronged."

Mr Yacoob, who is chairman of the Democratic Lawyers' Congress and a member of the Natal anti-SAIC Committee, gave a precise analysis of the election issues — deliv-

ered with aplomb and in the accent of an Oxford don.

The SAIC was created by the Government to ensure that apartheid was perpetuated, he said.

The Nationalists were well aware that the people wanted a say in the Government — so they are giving us some sort of share and they hope we will be fooled by it.

"But by participating in it we shall be betraying our African brothers and sisters, our coloured brothers and sisters," he said.

"The Government say they are working towards a democracy — but they should first ask the people how they want to be represented.

"By participating in their election we shall be participating in a body designed to divide people instead of uniting them.

"The next clever thing for them to do, when the Indian and coloured councils have failed, is to give us a vote in a white, Indian and coloured Parliament.

"Let us make it clear to them that we shall reject that too."

The 700-strong audience yelled its approval, with shouts and whistles and thunderous stamping of feet.

Mr Yacoob — who is blind — acknowledged the applause with a slight smile.

He listened intently to the reaction of his unseen audience as if he were, at last, hearing the answer to a question he had been asking for a very long time.

Ev Post 28/10/87 (HA)

*Handwritten notes:*  
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...

# Call for explanation of rent rise

EV Post 28/10/87 (227) 1/4  
Post Reporter

HUNDREDS of Kwazakele residents last night resolved not to pay a R4 increase in site rents until the Chief Director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, personally explained why they should.

The meeting in the Holy Spirit Hall was convened by the Port Elizabeth-based cultural movement, Roots.

The meeting also demanded that the Port Elizabeth Community Council be scrapped.

Speakers said Mr Koch should convene a

meeting of residents soon. It was also said that the Community Council had acted "improperly" in proposing a meeting with the Roots executive.

It was also suggested that a march on the ECAB's offices be held as a demonstration of anger with the proposed rent hike.

Tonight another rent protest meeting will be held in the St Stephen's Church Hall in New Brighton for all residents living in New Brighton, Kwaford, Elundini, and Red and White locations.

# Indian parties thinking again now about the SAIC elections

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By BRIAN POTTINGER  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Political parties contesting the South African Indian Council elections due for November 4 were today reassessing their positions in the wake of the Prime Minister's rebuttal of the community's representations on Pageview.

The Prime Minister's stand has also drawn strong criticism from political opponents, who have claimed his statement again emphasises the impotence of the President's Council.

In his reply to the SAIC Mr P W Botha said the Government was not committed to carrying out the recommendations of the President's Council as it was a commission of inquiry and not ruling the country.

Mr J B Patel, executive chairman of the SAIC, said today it was difficult to assess the response of the candidates to the Prime Minister's stand, but discussions among all parties were under way.

"Once we can get a better feedback from the members we may call a meeting soon to discuss whether we should, as a party, continue participation in the elections," he said.

Mr Patel said he did not know of any further decisions by candidates in the election to withdraw as a result of the

Government's rejection of the President's Council recommendation that Pageview be given to the Indian community, and the Prime Minister's subsequent response to representations by the SAIC.

The Prime Minister's letter to Mr Patel, in which he turned down a request for a meeting over Pageview, has sparked an uproar in the Indian community.

In the letter, Mr Botha said the South African Indian's standards of living were better than in most places in the world, and he admonished Mr Patel for not taking a positive attitude.

In an angry response today, Mr Patel described the Prime Minister's statement as insulting, pointing out that South African whites also enjoyed one of the highest standards of living in the world.

So far, six candidates in the SAIC elections have signalled their intention of pulling out.

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the PFP, said today the Prime Minister's stand on the Pageview issue showed that the President's Council had been formed not bring about change in National Party policy but to implement it.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, warned that such statements as made by the Prime Minister could do nothing but harm the image of the council.

# Reef responds to boycott call

Star 28/10/87

By Drew Forrest

About 1 000 traders in the Pretoria - Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area agreed recently not to stock Wilson-Rowntree products — indicating that the consumer boycott of the East London sweet company is spreading.

African traders in the Transvaal were not fully drawn into the Fattis and Monis dispute two years ago and their response to the boycott call is a novel development.

It is bound to strengthen demands for Wilson-Rowntree's recognition of the SA Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) and the reinstatement of 500 workers dismissed after going on strike in February this year.

The president of the

Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Mr Vela Kraai, said yesterday that there had been "a good response" to the boycott call.

He estimated that at least 500 Soweto traders had committed themselves to not renewing Wilson-Rowntree stocks.

Earlier this month the Atteridgeville - Saulsville Chamber of Commerce, representing about 100 traders; the Mamelodi Traders Association and the 200-strong Katlehong Traders Association promised to support the boycott.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Wilson-Rowntree Workers' Support Committee said that several traders in Sebokeng and Evaton, near

Vereeniging, and in Mabopane, near Pretoria, had also thrown their weight behind the boycott campaign.

The campaign would "be intensified" in the coming weeks, he said, prime targets being traders in Alexandra and on the East Rand.

He revealed that expressions of support had been received from the British Bakers, Food and Allied Workers Union and from the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Attempts to contact the company's management for comment on the effectiveness of the boycott failed yesterday. The Star was told that the only Wilson-Rowntree executives in a position to comment were overseas.



# Police in hunt

# for home raiders

By CHRIS FREIMOND

LENASIA police are searching for the attackers who smashed windows at the home of Mr Dinkie Pillay, a candidate in next week's SA Indian Council elections, on Sunday.

Earlier this month Mr Pillay's wife, Tiny, was stabbed in the head with a screwdriver by a man who burst into her house and demanded to see her husband.

Mr Pillay believes the man and an accomplice may have meant to assassinate him because he is seeking election.

He said yesterday a number of windows were smashed and roof tiles damaged by a hail of stones about 10pm on Sunday.

"Large lounge windows were smashed, but we had just gone to bed and fortunately no-one was injured," he said.

Mr Pillay said in spite of the continued intimidation, he was determined to press ahead with his campaign and win the Lenasia Central seat.

## Search

Meanwhile police are still searching for three men believed to have been involved in the attack on Mrs Pillay.

One of them may have been badly burnt when Mrs Pillay threw a pot of boiling curry over him as he lunged at her with the screwdriver.

She was stabbed in the temple and suffered serious eye damage.

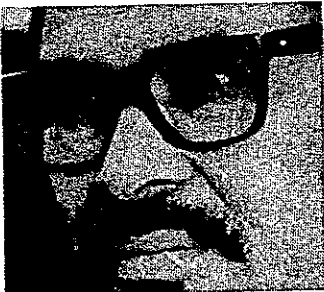
# Calls to unite to fight the enemy

By SELLO RABOTHATA  
BLACK consciousness and non-racial organisations should forget their ideological differences and work towards unity in fighting a common enemy, members of the different organisations said yesterday.

The rivalry in the different black consciousness organisations became public during the Steve Biko commemoration day service at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia with speakers defending and attacking other organisations and their ideologies.

At anti-rent hike protest meetings in Soweto and another to commemorate the death of Mr Ahmed Timol in detention 10 years ago and the State bannings of black organisations and two newspapers in 1977, speakers called for steps to be taken in unifying the people's organisations.

Mr Douglas Lolwane, former executive member of the Committee of Ten and now member of the Soweto Civic Association, said at a meeting in Tladi: "The Rev Jesse Jackson at Regina Mundi said: 'We can disagree without being disagreeable, we can be



UNITY: Douglas Lolwane.

unified without being uniform.' These were great words which we can learn from. "It is no use having different organisations who will hold meetings differently and reaching different conclusions. The SCA should accept Azapo, and Azapo should talk to Azanyu for instance. We should have the different leaders of these organisations meeting to work out a common strategy in dealing with issues affecting the people like the rent issue," he said.

The Lenasia Youth Unity (Azanyu) said: "We of Azanyu have noted with alarm and concern the uncalled-for clashes among the black consciousness organisations and the non-racial organisations caused by ideological differences. This type of situation will retard the struggle whereas on the other hand our enemy is busy preparing himself.

"Therefore Azanyu endorses the stand taken by other black consciousness organisations in calling for unity. Through this unity we can be in a position to plan a common programme of action which will enable us to plan our strategies in advance so as to avoid reacting to situations which cause a lot of confusion among the people and thus alienating the leaders from the people resulting in mistrust and lack of confidence."

Azanyu concluded that all organisations should always be ready for action to realise the ultimate goal which is liberation.

# INDIAN Council

## crisis <sup>ster</sup> 25/10/91

## mounts

By Yussuf Nazeer

More members are resigning from the South African Indian Council (SAIC) and its collapse is imminent, say SAIC members.

For this they blame the statement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to the council yesterday.

Mr Botha told the SAIC in a statement to the council's executive chairman, Mr J B Patel that:

● Pageview would remain white.

● The President's Council was a commission of inquiry and that its recommendations would not necessarily be accepted by the Government.

● Indians were living "under better conditions" in this country than in most other countries.

Mr Botha said Pageview was a limited area and could not be included in Fordsburg which, in accordance with the recommendation of the President's Council, the Government accepts as an area for Indians.

### 'SAVE MONEY'

The SAIC's Transvaal leader, Mr Boette Abramjee, said he would now "definitely resign" from the council as the Prime Minister had shown that the Government would not necessarily listen to the President's Council.

"If this is so, the Government should disband the President's Council and save taxpayers' money. He has dashed our hopes for the President's Council so what powers would a lesser body, the SAIC have?" Mr Abramjee asked.

He said he was certain his resignation would motivate other SAIC members to resign in support of his stand.

Mr Abramjee said SAIC members were also annoyed at Mr Botha's statement in his written reply to Mr Patel that Indians in South Africa were living under better conditions than those in other parts of the world.

Mr I F H Mayet, who resigned from the SAIC and its elections, said Mr

Botha belittled the Indian people by this uncalled for statement.

But Mr Faiz Khan, who is contesting the election in the Lenasia East constituency, said he agreed with Mr Botha that Indians in South Africa had the best living conditions in the world.

### SMALL

Mr Khan also agreed that Pageview was a small place for Indians. He said the State should develop Fordsburg.

Mr A S Abdul-Kader, who also withdrew from the SAIC election in Lenasia East, called on the Indian people not to take part in the SAIC election next Wednesday in the light of the Prime Minister's reply to the SAIC.

"It is clear that the Government is standing by its commitment to apartheid and that the SAIC would have no real power to help the Indian people," Mr Abdul-Kader said.

Leaders of the Anti-SAIC Committee, Dr R A M Saloojee, Dr F Jassat and Dr I Cachalia, said Mr Botha had clearly spelt out the sort of policy the Government was relentlessly pursuing.

They called on the SAIC and President's Council members to resign.

From Durban it is reported that a fast by three prominent women, to be joined by others including banned persons, will be part of the protest campaign to discredit the SAIC election next week.

### MRS NAICKER

Taking part in the 24-hour fast, starting on Saturday at 4 pm will be the wife of the former President of the South African Indian Congress, Mrs Marie Naicker; Mrs Ela Ramgobin; and Miss Manibhen Sita, daughter of the Congress stalwart, the late Mr Nana Sita.

Another veteran Transvaal congressman, Mr M Saloojee will also demonstrate his opposition to the council by fasting for 24 hours.

SEVERAL trade unions, organisations and civic associations last night supported the campaign against the South African Indian Council elections.

Letters of support from the Cape Town Municipal Workers Association, the Federation of Cape Civic Associations and the Western Province Council of Sport were tabled at protest meetings in Rylands last night.

The meeting in Habiba Orphanage Hall was convened by the Thornhill Residents Association.

It resolved that the total rejection of the SAIC should be affirmed and that the coming elections should be boycotted.

The elections scheduled for November 4, have already been marred by the withdrawal of several candidates following the

# Call to boycott

## SAIC elections

ARGUS 29-10-81 (11A)  
Government's negative stand on the President's Council's proposals on Pageview and District Six.

### PUPPETS

Speakers at the meeting said election candidates would be regarded as collaborators and puppets.

In a manifesto the residents rejected the 'fraudulent' SAIC and called for it to be boycotted.

The manifesto reads: "Through the SAIC the rulers are hoping to in-

volve people classified by law as Indians in working the machinery of oppression.'

Under a banner of 'boycott the dummy elections' the residents say: 'Our human dignity demands that we stand on our feet and demand our rights as human beings, otherwise we will remain slaves forever.'

A second protest rally is planned for Sunday.

## PW 'dashed hope of

### Political Staff

THE NATAL leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Ron Miller, said today he deplored the Government's decision to reject the President's Council recommendations on District Six and Pageview.

He was speaking at a public meeting in Hermanus.

Mr Miller said the Prime Minister's initial 'verligte' pronouncements had kindled the hope that coloureds would be reinstated as full South African citizens.

to enhance the process of polarisation.

The opportunity of gaining support from the legitimate coloured and Indian leaders for joint decision-making on reform was rapidly running out.

Mr Miller, MP for Durban North, called on the Government to stop pandering to right-wing extremists.

'If you believe in consensus politics, how can you even consider rejecting the first manifestations of consensus, such as the President's Council's decisions on District Six and Pageview?

'The Prime Minister has by his actions chosen to pursue a strategy of confrontation politics, which



Now move is  
RD 29-10-87  
to hit SAIC  
from within

By CHRIS FREIMOND

A CAMPAIGN to wreck the SA Indian Council from within gained momentum yesterday when most candidates for next week's SAIC election decided not to withdraw and to take firm protest action once they were elected.

A number of candidates have pledged to work for the dismantling of the SAIC at its first session after the election next Wednesday.

They believe they could destroy the SAIC in much the same way that the coloured Labour Party wrecked the Coloured Representative Council.

They are confident of overwhelming support from other candidates following the rejection by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, of a request from the SAIC executive committee on Monday to reverse the decision not to give Pageview back to the Indians.

All the candidates contacted yesterday said they would fight on in spite of the Pageview decision and the Prime Minister's reply to their request. Most said they would support moves in the SAIC to close down the body as soon as possible.

In his reply Mr Botha said Indians in South Africa lived under better conditions than Indians anywhere else in the world.

He also outlined the reasons for the Government's decision not to include Pageview in the central city Indian area.

# D6 Shockwave hits election

C. Herald 31/10/87 (11A) ~~11A~~

By ANEEZ SALIE

**TWO** more candidates for the South African Indian Council, Mr Kassiem Gaffoor and Mr Osman Hassan, have withdrawn in a move that could signal the collapse of the controversial poll.

They feel it would be morally wrong to carry on with the campaign following the Government's negative reaction to a President's Council recommendation that District Six be returned to coloured and Pageview in Johannesburg to Indians.

Two other candidates have withdrawn for the same reason, and on Monday the vast majority of SAIC members would have followed suit but for a telephone call to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Others to withdraw are Mr Abdus-Samad Abdulkader and Mr Ismail Mayet, both of Johannesburg.

### Six out

This brings to six the number of withdrawals. First to go were Mr Ahmed Ally and Mr T S Pillay, both of Natal, who withdrew because of alleged intimidation.

According to an informed source, the SAIC's Executive Committee contacted Mr Botha on Monday morning and he urged them to postpone a meeting scheduled for the same morning at which mass withdrawals would have been announced.

According to the source, the Cabinet met on Monday.

The SAIC Executive Committee was to issue a statement after hearing from the Prime Minister.

### What price?

In a joint statement issued by Mr Hassan and Mr Gaffoor on Monday morning they stated that following the Government's decision on District Six and Pageview there was little hope that the SAIC could achieve anything at grassroots level.

The credibility of the President's Council is already being compromised — what price the credibility of the people who serve in the SAIC, they asked.

With Mr Hassan no longer in the race, his only other opponent in the North-West (Cravenby) constituency, Mr Basil

Sagathevan, will now be elected unopposed to the SAIC.

Mr Sagathevan could not be contacted for comment.

In Rylands the only other constituency in the Peninsula, where Mr Gaffoor would have stood, there remained two candidates, Mr Hassan Osman and Mr Abdul Ganie Mohamed.

An anti-SAIC rally will be held on Sunday, November 1 at 2.30 pm at the Athlone Civic Centre.

(News by A. E. Salie, 125 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

# Campaign to wreck SAIC under way

CT  
29/10/87  
11A

JOHANNESBURG. — A campaign to wreck the SA Indian Council from within gained momentum yesterday when most candidates for next week's SAIC election decided not to withdraw but to take firm protest action once they are elected.

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All the candidates contacted yesterday said they would fight on in spite of the Pageview decision and the Prime Minister's reply to the Exco request. Most said they would support moves in the SAIC to close down the body as soon as possible.

In his reply Mr Botha said Indians in South Africa lived under better conditions than Indians anywhere else in the world. He said a "more positive" attitude by the Exco would improve those conditions.

● In Cape Town, the remaining three candidates contesting the two Cape constituencies in the SAIC elections yesterday hit out at Mr Botha's decision not to dis-

cuss the Pageview proposal with the executive of the SAIC.

But all three candidates were cautious when asked whether they were contemplating withdrawing from the elections.

Mr Abdul Ganie Mohamed, one of the remaining two candidates standing in the Rylands constituency, yesterday described the Prime Minister's reply to Exco as "ill-timed but expected, given the present policy of the government".

Asked whether the remarks affected his standing for election, Mr Mohammed said he was approaching the matter "cautiously" and would postpone his decision till later.

The other candidate for the Rylands seat, Mr Hassan Osman, said in a statement yesterday he had decided not to withdraw from the election because he "still believed the Prime Minister was offering the Indian community a 'one-man one-vote opportunity' and he accepted the Prime Minister's challenge".

The sole candidate for the North West Cape, prominent businessman Mr Basil Sagathevan, said he was "perplexed by the Prime Minister's arrogant attitude", but he had not yet decided whether to withdraw. — Own Correspondent, Staff Reporter

# More SAIC poll switches

SEP 29/1957 (12)

The interim chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, Mr Faiz Khan, came under fire yesterday for his reported statement that he agreed with the Prime Minister.

Mr Botha had said that Indians in South Africa were "better off" than those in other parts of the world.

Mr Khan, who is unopposed in the SAIC Lenasia East constituency, after the withdrawal of his rival Mr A S Abul-Kader, said his statement had been misunderstood.

"What I meant was that the Prime Minister should

not dominate South Africa with those living in other parts of the world."

Regarding his statement that Pageview was too small, Mr Khan said it was big enough for the city's working-class Indians and should be developed for them.

And in another reverse statement today, the Transvaal leader of the SAIC, Mr Boettie Abramjee, who said yesterday he was "now definitely resigning" in the light of the Prime Minister's latest answer on Pageview, today called The Star to

say he was no longer resigning because he "still had work to do" in the SAIC.

Similar contradictory statements have also come from a number of SAIC members around the country. The only two authentic resignations are those of Mr I F H Mayet and Mr A S Abul-Kader.

Anti-SAIC leaders were quick to lash out at the contradictory statements which SAIC candidates have been making to the media, including the SABC.

(Report by V. Nair, of 47 South Street, Johannesburg.)



**COMMENT****Anger will  
not solve****the rent  
ISSUE**

*Soweto 30/10/79* *SPS* *WA* *JET*

MR DAVID Thebehali's seemingly angry reaction to a question which is of utmost importance to the people of Soweto and indeed to himself is most unfortunate.

Before we go into that we would in parenthesis reiterate our stand as a newspaper vis-a-vis Mr Thebehali and the councils. We have no personal vendetta against the man and it would be silly and even counter-productive for us to be seen as trying to denigrate him and his position. We have far more important things to do than scoring points, it seems to us, against him or anybody else for that matter.

We will be failing in our pursuit of responsible journalism if we carried on a running battle with the 'mayor', whether we like the man or not. Our major job is to try and unlock the various issues surrounding the lives and the well-being of our people. We are first concerned with issues and to a very minor point with the personalities behind such issues.

It becomes often most difficult to separate the two, a thing that makes objectivity even more unfathomable.

Our interpretation of the rent situation in Soweto is there is a muddle. Many people are simply not clear if they have to pay the R8 or wait and see what the community councillors (who have said they would be seeing Dr Koornhof) will say or do.

We seem to get the feeling that this issue has pulled the rug from under the feet of the government and their so-called puppets.

There has always been the talk that the buck stops nowhere near Jabulani and the community councils. The buck, it has become crystal clear, stops in Pretoria. The Minister concerned can easily over-rule whatever the councils and the boards are about or are not about to do. Most people have been aware of this. The rent muddle has brought it out in the open, as is only proper.

Instead of hiding behind his anger, we seem to think, Mr Thebehali should come out in the clear. If the issue is out of control, let him be man enough to say so. Of course he will have a lot of jerrymandering to do to regain the little credibility he has after that. But that will at least measure his worth as a man.

By getting angered and petulant he is doing a disservice to himself more than to all of us.

200 at  
CT 30/10/81  
anti-SAIC  
meeting (114)

Staff Report

THE complete rejection of next week's South African Indian Council (SAIC) elections was "part of the struggle to unite all our people and build a new South Africa", a speaker told a meeting of the Thornhill Residents' Association on Wednesday night.

The meeting, which was attended by about 200 people, was held in support of the anti-SAIC election campaign in the Western Cape. An anti-SAIC Committee has been formed to co-ordinate the activities of organizations opposing the elections, which are due to take place on Wednesday next week.

Mr R Vassan said recent attempts to divide the Indian community on religious grounds was "one of the stratagems used by the oppressor to divide the people and divert them from the real struggle".

"This is a sordid attempt to break the boycott of the elections and we condemn it as a despicable tactic of divide and rule. It is our duty to face the fact that we are part and parcel of the oppressed people and to participate fully in the struggle for a united South Africa," he said.

An executive member of the Azanian Peoples' Organization (Azapo), Mrs Nombulelo Melane, said the SAIC elections were not "an Indian affair", but "the fight of black people against a dummy institution forced on them by the racist regime".

**COMMENT****Anger will  
not solve****the rent  
ISSUE**

*Soweto*  
30/10/81 *11A*

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By getting angered and petulant he is doing a disservice to himself more than to all of us.

# ANTI-RENT HIKE MEETINGS

30/10/88 By SELLO RABOTHATA  
A NUMBER of Soweto Civic Association branches have organised anti-rent protest meetings for the weekend where residents will be asked to give suggestions on how to tackle the issue.

Mr Tom Manthata, secretary of the Committee of Ten, yesterday said that six venues have been obtained for the meetings with two meetings scheduled for tomorrow and four on Sunday.

He said residents themselves would speak at the meetings and not prominent speakers.

Tomorrow's meetings will be held at the AME Church in Orlando West and Chuawelo at the Swiss Mission church at 3 pm.

Sunday's meetings which start at 2 pm, will be at the Catholic Church in Zone 4, Diepkloof Lutheran Church in White City, Catholic Church in Phiri next to the swimming pool and Bantu Methodist

Church in Orlando East next to Orlando High School.

Meanwhile, the Anti-Republic Ad Hoc Committee will hold a rally at the Methodist Youth Centre to

protest against the South African Indian Council elections, the rent issue, the country's education system and the running of the country and system as a whole. The meeting will be

held on Sunday and starts at 1 pm. A statement released by the committee read: "Our country will never be prosperous or free until all our people live in brotherhood enjoying

equal opportunities. Only a democratic state based on the will of all the people can be the future guide in South Africa.

"The committee yesterday resolved that all people should have equal rights to use their own language and develop their own folk culture and custom and the motto of the country should be 'equal sharing among the people'. Restrictions on a racial basis should end.

"Freedom of movement shall be guaranteed to all. Peace and friendship among all our people shall be secured by upholding equal rights' opportunities and status of all people."

## GENERAL NEWS

# Hindus cite scriptures as backing for election boycott

Star 30/10/81  
11A

By Yussuf Nazeer

Two powerful Hindu bodies with several thousand members have come out in opposition to the South African Indian Council elections. They have also condemned the Hindu candidate contesting the Pageview-Fordsburg SAIC constituency.

Spokesmen for the 12 000-strong Transvaal Hindu Seva Samaj and the Transvaal Gujarati Parishad (Assembly), the umbrella cultural and religious body with more than 40 affiliated organisations, said their scriptures, the Bhagavad Gita and the Vedas, were behind their decision not to vote.

The spokesmen said they were morally bound to follow the Mahatma Gandhi principle of rejecting racial discrimination, which was rooted in evil.

They said the SAIC and its elections were based on racial discrimination.

## TEACHINGS

"Any Hindu who valued the spiritual teachings of the Bhagavad Gita, the ancient wisdom in the Vedas and the timeless moral and ethical principles of Gandhi would not stand in this election or cast a vote in it," said Mr Rajnikant Master, president of the Gujarati Parishad and chairman of the Seva Samaj.

Mr Chagan Modi, president of the Pageview Residents' Association and a prominent Gujarati spokesman, said: "Not only are we prohibited from practising evils such as racial discrimination and oppression of humans, but Hindus are also forbidden to collaborate with agencies practising these."

These bodies then attacked the Hindu candidate, Mr Nanubhai Desai, who is contesting the Fordsburg-Pageview constituency.

They said he was embarrassing the Hindu community in the eyes of oppressed blacks and called on him to withdraw "in the name of Gandhi

and the Gita."

Mr Desai, in a written statement to The Star, said he was a civic leader of 20 years' standing who "was fighting for the civil rights of Indian people."

He had been responsible for getting the Government to allow Indian brides to emigrate from India to South Africa to join their South African-born husbands. He had first taken this matter up with the United Nations in 1966.

## WISE LEADER

Mr Desai praised the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, calling him a "wise leader and a broad-minded person."

He called on the Indian people to vote in the SAIC elections, saying they should not "reject the Government's extended hand of friendship."

"Indian radicals who reject the elections are trying to misguide the people."

The voters had two choices only — confrontation or negotiation. He opted for negotiation.

Mr Desai said Mr Botha had the interests of the man in the street at heart and that the "position of blacks is gradually improving. Under the wise leadership of the honourable P W Botha, we will eventually prosper."

(Report by Y Nazeer, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

# Anger mounts over 'broken promise'

C. Herald 31/10/81

RESIDENTS of Mitchells Plain's two rental suburbs, Eastridge and Tafelsig, are up in arms over what they call a breach of promise by the Cape Town City Council.

At a meeting in Eastridge last week, the residents said they had been told by the council that they could not get houses to use as community centres and creches, after being promised these facilities at earlier meetings with council officials.

According to the residents they have been told by Mr D Mabin, the assistant City Engineer (housing) that the council could only give the keys to 'recognised bodies.'

This has upset the Eastridge Residents' Association and the Tafelsig Interim School committee, organisations started at mass meetings in the areas.

## RECOGNISED

They are asking: 'What constitutes a recognised body?'

Tafelsig residents said they had been promised nine houses but only received two for use as a clinic which operates one morning a week.

At last week's meeting the residents said that, in future they would refuse to speak to council officials.

'We will demand to speak to the full executive of the council.'

Anger at the City Council and conditions in Mitchells Plain characterised the meeting of about 40 people crammed into one of the small houses in Eastridge.

They said: 'Mitchells Plain is a beautiful place, but just look at the mess in which we have to live. They don't even clean the streets,' a woman said.

Another angry resident added: 'When I asked to live in Eastridge, I was told that the schools had already been planned and that I did not have to worry. I only found out afterwards, that the schools would only be built in 1985.'

# 'Don't crowd us' — tenants' plea

C. Herald 31/10/87

127 114

**THE people of Kew Town want the council to go ahead with a R3.5-million plan to upgrade their area.**

But they will ask that instead of building a further 102 houses as originally planned, the council build only 50.

In March this year the council's housing committee announced a plan to upgrade blocks of flats and build houses in Dr Abdurahman Avenue. Residents welcomed the plan but said the number of houses to be built would encroach on their already limited privacy.

The Babs Block Committee, representing 196 flats, petitioned the council to stay the plan until they had made a study of the

priorities in the area.

The council agreed and Babs (Build a Better Society) workers undertook a study of the socio-economic circumstances in the blocks of flats.

## PRIVACY

A spokesman for Babs, Mr George Gibbs, said the study found that the people's opposition to the plan stemmed from the lack of space and privacy in the area.

At a meeting in the minor hall of the Athlone Civic Centre last week, residents recommended that the council build only

50 houses and upgrade the rest of the land as a public area for their use.

Children's playing space was said to be a priority and residents believed the concentration of people in the area suggested by the council would result in conflict between them.

A delegation was elected to meet members of the council in the near future to discuss the recommendations, and ask that Kew Town flat tenants be given first option on the new homes.

# D6 Shockwave hits election

C. Herald 31/10/87 (11A) ~~11A~~

By ANEEZ SALIE

**TWO** more candidates for the South African Indian Council, Mr Kassiem Gaffoor and Mr Osman Hassan, have withdrawn in a move that could signal the collapse of the controversial poll.

They feel it would be morally wrong to carry on with the campaign following the Government's negative reaction to a President's Council recommendation that District Six be returned to coloured and Pageview in Johannesburg to Indians.

Two other candidates have withdrawn for the same reason, and on Monday the vast majority of SAIC members would have followed suit but for a telephone call to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Others to withdraw are Mr Abdus-Samad Abdulkader and Mr Ismail Mayet, both of Johannesburg.

Sagathevan, will now be elected unopposed to the SAIC.

Mr Sagathevan could not be contacted for comment.

In Rylands the only other constituency in the Peninsula, where Mr Gaffoor would have stood, there remained two candidates, Mr Hassan Osman and Mr Abdul Ganie Mohamed.

An anti-SAIC rally will be held on Sunday, November 1 at 2.30 pm at the Athlone Civic Centre.

(News by A. E. Salie, 125 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

## Six out

This brings to six the number of withdrawals. First to go were Mr Ahmed Ally and Mr T S Pillay, both of Natal, who withdrew because of alleged intimidation.

According to an informed source, the SAIC's Executive Committee contacted Mr Botha on Monday morning and he urged them to postpone a meeting scheduled for the same morning at which mass withdrawals would have been announced.

According to the source, the Cabinet met on Monday.

The SAIC Executive Committee was to issue a statement after hearing from the Prime Minister.

## What price?

In a joint statement issued by Mr Hassan and Mr Gaffoor on Monday morning they stated that following the Government's decision on District Six and Pageview there was little hope that the SAIC could achieve anything at grassroots level.

The credibility of the President's Council is already being compromised — what price the credibility of the people who serve in the SAIC, they asked.

With Mr Hassan no longer in the race, his only other opponent in the North-West (Cravenby) constituency, Mr Basil



# Realism in action is only solution

(Herald 27/10/81)

(1/2) (2/2)

SIR, — Re SAIC Elections

After reading Mr C E Gaffoor's comments in a latest edition of your newspaper (24.10.81) I feel more than tempted as a member of the voiceless, voteless and oppressed people's of South Africa, to air a few of my views concerning the ensuing SAIC elections.

Mr Gaffoor states that he sees the SAIC 'as one of the steps along the road to political parity and social justice' and as an instrument to be utilised by the people so as to ensure their right to make a meaningful contribution towards the future of this country and its people.

Well, the SAIC, since its inception by the National Party Government in 1964, has now been in existence for nearly two decades and I for one, fail to see any true, real constructive advances 'along the road to political parity and social justice' by way of the SAIC. It has been and remains to be a racist body with limited, revocable advisory status.

It therefore continues to be a powerless body and an important cog in the machinery of oppression.

The 'leaders' of the oppressed peoples have been negotiating and collaborating for years and it's now become evident that as long as the NP Government remains in power (and they'll remain in power for a very long time to come, unless . . .) our political aspirations would continually be channelled away from participation in the institutions of the dominant system (Parliament) into sub-systems, such as the CRC's and the SAIC's.

The SAIC, by giving 'advice' to the Government, is most definitely

not, making any MEANINGFUL contribution to the future well-being of the peoples of this country. The body lacks credibility. Its membership is neither authentic nor representative of the people. It is essential that the leaders who are to devise a new constitutional dispensation, must be sufficiently representative of their people, to confer respectability and legitimacy on the negotiations.

SAIC candidates in Rylands have not yet called a public meeting — how can they then profess to be the 'leaders' of their people when they're actually acting against the will of the majority of the peoples? It's an open secret that a nationwide anti-SAIC campaign is presently being conducted.

Is this not sufficient evidence for the 'candidates' to heed the will of the people?

They're in fact, selling the people's basic human rights to true representation and accepting the 'second-class' token for their people, by encouraging the people to 'vote' for them.

I would therefore say that sporting bodies, such as Sacos, trade workers' unions and the various civic and ratepayers organisations, together with many other true people's bodies, and not the CRC's or the SAIC's, are the bodies through which we can 'state our case' and let the voice of the people be heard and heeded.

Let the people themselves raise their voices! Our social responsibility stems from our social consciousness and evolves into a social conscience. But the most important fact about this development is that our social responsibility, which is

universal, inevitably gives rise to social action.

No doubt, a total rejection by all the oppressed peoples of South Africa, of the Government's separate solutions coupled to the undisputed power of world opinion and pressure, will necessitate the NP Government to take real note of our demands and possibly try and work out a more meaningful constitutional dispensation through genuine negotiation amongst the true, authentic leaders (those accepted by the people, whether imprisoned or not) of the various peoples of South Africa at a National Convention.

This would surely be a more meaningful constitutional advance rather than the perpetuation of puppet bodies such as the SAIC.

I therefore see realism in action as the only solution for us, the oppressed, unfranchised peoples of South Africa.

We demand the universal franchise, the right of every man and woman in South Africa to elect representatives or to be elected to one Parliament in one united South Africa and I feel that people like Mr Gaffoor and company, are really retarding our struggle for our basic human rights, by their expressed willingness to serve on this puppet body and are hereby helping in the operation of the policy of apartheid and oppression!

ASHRAF A MAYAT

20 Hazel Road  
Rylands Estate  
Athlone 7764

# 'Foil divide-and-rule,' meeting told

Cape Herald 31/10/81

258 11A

THE Government's stated policy of divide-and-rule should not be allowed to succeed, people at a meeting in St Gabriels hall, Guguletu, were told last week.

They were urged to ignore the forthcoming South African Indian Council (SAIC) elections on November 4, and not to recognise the imminent independence of Ciskei on December 4.

Members of the Thornhill Residents' Association told the meeting the Government wanted to compromise Indians by asking them to elect people to SAIC.

'I am not separate from all that exists, I am part

of it,' said Mrs D Omar. 'Apartheid cannot work. It brings us closer to disaster.'

Another member said she was a product of the Group Areas Act, having been moved from District Six to Rylands. 'When we had grievances the council and the Government told us to act through our leaders in the management committees of the SAIC.'

But these people were not recognised as leaders,' she explained.

'The Government's policy is unity in di-

versity, our policy is unity in the struggle,' she said.

Mrs Nombulelo Melane, executive member of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), which organised the meeting, told the audience they had been brought together because of their solidarity with the organisations banned in the Government crackdown of 1977.

Previous commemoration services had evolved around singing and emotion, but Azapo wanted to break away from this traditional trend. The audience was urged to

talk about matters concerning them instead of listening to speakers.

Mrs Melane said that although Azapo was created out of the vacuum left by the 1977 bannings, it was not able to solve all the problems which beset blacks.

## SQUATTER ISSUE

The recent squatter issue was an example. Instead of the Government admitting that it had an urbanisation problem, it shipped people back to homelands and declared them stateless.

Comparing South Africa

to a Third World developing country, she said the Government was wrong in implementing Western solutions to Third World problems.

A member of the Students' Steering Committee warned people to be wary of the intentions of the Urban Foundation, which was doing so much to 'help' black communities.

The decision to build the Uluntu Centre and the future development of a housing estate for 30-year leasehold was certain to create friction in the community.

This would result in an 'elitist' group of people prepared to collaborate with the Government and private sector in order to keep their positions in society.

News by Perrine Constance, 122 St George's street, Cape Town.

# Maintenance: Another march planned

C. Herald 31/10/81

~~11A~~ 11A

By RYLAND FISHER

CAPE TOWN City Council officials did not pitch up at a mass meeting in Bonteheuwel — even though they had been invited. As a result the more than 600 people who attended decided 'If they can't come to us, we will go to them.'

The meeting of the Bonteheuwel Civic Association (BCA) held in the Oasis Cinema, was called to discuss the area's housing maintenance, problem, which has already generated two protest marches to the local housing office recently.

A decision was made to go to the Cape Town Civic Centre on Thursday to demand the repair of the houses.

City Council officials

had been invited by letter to attend the meeting.

Pointing to two empty chairs at a table marked 'Reserved for Council' a speaker said: 'If we are going to wait for Council to come to us, we will wait forever.'

Speakers at the meeting spoke about the problems they had experienced with the maintenance of their houses and about what people in other areas had done about their problems.

## CAHAC

Mr Wilfred Rhodes, chairman of the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (Cahac), an umbrella body of 25 community organisations said his organisation was behind the people of Bonteheuwel.

'Council is always saying they don't have money. That is because they have wasted our money on things we don't need.'

'They say they do a lot for our people. We reject that. We must continue fighting them until we have other people in their places,' he said.

Mr Rhodes's speech was interjected by shouts of 'Down with Council' from the audience.

BCA chairman Mr Mark Abrahams said poor housing conditions had led to many illnesses.

'When people get sick, they get pills, but that will not help. They must look at the cause of the problem, the damp walls and the inadequate houses,' he said.

He pointed to recent community opposition to proposed busfare increases, which showed people could achieve things if they were united.

Mrs F Tape, a member of BCA, drew loud applause when she spoke about the doors filled with egg containers, cracked walls, waterpipes made of plastic and outside toilets.

## COMPLAIN

'When we go to Council to complain, they take no notice. These houses are not ours. We only pay rent to Council. They must maintain the houses.'

● City Council officials could not be contacted for comment on Monday morning.

# Report will show growth in ANC support

By HELEN ZILLE

AN UPSURGE in support for the African National Congress is said to be one of the major features of extensive opinion polls conducted for the Buthelezi commission of inquiry recently.

The surveys were apparently conducted on the Witwatersrand, in KwaZulu and Natal, to enable the commission to formulate a constitutional plan for Natal that was potentially acceptable to most blacks.

The opinion surveys are expected to provide some of the most significant information in the Buthelezi commission report, which will be finalised at a meeting in Durban today. It is likely to be released soon.

## Popular

According to informed sources, the conclusions drawn from the opinion survey are that:

- The ANC received more popular support on the Witwatersrand than any other political grouping.

- In Natal, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement received clear majority support, but the ANC was the only other organisation with significant support.

- Inkatha also enjoyed considerable support on the Reef.

- The majority of people polled in all areas believed that ANC insurgents would receive co-operation and sympathy from most or very many blacks.

- In all regions the majority of blacks opted for one-man-one-vote in a unitary state as a "first choice" system of Government.

- However, a majority were also prepared to accept power sharing in KwaZulu and Natal.

These surveys stand in stark contrast to others conducted in the wake of the 1976 riots in Soweto, Pretoria and Durban — comparable areas to those surveyed by the Buthelezi commission.

The comprehensive post-1976 survey, conducted by the influential West German Arnold-Bergstaesser Institut, found that Chief Buthelezi was the dominant black political personality in the country. He was preferred by 43,8% of blacks. The leaders of the African National Congress came second with 21,7% with Mr Nelson Mandela, the jailed ANC leader, being preferred by 18,6%.

## Sobukwe

The remainder of support was distributed among homeland leaders. Mr Robert Sobukwe, the

PAC leader who died shortly before the survey, and the black consciousness movement.

The Arnold Bergstaesser report concluded: "The outstanding political phenomenon in black urban politics is, without a doubt, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. However, the report also warned that the readiness for conflict was growing, among urban black youth in particular.

The conclusions drawn from the opinion polls conducted this year for the Buthelezi commission indicate a strong change in mood from the poll five years ago. The most significant feature appears to be the upsurge in support for the ANC, particularly on the Witwatersrand, coupled with growing anger and militancy.

# Moves against SAIC heat up as vote nears

KDM 31/10/81 (11) (12)

THE massive rejection of the SAIC should leave no doubt about the position of the Indian community on apartheid and its institutions, the secretary of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee, Mr I Momoniat, said in a statement yesterday.

The SAIC election takes place on Wednesday amid intense anti-SAIC campaigning in the province.

The anti-SAIC committee will hold a mass rally against the council at the Lenasia Civic Centre tomorrow.

"The recent decision of the government to declare Pageview a white area does not surprise us," Mr Momoniat said.

"We have long realised that one cannot negotiate from a position of weakness, especially when a hostile government is in power," he added.

## Meeting

Meanwhile, the leader of the SAIC in the Transvaal, Mr Ebrahim Abramjee, said a special meeting of candidates planned

for last Wednesday to consider withdrawing from the elections in protest against the government's decision on Pageview was not held.

"We will review the situation after the elections," Mr Abramjee said yesterday.

He himself had not resigned from the council, but he would review his position after the elections.

However, he said, he did not wish to be blamed for having stood in the way of any candidate who aspired for election to the council.

Mr Abramjee has been returned unopposed to the SAIC for the Laudium electoral division.

● Liquor stores and hotel off-sales premises situated within 30kms from polling stations will remain closed on December 4, the day of the SAIC elections in terms of the Liquor Act, according to a spokesman for the Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association of the Transvaal. Sapa.

# Anti-SAIC

## campaign

## winds up

3/10/87  
1/11

The Anti-SA Indian Council campaign winds up Sunday with a mass rally at the Lenasia Civic Centre. The rally will mark the call for a national day of protest against the November 4 election with speeches, songs, and poetry.

Speakers will include Mrs Albert Luthuli, wife of the late African National Congress president; well-known Indian leaders Mr I C. Meer and Mr Thum-ba Pillay; and Dr Essop Jassat and Dr Ram Salojee of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1981

## THE BUTHELEZI COMMISSION

11A

THE report of the Buthelezi Commission, preliminary details of which were published in the Mercury yesterday, pave the way for a social and political experiment that could be of inestimable significance for Natal and the rest of South Africa.

It is the most serious attempt yet to break away from the prescriptive pattern of all-white politics and allow truly representative blacks to state on equal terms what their position would be, not as adversaries in a confrontation, but as partners in a fair apportionment of rights and responsibilities under a new dispensation.

Implicit in the exercise is a mutual recognition that compromises and concessions are essential if there is to be social and economic justice and if the fabric of our dynamic multi-racial land is not to be torn apart by conflict.

The Nationalist solution of an independent KwaZulu is rejected; but so is the starkly portrayed Nationalist alternative of a one-man-one-vote, winner-take-all situation.

The report ventures into deep constitutional waters in its attempt to find a workable and acceptable system of checks and balances, and it will not be easy to allay doubts and fears or fend off the attacks of cynical and destructive critics. In the end one has to rely on the good sense of the people in recognising that survival depends on co-operation.

But the report will also impose on many fair-weather liberals the need to define their terms more precisely, and in the process perhaps remove some of the vague verbal dummies, like 'power sharing', that the politically immature have for too long used as facile comforters without really understanding their full implications. The concept of power sharing is valid, but it must be clarified and its limitations spelled out.

The big question is whether the

Nationalists will let Natal experiment in its backyard, and if so, to what extent. It is hard to imagine the Government selectively undoing mainstays of apartheid like the Group Areas Act and influx control while Natal 'does its own thing'. And even many well disposed to the commission would caution against precipitate action.

With the future of the provincial councils in doubt, the Government seems to be moving away from the regional and federal structures envisaged by the commission. Yet if it does not make some positive response to the commission's report a great opportunity will have been lost, for the moderate position taken by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Inkatha is under assault from the African National Congress and other radicals and will be further discredited if the commission does not produce tangible benefits.

The great shortcoming of the commission, of course, is that it does not reflect the full spectrum of political opinion because the National Party on one hand and the ANC on the other turned down invitations to be represented on it.

It is essentially a prescription arrived at by moderate whites and moderate blacks, and is therefore open to attack from both flanks.

It nevertheless remains the product of a sincere meeting of wise and noble minds.

Those who walk the middle way must be prepared to meet honest criticism, but they should not be discouraged or diverted by extremists, for on either side, as Dwight D Eisenhower once said, lie the gutters.

In the timeless historical process of challenge and response, the Buthelezi Commission has thrown up a powerful challenge to traditional white attitudes. If they still have the ability to respond with reason and flexibility rather than fear and rigidity, there is hope for the future.

# Sweet' n sour as traders join boycott

By Tony Davis  
Labour Reporter

The Wilson-Rowntree dispute has been going on for nine months and shows no sign of abating as the boycott campaign spreads in the Transvaal.

An estimated 1000 traders in the PWV area have agreed not to sell Wilson-Rowntree products in response to the growing boycott campaign.

In Soweto alone about 500 shopkeepers have agreed not to renew their stocks of sweets from Wilson-Rowntree.

A benefit concert for dismissed Wilson-Rowntree workers was held recently at the Uni-

versity of the Witwatersrand.

But the cause of the actual dispute that eventually sparked the boycott campaign in May is not generally known.

Early in February three workers at the Wilson-Rowntree plant in East London were dismissed after they refused to repair machinery, a job they claimed they were not trained to do.

Ninety workers downed tools and demanded that their colleagues be reinstated. They too were dismissed after management said they had "dismissed themselves" for refusing to do work.

The dispute then began

to snowball as more and more workers at the plant downed tools and demanded reinstatement of their dismissed colleagues.

About 500 workers were dismissed over the month of February.

The South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), which represented a number of the workers, failed in trying to bring management to negotiations and in early March the union teleaxed the parent firm — Rowntree-MacIntosh — protesting against the dismissals.

However, the protest was unsuccessful and Saawu asked British unions to lend support and put pressure on the parent company.

The dispute also saw violence as police dispersed sacked workers who gathered in front of the factory gates. Some people appeared in court on charges of assaulting other workers.

Both Mr Donald Baron, chairman of Rowntree-MacIntosh, and Mr Steve Scheepers, of the Sweet Workers Union at the factory, blamed Saawu for the unrest.

## VIOLENCE

In March Saawu announced the start of the nationwide boycott campaign and Wilson-Rowntree executives flew to London to discuss the dispute with their superiors.

In response to claims that Saawu was guilty of intimidation of workers and other forms of violence, the union's general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, said Saawu believed in consultation and not violence.

He blamed management for being unwilling to hold talks with Saawu.

Boycotts are certainly not new to the townships — from the red meat boycott in the Cape, the bus boycott in Lebowa and the nationwide Fatti and Moni boycott campaign — and organisers of the Wilson-Rowntree boycott see a sweets boycott as an easier campaign to initiate as sweets are not staple foods.



# Dutch to give cash to ANC

S Times 11/1/31

BUT PLEASE,

NO VIOLENCE!

Sunday Times Reporter  
London

THE Dutch Government is to give about R600 000 to the banned African National Congress as part of a two-year aid programme.

But it has warned that it cannot condone the use of violence in the overthrow of a government.

The decision follows a visit this month to the Netherlands by Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the Lusaka-based ANC.

The Dutch Government wants the money to be spent on South African refugees in ANC camps outside South Africa.

And although Mr Tambo was successful in winning new contributions for his cause, he faced a barrage of critical questioning



MR TAMBO . . . this visit more profitable

from Dutch leaders, including Holland's Prime Minister, Mr Andreas van Agt.

At the Foreign Ministry in The Hague, Mr Tambo was assured of:

Dutch support for economic sanctions against South Africa.

A Dutch initiative for a unilateral oil embargo against South Africa

Official support in the Netherlands for the ANC goal of a "democratic government" in South Africa.

During two visits to the Ministry's development aid section, Mr Tambo won assurances of at least R193 000 this year for food, medicine and sponsorship of other projects.

These could include agricultural experiments in Angola and the establishment of improved



Mr VAN AGT . . . more time for ANC now

printing and broadcasting facilities.

A new development which appeared with Mr Tambo's latest visit is that the Prime Minister granted him an interview.

On two previous visits, the Prime Minister never had the time.

However, the Foreign Ministry said the new move did not signal a change of policy by the government.

Mr Herman van Spijker, of the Southern Africa Committee, said: "We see the meeting with the Prime Minister as a step in the right direction."

ANC opponents feared Mr van Agt's agreement to see Mr Tambo indicated a tougher policy against the white government of South Africa.

They appealed unsuccessfully for cancellation of the meeting in newspaper advertisements and letters to the government.

In his meetings with government leaders and senior church officials Mr Tambo was repeatedly called upon to explain the ANC's decision in favour of an armed struggle against the South African Government.

"Many of the churches have obvious difficulty in even tacitly accepting the ANC's violent campaign," Mr van Spijker said.

"But people who spoke to him told us he had at least increased their understanding of the decision."

# Call for election

By BOETI ESHAK  
and G R NAIDOO

# boycott mounts

**CALLS** for a boycott of the South African Indian Council (Saic) elections mounted this week on the eve of what is scheduled to be the first poll of its kind in which the Indian community has participated.

Voting will take place on Wednesday, with contests in 34 of the 49 electoral divisions.

Previously, members of SAIC, which has been in existence for 17 years, were either appointed by the Government, or partly elected through an electoral college.

There are 81 candidates in the election, four having withdrawn following the announcement last week of the Government's intention to declare the Johannesburg suburb of Pageview a white group area.

The expectation among informed sources in the community is that polling will be low, reflecting the success of the anti-Saic campaign started when the election was announced.

Opponents of Saic have attacked it as a racial body which should not exist, and said that in all its years of existence it has achieved very little.

Yesterday, Diakonia, which represents eight member churches in the greater Durban

area, joined the calls for a boycott of the election and declared that since its foundation Saic has failed to bring about any fundamental change in the position of the Indian community.

A statement from Diakonia said: "Many people maintain that the purpose of Saic is to give Indian people an illusion that they enjoy democratic rights."

Anti-Saic leaders in Natal and Transvaal, where most of the country's Indians live, have said that "nobody of any real credibility" has come forward to contest the election.

Candidates, on the other hand, have said that while they may agree on certain points with the sentiments of those involved in the anti-Saic campaign, they differ with them on strategy.

Candidates say they believe it is better to fight the prevailing system from within rather than through a process of confrontation.

"We need a vehicle to negotiate with the authorities and the SAIC is such a vehicle," one candidate said.

# Anti-SAIC man threatened



EMOTIONS: Part of the massive crowd at the anti-SAIC rally in Lenasia yesterday.

By ELLIOTT TSHINGWALA  
AN ACTIVE  
member of Anti-South African Indian Council and treasurer, Mr Ahmed Moonda, has been threatened with death.

In an emotionally-charged rally culminating the Anti-SAIC campaign Mr Moonda told how the death threat has been made through a member of the committee. He was told that he would be bumped off. No reason was given.

He said all those who stood in the way of the majority will be put to trial. "We will listen to them, but they will be punished," he said and the hall roared with liberation slogans and chants.

He was obviously referring to the South African Indian Council which is going to the polls in two days.

Mrs Nohukhanya Luthuli, wife of the late African National Congress leader and Nobel Prize winner, was expected to address the meeting but "due to health reasons", she could not do so.

A young student leader, Aziz Jardine, said he congratulated the Anti-SAIC committee for the great work

they have done. He said: "One of the greatest things holding back the black man in this country is education. He slammed inferior education "fed" to the black people and the Indian Council leaders for their toothlessness. "Where were they when the students protested against Bantu Education?" he asked.

(11A)

# Rent protesters may stage march

A HANDFUL of anti-rent protesters in Chiawelo are strongly considering plans to stage a protest march at the West Rand Board offices in the city.

The decision was arrived at after several speakers rejected suggestions to march to the Soweto Council chambers in Jabulani or marching to the local superintendent offices.

One speaker said marching to Soweto Council chambers was dangerous as police would disrupt the march. She quoted a protest march to the chambers late last year where many people suffered injuries.

A final decision will be reached this week in a meeting of various Civic Associations in Soweto. A number of resolutions passed at township level will be considered and a final resolution will be adopted.

Mr Tom Manthatha, a community leader and a member of the Committee of Ten, said all people should take part in the protest whether they had paid their rent or not because, he said: "We are fighting future increases which are underway. We are also securing our children's future by fighting off increases now."

At another meeting in Orlando West, only about 30 people attended. People had to wait for more than an hour before the community leaders invited arrived. The meeting was called by the local Civic Association to discuss plans of handling the rent crisis and high electricity bills.

# Nominated or elected: What DIFFERENCE does it make?

S Times 1/11/81 (11A)

IN RECENT weeks, the Indian community has been subjected to a barrage of conflicting viewpoints concerning the coming elections and the issues and implications surrounding it.

The controversy has, in part, been generated by the so-called historical significance of the event as this is the first time that Indians have the opportunity of electing their own representatives.

On the other hand, there is a resurgence of the political aspirations of a legislatively powerless minority within the larger South African political scene.

With the establishment of the Republic in 1961, the Indians found themselves in a schizophrenic political situation where, on the one hand, they were, for the first time, accepted as a permanent part of the population of South Africa, while on the other, they were denied direct political representation in a central parliament.

In terms of the policy of separate development they were expected to pursue their political aspirations along ethnic lines.

The first direct consultative machinery between the Government and the Indians — the National Indian Council — was established in 1964.

In 1968, the council became a statutory body known as the South African Indian Council, comprising 25 nominated members.

The council was increased to 30 in 1974 (15 elected through the local affairs councils and 15 nominated).

In terms of the SAIC Amendment Act of 1978, provision was made for the council to be increased to 45 members, of which 40 were to be elected and five to be nominated.

## No power

The coming election is intended to operate in accordance with the terms of this Act.

According to the Government's viewpoint, this is represented as signifying political progress for the Indian community from a wholly nominated council to an almost fully elected one.

The powers of the council have always been of an advisory nature and it was intended to serve as a link between the Government and the Indian people.

In addition, the Minister concerned is empowered to delegate specific statutory functions to the council, here education and welfare are prominent. Other matters may also be delegated from time to time.

The SAIC has no real, effective political power, but as perceived by one of its present members, is there "to attend to day to day problems".

Members of the SAIC have at various times made observations as to what they see as justifying the existence of the council:

## MR CASSIM DOCRAT AND MR PREM R SINGH

Lecturers in the Department of Philosophy and Political Science, University of Durban-Westville

- It is a platform for making meaningful contact with the Government.
- It facilitates face to face discussion on major issues affecting the community
- It signifies that those who serve on it are prepared to work through evolutionary processes rather than through confrontation.
- It is of a temporary nature in terms of the dynamics of the South African political scene.
- It intends to make use of and to work within the system to achieve the goal of full participation for the Indian community in a single parliament in South Africa.

It is, however, apparent that not only is there criticism concerning the political ineffectuality of the council from the side of the anti-SAIC forces, but, ironically enough, from some of the members themselves.

## Disillusioned

Some have become so disillusioned that they have, in fact, quit.

A 10-member deputation from the council to the Prime Minister earlier this year returned bitterly disappointed at its reception and its failure to receive any clear mandate.

This raises the question of the political significance of going to the polls at all on November 4.

Individual candidates in their election manifestos claim that they intend to use the SAIC as a platform to achieve political aspirations which will encompass full parliamentary representa-



MR A RAJBANSI, present chairman of the SAIC

tion and the complete abolition of apartheid.

The analogy often drawn by some members of the SAIC is that Indian leaders in past political struggles have not hesitated to use the institutions of colonial rule to achieve their political goals.

The analogy does not necessarily hold because the people who are making the call do not enjoy the recognition that Gandhi, Jinnah, or Nehru commanded in their political struggles.

The framework of the whole debate was dominated at the start by the question of whether "to participate or not to participate".

The refusal of the Natal Indian Congress to participate and the subsequent emergence of the Anti-SAIC campaign has undermined the argument for full community participation made by pro-SAIC forces.

As far as the anti-SAIC group is concerned, it desires a political dispensation that transcends the ethnically differentiated institutions which the government has

created and allows for the equal participation of all people in a national parliament.

The alternative to using government-created institutions, as suggested by some members of the anti-SAIC group, is that of working through community organisations, cultural bodies and the rate-payers associations.

Once the election is over, the challenge facing the anti-SAIC group would be to move towards a more concrete and meaningful engagement with the problem of political alternatives.

The creation of a just society for all the people in South Africa can only come about by a radical and meaningful change in government thinking.

The first step the Government has to take is to show that it recognises the other population groups in this country as equal partners in a joint search for a meaningful political dispensation, instead of making decisions for these groups by using advisory bodies and dictating to them.

## Contradictory

The lack of clear political vision on the part of the Government is apparent in the contradictory situation that arises from its attempt on the one hand to want to give political rights to Indians and coloureds and on the other to monopolise power.

As far as the election on November 4 is concerned a number of factors are likely to affect the turnout at the polls: the campaign by the anti-SAIC forces, the recent Government pronouncements on Pageview and District Six, the Prime Minister's sharp rebuke of Mr J B Patel's expression of concern over Pageview, the community's dissatisfaction with the SAIC's performance in the mass expulsion of Indian school children.

In view of these factors and the low poll in the recent LAC elections, there is every indication that there will again be a low poll.

Should there be a big turnout at the polls, however, this would be interpreted by the SAIC as an indication of support for its position of working through institutions like the SAIC to negotiate with the Government and to act as spokesman for the Indians.

The election is being largely fought on an individual basis and not on any concrete party platforms or programmes, as the candidates have had no clear mandate from the Government.

Many candidates have approached the electorate with the argument that they are standing for election on the basis that this is an extension of their services to the community.

A low poll would still see the formation of a council and it would be interesting to see whether the fate of the council would be the same as that of the Coloured Representative Council.

The functions of the SAIC in its non-political dimensions — carrying out functions and duties on behalf of certain government departments and also acting in an advisory capacity to government bodies — could be seen as its sole raison d'être.

However, when it comes to real political issues, such as the Group Areas, Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts and separate education policies, would it be frustrated by its own lack of effective power and quit as the CRC did?

## Rebuffs

In the face of constant rebuffs would it still be able to claim a meaningful and dignified role for itself?

Without the benefits of a more detailed study of voting patterns it would be difficult to assess the extent to which the apathy factor might play a role in a low poll, side by side with the claim of the anti-SAIC group to have aroused the political consciousness of the rank and file against the SAIC.

In view of the Government's refusal to accept key recommendations of the De Lange study on education and the President's Council recommendations on Pageview and District Six, the question has to be asked whether the attitude of the Government itself has doomed the election to being a futile exercise, quite apart from the pro and anti-SAIC forces in the Indian community itself.

In the absence of a genuine political role, apart from any administrative and advisory functions the Council may perform, it is difficult to see what great difference there would be between a nominated SAIC and an elected one.

# Poll shows strong following for ANC

Political Staff

AN upsurge in support for the African National Congress is said to be one of the major features of extensive opinion polls conducted for the Buthelezi commission of inquiry recently.

The surveys were apparently conducted on the Witwatersrand, in Kwazulu and Natal, to enable the commission to formulate a constitutional plan for Natal that was potentially acceptable to the majority of blacks.

The opinion surveys are expected to provide some of the most significant information in the Buthelezi commission report, which was to be finalized at a meeting in Durban on Saturday. It is likely to be released soon.

According to informed sources, the conclusions drawn from the opinion surveys are that:

## Verbal support

- The ANC received more popular verbal support on the Witwatersrand than any other political grouping.
- In Natal, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement received clear majority support but the ANC was the only other organization with significant support in the region.
- Inkatha also enjoyed considerable support on the Witwatersrand.
- The majority of people polled in all areas believed that ANC insurgents would receive co-operation and sympathy from most or very many blacks.
- In all regions the majority of blacks opted for one man, one vote in a unitary State as a "first choice" system of government.
- However, a majority were also prepared to accept power-sharing in Kwazulu and Natal.

These surveys stand in

stark contrast to others conducted in the wake of the 1976 riots in Soweto, Pretoria and Durban — comparable areas to those surveyed at the request of the Buthelezi commission.

The comprehensive post-1976 survey, conducted by the influential West German Arnold-Bergstaesser Institute, found that Chief Buthelezi was the dominant black political personality in the country. He was preferred by 43,8 percent of blacks polled as their political leader. The leaders of the ANC came second with 21,7 percent, with Mr Nelson Mandela, the jailed ANC leader, being preferred by 18,6 percent.

## Phenomenon

The remainder of support was distributed among homeland leaders, Mr Robert Sobukwe, the PAC leader who died shortly before the survey, and the black consciousness movement.

The Arnold Bergstaesser report concluded: "The outstanding political phenomenon in black urban politics is without a doubt, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. The results of the inquiry show not only that he alone of all homeland leaders is a national political figure, but that over and above this he is THE political figure of black South Africa."

However, the report also warned that the readiness for conflict was growing, among urban black youth in particular.

The conclusions drawn from the opinion polls conducted this year for the Buthelezi commission indicate a strong change in mood from the poll five years ago. The most significant feature appears to be the upsurge in support for the ANC, particularly on the Witwatersrand, coupled with growing discontent, anger and militancy.

# Meeting on SAIC — 3 000 jam hall

# Mass Athlone meeting rejects Indian Council

By FAY SALEH

**Own Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG.** — In a massive show of support yesterday, about 3 000 people jammed Lenasia's civic centre to hear a final plea from community leaders to boycott Wednesday's election for the South African Indian Council.

Yesterday's audience — believed to be the biggest ever at a political meeting in Lenasia — filled the aisles and side halls of the civic centre for four hours while speakers traced racial discrimination and inequality back 300 years and urged a stayaway on Wednesday.

Mr Ismail Meer of the Natal Indian Congress said that when blacks, coloureds and Indians demanded the right to own land wherever they wished, they were not demanding communism, but a right to share in the country's capitalism.

Mr Ahmed Mundat of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee (TASC), called for the ostracism from the Indian community of any candidate elected to the SAIC on Wednesday.

TASC leaders are confident of a massive election boycott on Wednesday. They believe their boycott campaign was given a boost last week with the government's decision not to return Pageview to the Indians.

In another development last night, prominent members of the SAIC admitted that the council did not fulfil the political aspirations of the Indian community.

## Representation

Speaking on the Springbok Radio programme Top Level, the chairman of the executive committee of the SAIC, Mr J B Patel, said all Indians agreed they wanted direct parliamentary representation, but differed on the strategies to attain this goal.

He said in support of the SAIC that the Prime Minister had called Wednesday's election because he wanted the true Indian leaders to make representations to the government on a new political dispensation.

The chairman of the SAIC, Mr Amichand Rajkabansi, said the council was the only available machinery for the Indian community in which they could appoint their true representatives.

He agreed with Chief Gathsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu that government-created institutions could be used against government ideology.

In a resolution passed at the Athlone Civic Centre yesterday, about 1 500 people rejected the South African Indian Council and called on candidates to withdraw from Wednesday's SAIC elections.

The SAIC was unanimously rejected in the resolution as "undemocratic, racially-oriented and devoid of any power".

The meeting was part of a nationwide campaign against elections for the SAIC. Similar rallies were held in Durban and Johannesburg yesterday by the Anti-SAIC committees for Natal and the Transvaal.

The Athlone meeting unanimously carried a second resolution which "unequivocally rejected government-created institutions" and reaffirmed principles embodied in the Freedom Charter adopted by the Congress Alliance in 1955.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of the jailed African National Congress leader, Walter Sisulu, told the meeting a vote for the SAIC would be a betrayal of the "people's fight for a free and democratic government in South Africa".

## Contribution

By refusing to vote they would be making a contribution to a "free, just and democratic South Africa".

Mrs Sisulu, who was recently unbanned after living for 17 years under banning orders, was addressing her first public meeting in Cape Town since her banning order expired.

She told the multi-racial gathering — organized by the Cape Anti-SAIC Committee — that the SAIC election was not an "exclusively Indian affair" although the government might treat it as such.

The hall was draped in flags of green, gold and black — the colours of the banned

African National Congress — and between speeches, the crowd sang "freedom songs", chanted "Amandla Ngawethu" (power to the people) and gave the clenched fist salute.

Mr Saleem Bhat, a member of the Cape Anti-SAIC committee, told the meeting that after 17 years of existence the SAIC still had not achieved "anything concrete", but had "only created disunity among the oppressed people".

The SAIC was a nominated, purely advisory body which was "spineless, powerless and fruitless".

Mr Graeme Bloch, addressing his first public meeting "on behalf of white democrats" after being unbanned recently, said "we have seen that the only forces that can take us forward to freedom come from the people themselves".

Speaking on behalf of independent trade unions and "the people of the Ciskei", Mr Wilson Sibiyi, a trade unionist, attacked the SAIC and the "independence of the Ciskei" as "government devices about which the people were not consulted".

Ms Virginia Engel, an organizer for the Food and Canning Workers' Union and Vice-Chairperson of the United Women's Organization (UWO), said the rally was "the most significant political gathering in the Cape since the 1950's".

"We have demonstrated here that we have totally rejected puppet 'ethnic' organizations which have been imposed on us by the government," she said.

The President of UWO, Mrs Mildred Leseaya, told the meeting the time had come for the holding of a national convention. Rejecting the homelands, she said: "I have never seen a government which is divided into nine different parliaments."

TELEPHONE 65-8531 EX

The Dean,  
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# MOTLANA HITS

## BACK

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE CHAIRMAN of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthatho Motlana, yesterday said the liberation struggle in South Africa was not just against black "Pretoria puppets" but against the whole system that enslaves the black people.

He was commenting on claims by the Soweto Council's chairman, Mr David Thebehali, that the Committee of Ten and other black consciousness movements were not doing anything for the residents of Soweto.

Interviewed, Dr Motlana said there was no way in which he was going to react to every statement by the so-called "mayor" of Soweto, except perhaps to draw the people's attention to the fact that they have every right to be employed.

"I have said in the past, and I repeat that the few very expensive peripheral improvements that have been initiated in Soweto, such as the automatic telephone system, were earned by the bitter blood shed by our children during the 1976/77 uprising in the country."

He said telephone improvements were made by the former Post Master General while the police "pointed machine-guns at our children".

"We owe a debt of gratitude to our children — the exiled, banned and those who have been detained — and nothing to



MOTLANA: 'Earned by bitter blood'.

Thebehali," he said.

Dr Motlana said the other so-called improvements, like the expensive services, are turning out to be milestones around the people's necks.

"In fact, my fight is not against Thebehali, who is an irrelevant puppet of Pretoria, but against the whole system that enslaves my people," Dr Motlana said.

He said to discredit the black consciousness movements, as Mr Thebehali had done, was an act of "blasphemy."

The publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr George Wauchope, said Mr Thebehali's utterances needed no reaction from the black community, except to say that "they are as irrelevant as the man uttering them."

"I mean, when you react to what this man is saying, are you not aware that he wants to be famous? The type of improvements he talks about in Soweto are a right of every resident to have — and not a privilege at all.

"Let Thebehali and his cohorts go on to say what they want, the people are not concerned with what they are saying. We want our chains to be removed completely from our hands and not to be made lighter," he said.

The general-secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said he was surprised that even the SACC could be attacked in the Soweto Council. The SACC received its money from overseas and not from the South African Government.

The SACC has in the past helped thousands of people.



# SAIC — an Indian's dilemma

By Yussuf Nazeer

In Wednesday almost 00 000 Asians — viewed by the Government as eligible voters — are expected to vote in the first nationwide "Indians only" poll to elect their leaders. The community stands at about 800 000.

Political observers do not regard this election as significant.

In the light of South Africa's racially discriminatory legislation which greatly affects the Indian people, their response towards this election will be watched closely by blacks and whites at home as well as abroad.

This poses the question: What is this election all about?

Basically it is an attempt on the part of the Government to get the Indian people—who have been clamouring for equal political rights with whites since 1893 when Mahatma Gandhi began calling for it during his 21 years in this country—to elect their true political leaders, but within the framework of apartheid.

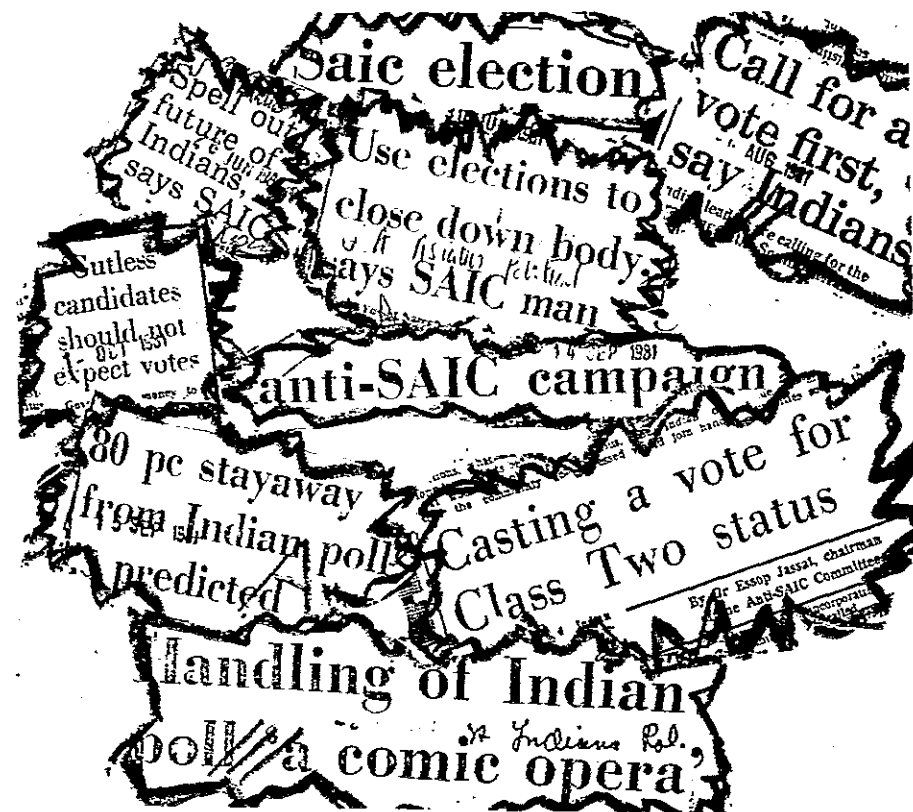
## TWO SCHOOLS

This political proposition is being both accepted and rejected, thus giving rise to two schools of thought — the South African Indian Council's supporters and the anti-SAIC lobby.

Where is the difference? The only major point both agree on is that they abhor the racial discrimination projected in the policy of apartheid.

Nevertheless, the pro-SAIC advocates are prepared to go along with the Government and accept the elections. Their basic argument lies in the belief that political changes can come by agitating for equal rights within the apartheid system.

They maintain that, in the current situation in which the white Government wields awesome power, it is necessary to use the SAIC as a negotiating platform to get as many concessions as possible to help towards solving the community's day to day "bread and butter" problems of housing, education, welfare, religious and other needs.



The anti-SAIC forces on the other hand reject these arguments completely.

The basis of their argument is that the political system in this country is rooted in racial discrimination which has to be totally rejected on moral and ethical grounds.

Therefore any semblance of political rights under a system of discrimination cannot be accepted as it negates basic human rights.

The anti-SAIC forces emphasise that they are committed to a political blueprint calling for equal political, social and economic rights for all human beings in this country, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

This blueprint is embodied in their Freedom Charter based on European-style social democracy.

The basic points of this charter call for universal franchise, sharing of land and wealth, equal education, homes, health-care and other privileges for all and a total ban on racial discrimination.

Pro-SAIC advocates also argue that, if the true leaders of the Indian community did not stand in

the elections, political opportunists and puppets would take over the council and go along meekly with Government policy without making concerted efforts to change the system from within.

The anti-SAIC lobby counters this by pointing out that they are not fighting to keep stooges from taking over the council.

They emphasise that they are fighting a racially discriminatory system which excludes the majority of South Africans from participating in a non-racial unitary political system.

## TIME WASTER

Shutting down the SAIC within an apartheid system, they point out, would be a waste of time and energy as it would not remove racial legislation such as the Group Areas Act, Race Classification Act, separate education laws, Mixed Marriages Act, influx laws and other discriminatory measures that plague the lives of all black South Africans while keeping them subjected to white domination.

While the pro-SAIC candidates contesting the 10 constituencies (27 in Natal, 10 in Transvaal and three

in the Cape) have not called any public meetings to give the Indian people their viewpoint—they have carried out door-to-door canvassing and written to voters in their wards—their anti-SAIC opponents have launched, in two months, a series of province-wide campaigns.

Press coverage of anti-SAIC public meetings reported large turnouts, especially in Transvaal where about 40 000 eligible voters are registered.

The major upset for the SAIC stand has been the Government's recent rejection of the President's Council recommendation that Pageview be returned to Indians.

This move by the Government not only embarrassed SAIC candidates but also angered many of them so much that a long-standing SAIC member resigned from the council and, together with three other candidates (two in the Cape and one in Natal) withdrew from the elections.

Transvaal SAIC member, Mr F F H Mayet, resigned from the council 10 days ago and his announcement that, after the elections whether or not he won, he would not go into the new SAIC, shocked other candi-

dates who also threatened to follow his example. Although a candidate may decide that he is no longer prepared to go along with the elections, he cannot, in theory, legally withdraw, according to a spokesman for the Dept of Internal Affairs. His supporters can still vote for him on election day.

After the elections he can resign from the new council.

Mr Mayet is now using this situation to call on the electorate in his Fordsburg-Pageview constituency to vote for him — if they plan to do so — as a strategy to prove to the Government that his supporters back his stand to reject the Pageview issue.

Many people will definitely go to the polls. But, how many, no one knows.

Of the 10 constituencies in Transvaal THREE are in LENASIA:

1) LENASIA EAST: Candidates: Fazl Khatib and A S Abdul-Kader. Polling station: Pentarosa School, Lenasia.

2) LENASIA CENTRAL: Candidates: Abe Thondane and Dinko W. Piley. Polling station: Park Primary School, Lenasia.

3) LENASIA WEST: Candidates: M. Gibson, Juma Dennis G. Piley and Ismail Dawood. Polling station: Lenasia Civic Centre.

4) FORDSBURG: Candidates: Naphthal Doolal and F F H Mayet. Polling station: Brice Street Indian Primary School, Fordsburg.

5) ROSHNEE (Vereeniging Area): Candidates: E F Abramiec — unopposed. No polling station.

6) LAUDIUM (Pretoria): E F Abramiec — unopposed. No polling station.

7) ACTONVILLE (Benoni): Candidates: A. Lumbani, I. Te'ania, A. Badal. Polling station: Davey Social Centre.

8) MIDRAND (Benoni) East: Candidates: A. Lumbani, I. Te'ania, A. Badal. Polling station: Davey Social Centre.

9) N.W. TVL: A S Akhob — unopposed. No polling station.

10) E-TVL: Candidates: A. Arhoo, M. Pirofida, A H Lafer. Report by Y. Nazeer, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.

## DISILLUSIONED

Another Transvaal candidate, Mr Abdus Samad Abdul-Kader, who also said he was disillusioned with the council after the Pageview affair, is also calling on voters in the Lenasia East ward to vote for him as a token of their rejection of the SAIC.

Both Mr Mayet and Mr Abdul-Kader emphasised that if the Government, on the eve of the elections, refuses to listen to the President's Council recommendations, what guarantee is there that it will listen to the powerless SAIC.

Mr Mayet said the Government also spelt out clearly that any investigation into the Group Areas Act would have to be done within the framework of separate residential areas and schooling.

## SORE POINTS

Education and residential problems among black people were the two major sore points in this country today, he pointed out, and it could not be solved within the framework of apartheid.

Political observers and candidates concede that it is difficult to predict how the voting will go.

All the signs at the moment point to a low poll. This is based on recent Indian frustrations over the Group Areas problems to which they have been subjected in Pageview, Vereeniging and several other areas. Many have been taken to

~~2013/04~~ SOWETAN 2/11/81/108  
**Section 6 men back at work**

FOUR of the 10 Section Six detainees released after spending approximately seven months in detention resume duties at the post office today.

This was told to The SOWETAN by Mr Vusi Khumalo, one of the 10 released last week after spending what he called "seven months of hell" in the cells.

They were all taken from their homes by members of

Security Police on March 25 and kept in detention at Norwood Police Station until they were released last Tuesday.

"All of us are prepared to take legal action against the Minister of Police", Mr Khumalo said

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The L option will produce a complete listing of the file which will include sequential line numbers. These line numbers will be used when making corrections to the file. Corrections to the file are made in the same manner as corrections to a source language element. (See section on language processor call statement.) If L and FILENAME1 are the only information present in the @DATA statement, FILENAME1 will be listed.

- L Produce a complete listing of the file.
- U Update. Produce a new F-cycle of the file.
- I Insert. Initial insertion of data into the file.

The options field may contain the following characters:

@DATA,OPTIONS FILENAME1;FILENAME2,SENTINEL

Format:

This statement introduces, updates and corrects System Data Format Files (SDF) from the control stream. The @DATA processor operation is terminated by the @END control statement whose sentinel matches the sentinel of the @DATA statement.

2.10.2 THE @DATA STATEMENT

The data element may contain control statements. Therefore, the data following the @ELT,D statement must be terminated with an @END statement and a sentinel exactly the same as found on the @ELT,D statement. The sentinel field need not be coded (Blank sentinels). It is a six-character field used to search out the proper @END sentinel. All images will be passed into the data element being created until an @END command is found with the same character string. The @ELT,D statement may be used to insert complete or partial control streams into a program file as elements which may be called later by the @START or @ADD statement.

The @ELT statement initiates the element processor, which operates in one of two modes. It inserts new elements into the program file from the control stream or updates an element already in the program file.

The options A, R, S, and D identify the element type. Types S and D are both considered source language elements and may be corrected in the same manner. A source language element in a program file has the same format as the system data format file (SDF).

# 3 000 at meeting on SAIC election boycott

(11A)

By CHRIS FREIMOND

IN A massive show of support yesterday about 3 000 people jammed Lenasia's civic centre to hear a final plea from community leaders to boycott Wednesday's election for the SA Indian Council.

Yesterday's audience — believed to be the biggest ever at a political meeting in Lenasia — filled the aisles and side halls of the civic centre for four hours while speakers traced the history of racial discrimination and inequality back 300 years and urged a stayaway on Wednesday.

Mr Ismail Meer of the Natal Indian Congress, said that when blacks, coloureds and Indians in South Africa demanded the right to own land wherever they wished, they were not demanding communism, but a right to share in the country's capitalism.

Mr Ahmed Mundat of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee (TASC), called for ostracism from the Indian community of any candidate

He predicted a low percentage poll on Wednesday because "anything between 25% and 40%" of the people had moved from the constituencies where they were living when they registered. Another reason was the "antics" of the anti-SAIC committees.

Dr Jerry Coovadia of the Natal Indian Congress which is opposed to the SAIC and the election, said the Government had chosen the wrong vehicle to find the true Indian leaders.

## Machinery

"The majority of true leaders reject the SAIC institution. It is not a true reflection of a democracy. Democracy is a government by the people. The Government has not created the SAIC for any tangible results. It is an ethnic institution. The true leaders cannot stand up and be counted in the format of this body," he said.

The chairman of the SAIC, Mr Amichand Rajkabani, said the council was the only available machinery for the Indian community to appoint their true representatives.

He agreed with the KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, that Government-created institutions could be used against Government ideology.

Mr Ismail Mayet, who resigned from the SAIC last month because of the Pageview derision, urged Indian voters to support the polls on Wednesday. Credible elected leaders could then dismantle the body in protest against Government ideology.

● Picture — Page 2

## Massive

"We must throw them out of our community... we must put them in the dirtbin of history where they belong," he said.

TASC leaders are confident of a massive boycott on Wednesday after their concerted effort throughout the province.

They believe their campaign was given an unexpected boost last week when reaction to the Government's decision to ignore the President's Council recommendation and not give Pageview back to the Indians, united most of the Transvaal community firmly behind the boycott drive.

And in another development last night prominent members of the SAIC admitted that the council did not fulfill the political aspirations of the Indian community.

Speaking on the Springbok Radio programme, Top Level, the chairman of the executive committee of the SAIC and leader of the Democratic Party, Mr J B Patel, said all Indians agreed they wanted direct parliamentary representation, but differed on strategies to attain this goal.

He said in support of the SAIC that the Prime Minister had called Wednesday's election because he wanted the true Indian leaders to make representations to the Government on a new political dispensation

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# Poll could be low at SAIC elections on Wednesday

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Post Reporter

THE first South African Indian Council elections are scheduled to take place on Wednesday but, judging from well-attended weekend meetings round the country opposing them, the poll could be very low.

At a meeting in Port Elizabeth yesterday, a resolution was passed unanimously calling on Mr R Bhana, who has been returned unopposed to the council as the member for Malabar, to stand down.

The meeting was chaired by the President of the Malabar Ratepayers Association, Mr Clive Pillay, who said the attendance had been "very encouraging".

But Mr Bhana said today that he would not withdraw from the election.

"I have tremendous support from the masses, whom I represent," he said.

"As far as I'm concerned, the Malabar Ratepayers Association is a non-existent organisation and I'm not answerable to them".

He condemned strongly the "no-negotiation" attitude of the Ratepayers Association, saying they were a group of

professional men who were "completely dormant".

Mr Pillay told the meeting that Mr Bhana had been invited to speak but had declined.

In Lenasia yesterday, about 3 000 people attended an anti-election meeting.

Speaking from Verulam in Natal, Mr Y Chinsamy, leader of the Reform Party, said he had been at a "packed" anti-SAIC meeting in Durban yesterday and "things had been very tense". About 800 people attended.

The Reform Party withdrew all its candidates from the elections some time ago.

"The Government should have kept their mouths shut over Pageview and District Six. People are saying 'go to hell with the elections' and want nothing to do with them," he said.

He expected about three or four more candidates to withdraw from the election before Wednesday and said he didn't think there would be more than a "5% to 10% poll".

SAIC spokesmen, on the other hand, are appealing to Indians to take the chance to elect their own leaders.

# SAIC elections moving toward massive stayaway

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DURBAN — A mass voter stayaway has been predicted for Wednesday's first elections in the 17-year history of the South African Indian Council, as the campaign to boycott the elections winds up today.

While forecasts of voter turnout have been put at under 10 percent in urban constituencies with marginally higher predictions in rural electoral divisions, a handful of seats is expected to exceed this figure on the basis of special votes returns.

Big factors have been voter apathy and a vigorous campaign to discredit the "no issue" election.

Other reasons for a predicted stay-away at the polls have been a significant movement of voters, "an obsolete voter's roll," and recent pronouncements by the Government, particularly on the future of Pageview.

Percentage polls ranging from 2,5 percent to 6 percent were a feature of the Chatsworth LAC election in southern Durban, last Wednesday and are seen as a yardstick of this week's SAIC polling.

The majority of SAIC voters are concentrated in south Durban, and most of the seats are being contested there.

In his evaluation of the Chatsworth polling pattern, the chairman of the SAIC, Mr. A Rajbanji, endorsed the view the percentage polls will be "below 10 percent."

Two more SA Indian Council members, Mr Din-

ky Pillay (Lenasia Central) and Mr A Badal (Actonville) today withdrew from Wednesday's elections, bringing the Transvaal's withdrawals so far to five out of 15.

And in another major move, more than 250 political, religious, cultural, welfare, and sporting leaders and private businessmen in the Transvaal and Natal had two full-page advertisements in a national Sunday newspaper yesterday, urging the Indian people not to vote and thus reject the SAIC.

Mr Pillay said he had withdrawn from the SAIC elections because of the government's rejection of the President's Council recommendation on Pageview and District Six and De Lange study on education, and the Government's decision to postpone indefinitely the investigation into a new political constitutional dispensation for South Africa.

The SAIC elections received a major setback when thousands of people resolved at the Lenasia community hall yesterday to boycott the polls.

Mr Thamba Pillay said the objection of the Anti-SAIC Committee was to the pass laws, the Group Areas Act, forced removals and above all the refusal by the Government to allow people of colour to vote.

● See Pages 7 and 9.

Report by Y Nazeer and J  
Quella of 47 Sauer Street,  
Johannesburg.

# Two more SAIC candidates pull out

By CHRIS FREIMOND

TWO more candidates for tomorrow's SA Indian Council election withdrew yesterday and there were predictions more would pull out today in the face of growing community opposition to the SAIC.

The two are Mr Dinkie Pillay of Lenasia, and Mr Angad "Punch" Badal of Actonville near Benoni.

At least six candidates are now known to have withdrawn since the Government's announcement late last month that Pageview would not be returned to the Indian community.

Mr Pillay — who earlier in the campaign urged Indians to use the SAIC as a force for reform — said he had come to realise that 85% of the community was opposed to the council and he was "swimming against the current".

After the Pageview decision and the "arrogant" attitude of the Prime Minister to objections by the SAIC executive committee to the Pageview decision, he believed any recommendation by the SAIC would be ignored by the Government the way it ignored the President's Council.

"I don't believe any Indian with self respect can remain a candidate," he said.

But Mr Pillay urged his supporters to vote for him tomorrow to prevent his opponent winning. He will resign immediately if he is elected.

## Democracy

Mr Badal said he believed his withdrawal was in the best interests of his community and the struggle for democracy in South Africa.

"It is now clear that the Government, through the SAIC, only intends to further divide our people and delay the realisation of true democracy," he said.

He urged the community to heed the boycott call of the anti-SAIC committee.

A vice-chairman of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee, Dr Ismail Cachalia, welcomed the withdrawals and urged all other candidates to pull out. Those who did not were compromising the dignity of the community and themselves.

"It is now clear that the vast majority of people have seen through the Government's fraudulent motives," he said.

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# 'Very low' poll likely in SAIC election

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FROM Prof. S. Department

By FAY SALEH

A VERY low poll can be expected in tomorrow's South African Indian Council elections because "there is a strong anti-SAIC feeling in the community", one of the candidates for the election, Mr Abdul Ganie Mohamed, said yesterday.

Mr Mohamed, a candidate for Rylands, said many people would not vote because they felt "threatened by the anti-SAIC fervour in the community".

Reacting to a call at a mass rally in Athlone on Sunday that all SAIC candidates withdraw, Mr Mohamed said he had not been contacted or asked to withdraw. Asked whether he would withdraw if asked to, he said he would "consider every reasonable request."

"My belief is that you can only fight if you have a voice, otherwise you can make lots of noises and have no effect. My view is to contest the election, get elected and then decide whether we want to dismantle the SAIC or not," he said.

The second Rylands candidate, Mr Hassan Osman, said he expected "a fair poll". He refused to comment further, saying he had "lots of problems because of strong protests against the SAIC".

The candidate for the uncontested North West Cape seat, Mr Basil Sagathevan, could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

Commenting on the call for a boycott of the elections at Sunday's rally, the Reverend Edward Mannikam, leader of the Reformed

Church of Africa, said "it is their democratic right if they want to boycott but it is also the democratic right for people who want to vote to vote."

He rejected allegations that the SAIC was "racially orientated" saying that everything in South Africa was racially orientated. Working from within the present system or outside of it was a "dilemma" faced by all black communities.

"Some people believe they can use government-created institutions as vehicles for change. I believe in direct representation, but what do you do in the interim vacuum period," he asked.

All bottle stores will be closed tomorrow because of the SAIC elections. A spokesman for the Cape Hotel, Bottle and Restaurant Association said in terms of Section 77 of the Liquor Act all bottle stores within 30km of a polling station must be closed.

With polling stations at Retreat, Woodstock and Athlone, it means that bottle stores throughout Cape Town and the Cape Divisional Council areas are affected. Some of the affected areas are Sea Point, Camps Bay, Hout Bay, Simon's Town, Bellville, Goodwood, Milnerton, Pinelands and Parow.

In terms of the Act, on-consumption premises may serve liquor only to whites with "international hotels" being allowed to serve all races.

Bottle stores will be closed from 6.30pm today.

## REPORT

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distinction to the proceedings. Prof. U. Snaker, of Modern Hebrew Literature in Jerusalem, I have invited to come to lecture in Cape Town in August.

I myself delivered two papers, one entitled Arabic Papyri and the History of the Arabic Language; the other A Manuscript of Pirke Avot in Old Yiddish. The second lecture in particular was received with great interest and led to a session in the hotel afterwards which lasted until after midnight. An edition of the text itself is presently being prepared for publication.

It was a pleasure for me to be able to present some of my results to colleagues from other South African universities, and I should like to express my best thanks to the University of Cape Town for enabling me to do so.

I should add that U.C.T. was also represented by Prof. J. Blau, Professor of Arabic in Jerusalem and concomitantly Professor of Hebrew in Tel Aviv, who is currently spending his sabbatical year here. He spoke at the Semitics congress on Problems of Judaeo-Arabic and delivered the same evening a public lecture held under the auspices of the congress on the Responsa of Maimonides, a subject upon which he is the world's leading authority.

PROF. S.A. HOPKINS

# Violence will cause bus service suspension

By JIMMY MATYU

CIVIC and cultural organisations in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage have appealed for a total ban on Guy Fawkes celebrations and for people to mourn the deaths of four people shot in township riots last Guy Fawkes day.

And Port Elizabeth Tramways has warned that bus services to the city's townships may be suspended if there is a repetition of the violence which marked the anniversary last year.

Traditionally children have painted their faces pitch black, reddened their lips and worn tattered clothes as they celebrated

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the day with barricades of car tyres.

But last year buses were stoned, fires lit and the police were called in. There was gunfire as a result of which Mr Rubin Xaka, 18, Sipiwo Malati, 15, Mr Henry Woji, 29, and Miss Thozama Williams, 16, died.

In a statement, PE Tramways said: "Traditionally buses are damaged in the black townships on November 5. PE Tramways cannot afford either this damage to its buses or the possible injury to passengers and staff."

"Every precaution therefore will be taken to prevent this happening on Thursday."



# ANC bases <sup>STAR</sup> 'would give <sup>3/11/81</sup> SA entry to <sup>114</sup> Zimbabwe <sup>2/27</sup>

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — The creation of ANC bases in Zimbabwe would provide South Africa with an opportunity to intervene militarily in the country, Zimbabwe's Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, has said.

In an interview with the Mozambique news agency AIM, released last week, Mr Mnangagwa indicated that his Government does not intend to change its position of not allowing the African National Congress to establish military bases in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe's political and economic successes had been detrimental to South Africa which was now "waiting for an opportunity when Zimbabwe would have ANC bases."

## OPPORTUNITY

"That would be the opportunity to invade this country as they have done in Angola," Mr Mnangagwa said, adding that even the event of a conflict with South Africa would not change his Government's stand on the question of ANC bases.

"The Zimbabwean Government cannot say, 'Because South African troops have entered Zimbabwe we should now put ANC bases in Zimbabwe.' The decisions are separate," he said.

Mr Mnangagwa, who is in charge of security matters, repeated allegations that South Africa is providing shelter for armed supporters of former Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the so-called auxiliaries.

However, because of Zimbabwe's repeated "pronouncements" on the issue, the auxiliaries had been moved from where they were stationed near the border at Phalaborwa, into the interior of South Africa.

He said some of these auxiliaries are fighting in Namibia and others were fighting with Mozambican rebels inside Mozambique.

# Indians face ele threats, Govt t

N. 4 ERURY  
3/11/81  
(11A)

By Nagoor Bissety

**CANDIDATES** in the South African Indian Council's first election tomorrow fear for their safety, the Department of Internal Affairs was told at a meeting in Durban yesterday.

The meeting was chaired by Mr Jimmy van der Merwe, the Director-General, and attended by candidates and agents and police officers.

Mr R B Bangtoo, a candidate in Verulam, told the meeting candidates had been subjected to telephone threats at all hours of the night with a view to forcing them to withdraw from the elections.

Agents and voters were also being intimidated by 'faceless cowards', he said.

### *Reported to police*

Many voters were now afraid to go to the polls, Mr Bangtoo said, adding that candidates had reported the matter to the police.

Mr Bangtoo also told the meeting that election posters had been obliterated by 'don't vote' posters.

Mr van der Merwe said the Electoral Act for Indians provided for a fine of up to R1 000 or jail up to two years for anyone convicted of using 'undue influence' on voters by threatening or injuring them.

Of the 40 SAIC seats, 34 would be contested by 81 candidates and six candidates had been returned unopposed.

Mr van der Merwe said newspapers had reported several 'opposed' candidates withdrawing from the elections, but their names would still appear on ballot papers because there was no provision in the Act for candidates to quit before polling took place.

So far eight of the opposed candidates had announced they were quitting the election for various reasons.

Mr J B Patel, a candidate for the Durban Bay constituency, told the meeting that fear and intimidation by anti-SAIC forces were likely to produce low polls.

Mr S S R Singh, another Chatsworth candidate, urged the department to arrange with the police to question voters about the degree of intimidation.

Our Johannesburg correspondent reports that two more candidates, Mr Dinkie Pillay of Lenasia, and Mr Angad 'Punch' Badal of Actonville near Benoni, had pulled out.

### *Reform*

Mr Pillay — who earlier in the campaign urged Indians to use the SAIC as a force for reform — said he had come to realise that 85 percent of the community was opposed to the council and he was 'swimming against the current'.

Mr M R C Bryce, Durban's Deputy City Engineer, said yesterday his department was considering taking action against the sponsors of 'don't vote' posters found tied to lamp posts in Overport.

These were unauthorised and had been removed, he said.

# David Thebehali

## Soweto's born again Christian who has a dream... and a nightmare

David Thebehali believes in Martin Luther King's philosophy of non-violence. He believes in the philosophy of discussion and consultation. He does not believe in confrontation. As chairman of the Soweto Council, he is the man in the hot seat. He has a dream for Soweto, and his dream is non-political.

My dream is to see that the civic needs of the people of Soweto are met. My dream is that Soweto must become a proper residential area like any other place. My dream is that Soweto must become a recognised city council in the world. My dream is to come up with a solution to the socio-economic problems of the people of Soweto. My ultimate aim is to see that the people of Soweto are met.

is the ideal most of us are pursuing." But he also lives with a nightmare. Embroiled in the controversial Community Council and therefore responsible for upgrading the lives of Soweto people, he is always a focus of attention for black journalists whom he bitterly criticises for, in his words, politicising a non-political institution, and trying to discredit him.

"Regardless of what my political beliefs are, a road is a road and a clinic is a clinic. The Press has been saying that the support of the vote for the institution is an indication of the political attitude of the people. The community councils are here to stay in the same way the city council of Bulawayo is still there even after

Churu. The civic needs can only be dealt with by a local institution."

He does not spare his opponents, particularly black journalists who, he says, are running a well-orchestrated campaign to ruin his standing with the people of Soweto.

"Nothing positive about our projects and programmes has been written by black journalists. The electrification project and the upgrading of infrastructure have been written about negatively. The journalists are promoting people who cannot make decisions and who have no responsibility. Why do the people who come to me for help not go to my opponents? They make a noise and raise false hopes in the minds of the people. They cannot create jobs for the people, build houses and come up with answers to the socio-economic needs of the people."

Explaining his dream, he points out that freehold land tenure is not going to make it cheaper for the large number of people in Soweto who are not financially well off.

"People have a tendency of placing emphasis on freehold as an answer to the housing problems. They do not realise that it is only a handful of people who will benefit from it. To say that it will generate a major source of income is not true. How many people will be able to purchase huge tracts of land and put up flats? Very few."

Freehold tenure will be part and parcel of other sources of income. He pointed out that even if people were able to buy land, to make improvements on it, very few would qualify to get financial assistance.

Soweto, he said, was in a financial rut because of many years of neglect and it would take many more years to sort out its financial resources. The blame, he said, was entirely on the Government.

However, his council had succeeded in many ways in getting the

Soweto Council chairman David Thebehali is a born again Christian. He is also a disciple of Martin Luther King Jr. It is not strange, therefore, that he has a dream — a non-political dream for Soweto. But his dream is haunted by a nightmare. He believes that black journalists are running a well-orchestrated campaign to discredit him. Derrick Thema reports.

Government to bend on several laws and to act as guarantors on major projects.

"The electrification project which cost R224-million is a major achievement. Another achievement was the upgrading of infrastructural services. There is no problem-free undertaking of this magnitude. It is not only unique to Soweto, but to the whole world.

"We have said that the services we have are inadequate and cannot meet the growing population of Soweto. Because of our request, R150-million was injected in the upgrading of services. This goes with the creating of jobs, because Soweto at the moment has an 11 percent unemployment rate. The electrification project also created work for the people."

Commercial projects which the council was looking into would be a big source of income.

"We have 11 huge sites for the development of regional shopping centres in our overall planning for Soweto. I have challenged the black businessman to go into big business. But the Soweto businessman does not have the courage and guts to undertake this challenge. I have said to them that there is R650-million of buying power from Soweto and that 85 to 92

percent of it was spent outside Soweto."

The council has also arranged for black businessmen to enter into partnership with white establishments which have the necessary money and expertise.

"I have challenged them to work into a situation where the white participation can be phased out over a period of years."

Turning to the bitter issue of rent increases, particularly the recent R8 hike, he said the council was not consulted. The Minister and the Administrator of the Transvaal had the authority to put up services.

"When we heard the announcement, we were contemplating applying for an interdict. We had consultation with our lawyers who pointed out that in accordance with the Urban Areas Act, the Minister was empowered to put up services anywhere in the country.

"To have a court interdict meant we were going to lose. But there is no problem because we are still going to have further talks with Dr Koornhof about it."

He pointed out that rent, as such, had not gone up. What had been increased were services. Rent has not gone up for the last 10 to 15 years.

"Before the R8 increases, people were

paying R27.25 for services and R3.20 for rent. Of the so-called rent, people are paying R3.75 for maintenance, R5.43 for administration, 46 cents for electricity reticulation, 74 cents for roads, 28 cents for school levy, 12 cents for water reticulation, R1.50 for health services, 60 cents for house insurance, R5 flat rate for water, R5.48 for sewerage fees, R1.30 for electricity levy, 30 cents for planning fee and R2.48 for refuse removal."

The council was buying water for R7-million and selling it for R3.5-million. This meant that it was charging residents a flat fee of R5 per month. From the R150-million for services, the council was going to install water meters in each house so that people would pay according to the amount of water they used.

The council also had ambulance service fees to pay and wages for grave diggers who prepared 150 graves a week.

"There is a minimum of 80 burials per week and if there are not enough graves it would create a lot of inconvenience. It would mean that people must be buried according to a waiting list."

The council was forever faced with a problem of services going up because of inflation. As a result, it had asked the Government for money.

"We asked the Government to wipe out a deficit of R11-million. But this does not mean we will not have another deficit. That is why we must look for sources of income."

The council was looking into differentiation of payment on rental by businessmen.

The housing shortage was something nobody could wipe out. With the price of building escalating at the rate of 2 percent, a staggering R180-million was needed to eliminate this. The council would be able to grant a loan for that amount but it would have to be paid back. It was looking into the building of three-storey flats, which would be started in Chiawelo Extension 3.



57/117  
4/11/81  
11A

# Mass stayaway in Indian election

STAR 4/11/81  
114



"Where have all the voters gone?" asks Mr Nanubhai Desai, one of the Fordsburg candidates in today's Indian council election. In the absence of any other voters, Mr Desai took the plunge and became the first person to cast his vote at the polls.

## Staff Reporters and Own Correspondents

Mass stayaways in key voting areas marked today's South African Indian Council elections as voters heeded the call to boycott the polls.

In Fordsburg, Johannesburg, the two SAIC candidates were running neck-and-neck after two hours of polling — they had received one vote each.

Mr Nanubhai Desai voted for himself and Mr Haroom Mayet voted for his father, Mr I F H Mayet. There are nearly 4 000 voters in the constituency.

After four hours of polling, only five people had voted.

In Lenasia's three constituencies, where polling took place today, only about 250 people had voted by lunch-time, out of an electorate of 12 600.

A candidate described the turnout as "shockingly low."

In Actonville on the East Rand polling also started slowly, while in Durban the three polling stations in the central area had only 133 voters after three hours

In the Eastern Transvaal, voting was fairly brisk with 50 of the 150 registered voters in Barberton voting by 11 am and 40 in Witbank. But in Nelspruit, only 10 of the 250 voters had cast their votes in the first three hours.

The anti-SAIC campaign had persuaded voters to boycott the polls, said Dr. Essop Jassat, Transvaal chairman of the campaign, who kept observation on the polling station in Fordsburg from a distance.

Dr Jassat said a security policeman had approached him and warned him not to intimidate voters. "But there are no voters to intimidate," he said with a grin.

About a dozen white officials sat idly in the voting hall waiting for the voters who never arrived.

Several policemen, including one armed with a semi-automatic rifle, patrolled the polling station.

Stayaway at SAIC polls

from page 1

the cars bearing the posters.

There were only about 10 people about the centre when the police arrived and another 15 at another polling station in the township for the Midrand constituency.

Colonel Johann van Niekerk, head of Security Police on the East Rand said his men had been told to investigate the possibility of contraventions of the Polling Act.

He would not comment on the threats that charges would be laid if loitering.

## Complicated

The Fordsburg election has been complicated by the earlier decision of Mr Mayet to resign from the SAIC. He is also likely to resign again from the SAIC if he is elected today.

Although he resigned from the council over the Government's stand on the Group Areas Act and the Pageview issue, it was too late to withdraw his nomination.

But Mr Mayet is keen to prevent Mr Desai, an enthusiastic supporter of the SAIC, from being elected.

A bitter Mr Desai today accused Mr Mayet of perpetrating a trick in order to win the Pageview votes.

Mr Mayet, who has obtained a number of postal votes, is expected to win despite the fact that he has resigned from the SAIC and was not even at the polls today.

Staff at the Bree Street Indian primary School where polling took place asked whether it was necessary to cancel a school day in the almost total absence of voters.

## Confiscated

Security Police confiscated "Don't Vote" posters from private cars and gardens in Actonville.

Dr Ismail Cachalia, vice-chairman of the anti-SAIC committee in the Transvaal, was keeping watch outside Davey Social Centre, the polling station for the Actonville constituency, and said police had removed the posters and had taken the names of the handful of his people who were in or around

To Page 3, Col 4

RDM 4/11/80 (11A)

# SAIC election heads for a massive flop

By CHRIS FREIMOND

A MASSIVE stayaway has been predicted for today's SA Indian Council election and the poll may be well below 20%, according to community leaders.

The election — the first in the SAIC's 17-year history — takes place against a background of increasing tension and division within the community, particularly in the Transvaal.

In new developments yesterday:

- Another candidate, Mr Ismail Dawood of Lenasia, withdrew, bringing to at least seven the number of candidates who have pulled out in protest against the Government's Pageview decision;
- A powerful bomb damaged the offices of the SAIC and the Department of Indian Affairs in Durban;
- It was announced that pupils in Lenasia, students at the Transvaal College of Education in Fordsburg and black students at Wits University would boycott classes today; and
- The South African Council of Churches (SACC) came out in strong support of the election boycott call.

## Uncontested

The three key Lenasia constituencies and the Fordsburg seat are all now theoretically uncontested because of withdrawals.

However the names of candidates who have announced their withdrawals will remain on the ballot papers and it is possible that they will be elected. But they have all undertaken to resign immediately if this happens.

The Government struggled for nearly two years to force voters to register and even threatened them with prosecution if they did not. About 80% of the estimated 400 000 eligible voters are registered.

Every assistance has been given by the State to candidates to ensure a successful election.

But three major factors threaten to cause a serious collapse of today's proceedings:

- A co-ordinated campaign by powerful anti-SAIC committees which have urged a boycott of the poll;
- The Government's decision to ignore the President's Council recommendation and not return Pageview to the Indian community; and
- The Prime Minister's "arrogant" reply to objections to the Pageview decision by the SAIC executive committee.

The chairman of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee, Dr Essop Jassat, predicted a poll in some areas of below 10%, with a countrywide average of between 10% and 20%.

## 'Very pleased'

According to Sapa, other Indian leaders said the poll could be lower than 5%.

"We are very pleased with the way our campaign has gone. We are confident of widespread support and a massive stayaway," Dr Jassat said.

In a statement in Johannesburg, the general secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, rejected efforts to divide the nation into "hostile ethnic groups".

"True security and prosperity will come only when all the inhabitants of this land participate meaningfully in political decision-making in a unitary state," he said.

"Discriminatory bodies" like the SAIC merely aggravated sensitive racial feelings.

- All bottle stores and hotels catering specifically for blacks may not sell liquor today if they are within a radius of 30km of a polling booth, a spokesman for the Liquor Board said in Pretoria yesterday.

# To vote, or not to vote...

N. M. GRANT  
4/11/81  
NIA

By NAGOOR BISSETTY

THE dilemma of South Africa's Indian community will be underlined today.

Torn in two directions, the 297 000 registered voters will decide whether to vote in the South African Indian Council's first national elections which get off the ground this morning — or to heed the call for a boycott as a means of rejecting apartheid.

With tens of thousands 'vote' and 'don't vote' handbills, leaflets, posters and stickers flooding Indian areas up and down the country and door-to-door canvassing by pro- and anti-SAIC movements reaching its peak last night, the division in the community has become marked and glaring.

No one knows for certain what the size of the polls will be because candidates as

well as the Anti-SAIC Committee created by the Natal Indian Congress are claiming widespread voter support.

The congress claimed last night that there would be a massive stayaway by voters, and said many people saw the elections as not only a promotion of apartheid but also as a denial of equal rights for all.

## Police protection

On the eve of the polling a bomb yesterday struck the Department of Internal Affairs building in Durban which houses the Division of Indian Affairs, Indian Education and the Indian Council's headquarters.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has linked the bombing to the protest against today's elections, and has promised full police protection at all polling stations.

The Department of Internal Affairs emphasised yesterday that polling would go on as scheduled, and candidates said they were not in the least deterred.

At some polling stations last night large marquees, coloured lights, bunting and

taped music provided by candidates gave the elections a carnival atmosphere.

No candidate has yet put out a clear-cut blueprint of how he is going to use the Indian Council — if elected — to secure the common franchise for the Indian community, but many are asking in their manifestos to be elected on their social and cultural ties with the community.

Much community interest is being focused on the Chatsworth Arena Park constituency where the chairman of the Indian Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, who is widely regarded as 'Mr SAIC', is fighting the election as an independent against a newcomer, Mr Ranjit Isurdin of the Democratic Party led by Mr J B Patel, chairman of the council's executive committee.

When Mr Rajbansi first entered the council about eight years ago, he said he would destroy the council from within. His controversial moves won him friends and enemies and a former Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, once rapped him on the knuckles.

Mr Rajbansi said last night that he was expecting a landslide victory and would like to see the new Indian Council run on a

one-party system.

Chatsworth was yesterday flooded with new pamphlets urging people to vote today and according to the Anti-SAIC Committee, the pamphlets gave the 'fraudulent' impression that those urging an election boycott had changed their minds and were now calling on the people to participate.

## Striking a blow

The pamphlets are signed 'The Anti-Committee and Your Congress', while the correct titles of the organisations campaigning against the elections are the Anti-SAIC Committee and the Natal Indian Congress.

Dr Farouk Meer, a senior congress spokesman, said last night that the congress 'strongly believes the pamphlets are the work of Mr Rajbansi or his supporters, who are trying to destroy community-based organisations having the support of the people. These people are striking a blow for apartheid.'

Mr Rajbansi said he was 'not aware of any pamphlets'.

(Report by N Bissetty, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban).



Security policemen inspecting damage done to the Esplanade Government Offices in Stanger Street, Durban.

## SAIC election heads for flop

AN ESTIMATED 400 000 Indians are due to vote today to elect members to the SA Indian Council — but indications are that a massive stayaway will reduce the percentage poll to less than 20%.

The election — the first in the SAIC's 17-year history — takes place against a background of increasing tension and division within the community, particularly in the Transvaal.

Since the Government's decision not to return Pageview to Johannesburg's Indian community, at least seven candidates have withdrawn, leaving several key seats uncontested.

Powerful anti-SAIC committees have orchestrated a co-ordinated campaign for a boycott of the elections, and the South African Council of Churches has come out in strong support of the boycott.

• See Page 2

# Durban blast linked to the elections, says Minister

Mail Correspondent

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has linked yesterday's bomb at the Esplanade Government Offices in Stanger Street, Durban, with today's South African Indian Council elections.

He said in Pretoria yesterday that the bombing of the building, which houses the Department of Indian Affairs, the offices of the SAIC and the Directorate of Indian Education, was obviously linked with people who did not want to see Indians exercise their democratic rights.

Mr Le Grange gave an assurance that during the elections today police would not tolerate any attempts to intimidate or interfere with voters from any quarter.

In Durban yesterday Brigadier John Visser, Deputy Commissioner of Police for Port Natal, also warned against intimidation.

"Already a large force of plain-clothes and uniformed police have been put on special duty in the Port Natal division. They will be on patrols and at all polling stations from the time they open until they close."

The nightwatchman, Mr N Gumede, had noticed the package which contained the bomb while on his rounds, shortly before the device exploded. He reported the suspicious parcel to the Cato Creek SAR Police station.

Four policemen returned to the scene with him and decided, on seeing the package, that it required investigation. They were walking from the scene when it exploded.

Mr Gumede received slight cuts on the face and Constable D H Olwage had cuts on his arm.

The chairman of the South African Indian Council, Mr A Rajbansi, condemned the sabotage, saying it was regrettable that people should protest in such a way.

RDM  
4/11/81  
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119 (119) SOWETO 4/11/81  
**Probe into ex-detainee's health**

A NEUROLOGIST is to try and establish the cause of a disorder suffered by a Port Elizabeth student hospitalised after about five months detention by Security Police.

Confirming Mr Siphiso Mtinkulu's transfer yesterday from Livingstone Hospital in Port Elizabeth to Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town, the Super-

intendent, of Livingstone, Dr R.E.J. Clark said this was a normal case of a patient in need of more specialised treatment than could be offered locally.

He said there were a multitude of possible reasons for his disorder, diagnosed as peripheral neuritis, an inflammation of the nerves supplying the feet and hands.

In some cases the cause is never established, but it was important for treatment to know the cause.

Mr Mtinkulu's life was not in danger, it is reported.

The symptoms of severe pains in his legs, feet and stomach had baffled doctors for two weeks.

Mr Mtinkulu was detained and released with three other members of the Congress of South African Students.

They were released about two weeks ago, and community leaders condemned the fact that it did not allow them enough time to study for their final matric examinations a week later.

Mr Mtinkulu has been said by prominent community leaders to have played an important part in resolving the massive school boycotts in Port Elizabeth last year.



# Azapo hits at choir

AN ANNOUNCEMENT by a Welsh choir that blacks in South Africa are happy with apartheid and would not like a black leader, has elicited a "we-told-you-so" comment from the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo). *(11/12) Swat*

"The blacks are not put down and they don't want a black leader or a black Government," one "Mr Jones" said. *Swat*

Reacting to the report, the publicity-secretary of Azapo Mr George Wauchope said it was typical of entertainers who came to South Africa to say they would not meddle in politics but end up making political statements. All their statements, he said, were that there was change in the country.

Mr Wauchope said: "Such statements are far from the truth, and they reaffirm our stand on total isolation."

He took a swipe at black South Africans — like the Soweto Teachers' Choir — who involved themselves with the hosting of foreign performers.

"As for the Soweto Teachers' Choir, they have a very, very bad reputation. Their leader Mr (Jabulani) Mazibuko gave evidence against black students in a political trial. When the (teachers') choir went to London they got a nasty welcome. They also performed for the Prime Minister when he came to Soweto. It is not surprising that they helped host such people because they don't have the interests of the people at heart," Mr Wauchope said.

# Get rid of SAIC' Poll after low poll

N. MURRAY  
5/11/81

11A

By Nagoor Bissetty  
and Deven Moodley  
**WITH voting in the first national election for the South African Indian Council yesterday shockingly low in nearly every constituency, the Natal Indian Congress last night called on the Government to scrap the council and permit direct representation in Parliament for all South Africans.**

Low-key polls in the face of extensive and expensive canvassing by candidates had clearly underlined the community's rejection of the ethnic council, Mr M J Naidoo, the congress's acting president, said.

### **No justification**

There was no justification for anyone to assume that the council had a mandate from the community to speak on its behalf, he added.

More than 297 000 Indians had registered as voters. Early indications last night were that polls of well under 20 percent — in many cases under 10 percent — were recorded.

The massive stayaway by voters was last night seen by many people as a major triumph for the NIC and its creation, the Anti-SAIC Committee, which have been campaigning against participation in the elections.

But candidates said voters stayed away mainly because of fear of intimidation and also apathy.

... on his attend-  
Africa Economic History Conference.

(Blue Annexures)

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S SITUATION WITHIN THE FACULTY OF ARTS

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THE 1980 PRE-UNIVERSITY COURSE

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(Green Annexures)

PATTERN

the Board is a copy of the revised  
Year pattern for 1981.

(White Annexure)

# Huge stayaway in SAIC election

RDM  
5/11/81  
11A

**EVEN** before the polls closed last night it was clear that the first election for the South African Indian Council had been a dismal failure.

In some areas less than 5% of voters had turned shortly before closing at 9pm. It seemed that predictions by Indian leaders of a poll of between 10% and 20% would prove correct.

Throughout the day at polling stations on the Witwatersrand,

By **CHRIS FREIMOND**

officials, candidates and election workers waited patiently for the flood of voters that never came.

"It's not even a trickle, it's just a slow, erratic drip," said one Indian in Actonville, Benoni, when he saw how few voters were turning up.

And while Anti-SAIC Committee leaders claimed a major victory for their campaign to organise a mass boycott, they slammed police action against their supporters at a number of Reef polling stations.

In Actonville, Security Police tore down anti-SAIC posters and stickers from houses near a polling station and from cars of anti-SAIC supporters.

Security Police also questioned a number of anti-SAIC people, took

their names and photographed them. They were warned to disperse when they gathered near a polling station.

A member of the anti-SAIC committee in Actonville, Mr Prakash Diar, said the committee had agreed on Tuesday that they would act in a non-violent and dignified manner at the poll and voters would not be interfered with.

"We arrived at the polling station early and got permission from the owners of houses across the road to put up our posters on their garden walls.

"But the police removed them and also took them off our cars which were parked outside the polling station," he said.

The head of the Security Police on the East Rand, Colonel Johan van Niekerk, confirmed that posters had been removed and names and photographs had been taken.

The matter was being investigated, he said.

In Lenasia, anti-SAIC members said police had prevented them from putting up posters and ordered them to leave the area of the polling stations.

Election officials at the Fordsburg polling station refused a Mail photographer permission to take a picture of them sitting around waiting for voters. Less than a dozen had arrived by mid-morning.

Police at an Actonville polling station also refused to allow photographs to be taken and said permission had to be obtained from the local police chief.

On Tuesday a member of the local anti-SAIC sub-committee in Germiston, Mr Ashraf Kara, 20, was arrested by Railways Police for putting up posters at the station.

He is being detained at the Germiston police station and is expected to appear in court today on a charge of putting up posters on State property.

A vice-chairman of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee (TASC), Dr Ismail Cachalia, said in spite of "constant intimidation and harassment" by the State, TASC supporters had behaved in a "peaceful and dignified way.

"The tactics employed by the police are an indication that this election is anything but democratic."

He said the low poll showed that Indians rejected apartheid "and its collaborators.

"It is a setback to the Government's attempt to impose an undemocratic, dummy institution on our people.

"It shows that in spite of a concerted effort by the Government to divide us on ethnic and racial lines we are more united than ever in our struggle against injustice."

• A candidate for Lenasia West, Mr Ismail Dawood, who announced his withdrawal on Tuesday, has pointed out that he did not pull out because of the Government's decision on Pageview. He declined to give reasons for his withdrawal.

# Plan to launch new party to control Indian Council

Mercury Reporter

IN THE face of demands for an end to the South African Indian Council after Wednesday's low polls, independent candidates who won most of the council's 40 seats plan to launch a new party to take control of it.

In Natal, 18 of the 27 seats were won by independents, leaving the Democratic Party with seven and the National Federal Party with two.

Outgoing council chairman Amichand Rajbansi, who won as an independent, is spearheading the move for a majority party and, if successful, is certain to become its leader.

Several independents said yesterday they wanted him to become the executive chairman, with Mr J B Patel as national chairman.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, made it clear last night that the council would be recognised by the Government at national level as the community's only mouthpiece, Sapa reported from Pretoria.

## One-party system

Reacting to the low poll, the minister said that however disappointing the measure of participation, the newly chosen Indian Council, properly constituted, would be considered by the Government at national level as the only representative body of the community.

Mr Rajbansi said last night that he would first invite all 40 members to a seminar with a view to finding unity to run the council on a one-party system.

If this failed, the independents would form a majority party, he said.

Mr Rajbansi said that although the council did not have a mandate on major political issues, it was a useful platform to deal with day-to-day problems.

Mr Yunus Moolla, who was returned unopposed, said he would have to look at the wisdom of any move to disband — but he saw the council as a 'watchdog and blocking mechanism'.

## Unity talks

With the average polling figure throughout the country at 10.5 percent, there was widespread feeling that the new council might be short-lived and follow the fate of the disbanded Coloured Representative Council.

The Democratic Party's spokesman, Mr Manoj Singh, said last night the party would not only support unity talks but would also like the hand of friendship to be extended to others like the Natal Indian

# Plan to control council

FROM PAGE 1

Congress and the Reform Party.

The Democratic Party suffered a serious setback in the election with Mr Singh and the party's deputy chairman, Mr Hassim Cassim of Dundee, losing to independents.

Mr Ray Swart, the Opposition's spokesman on Indian affairs, said yesterday that the failure of the elections showed that the Government had reached an impasse with Indians and coloureds and illustrated the desperate need for a national convention.

Mr Derrick Watterson, the New Republic Party spokesman on Indian affairs, said the Indian people had done themselves a 'grave disservice' and had pushed their cause back 30 years.

'It is deplorable that so few people voted. The anti-SAIC faction has been very successful in certain areas. The low poll is unfortunate because it was necessary to find out who were the real leaders.'

Meanwhile, a movement in the Transvaal to have the newly elected council disbanded received little support from Natal members.

Mr I F H Mayet, a former executive member, was elected in the Transvaal constituency of Fordsburg in spite of his earlier announcement that he was withdrawing in protest against the Government's refusal to rezone Pageview for Indians.

Mr Mayet said yesterday he now faced the choice of resigning from the new council or of voting to prorogue the council at its first meeting.

Mr Abe Choonara, who won the Lenasia Central seat, said: 'The first thing I am going to do is to call for a vote of no-confidence in the new SAIC until some radical change is made to meet the aspirations of the people.'

TURN TO PAGE 2

# hind the blow handed out to the Government's Indian policy



NG FOR VOTERS. . . the two candidates for the Actonville, Benoni, seat on the SA Indian Council, Mr Ebrahim Lambat, left, and Mr Ismail Teladia, keep a sharp lookout for voters who were very scarce during this week's election.

Picture: ROBERT TSHABALALA

**T**HE first general election for the South African Indian Council this week should have been a giant step towards more meaningful political participation for the Indian community.

At least that was what the Government had in mind in 1978 when it passed legislation to allow for the popular election of 40 of the 45 members of an enlarged SAIC.

Previously the council had been either nominated or only partly elected by a select group of generally conservative community leaders.

On Wednesday Indians were to have turned out in their tens of thousands to choose "true" leaders to look after their interests and advise the Government.

But the election was a pitiful flop. Indians showed their rejection of the SAIC in a massive stayaway that left some areas with polls of below 2%, and an average turnout of under 20%.

Instead of the political progress envisaged by the Government, the elections burst the 17-year old SAIC bubble and released a flood of dissatisfied, impatient and firmly united Indians who want their political cake now, not on the never-never of the Indian Council.

What happened to cause such a severe setback to the Government's carefully laid plans?

A lecturer in the department of philosophy and political science at the University of Durban-Westville, Mr Cassim Doocrat, pinpointed what he believed were the four main reasons:

- The ineffectiveness of the SAIC since its inception in 1964.
- The Government's decision to reject the President's Council recommendation to give back Pageview to the Indian community.
- The absence of a powerful party with an acceptable manifesto contesting the election.
- The extensive campaign by anti-SAIC committees who urged a mass boycott.

## Political awareness

Ironically, it was probably the Government itself — with the Pageview decision — that added the final flux to the groundswell of resistance stirred up by the anti-SAIC committees.

And in doing so it has probably helped regenerate a political awareness in the Indian community that has been largely dormant since the banning of the congress movements in the early 60s.

"The election has united a large section of the Indian community after a long time of relative political inactivity. The community has not had a major rallying point for many years, not since before the banning of the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and the South African Indian Congress.

"The election has mobilised

# Why the flop?

The first elections for the South African Indian Council in its 17-year history collapsed in failure on Wednesday. The pitifully low poll indicated the community's firm rejection of the SAIC and was a major blow to the Government's policy towards the Indian community. Political Reporter CHRIS FREIMOND looks at the implications.

Indians on a political platform and I believe this will mean the resurgence of their active involvement in South African politics," Mr Doocrat said.

## Futile exercise

Much would depend on what the anti-SAIC movement did next. If they wanted to maintain unity and use the mobilised community to strive for a better deal, they would have to present the people with a clear-cut programme.

"The whole anti-SAIC campaign would have been a futile exercise if they don't continue with it. If the anti-SAIC committees lose their advantage now, it would be a very disappointing development," he said.

The low poll clearly indicated that the SAIC was not the answer to the political aspirations of the Indian community. They were not prepared to accept a separate body like the SAIC, especially considering its past record.

"The low poll has also put a big question mark over the credibility of the SAIC. It may be elected, but it is not representative," he said.

The results were obviously a blow to the Government which had hoped for a properly elected and widely representative council.

But irrespective of the low poll, there was still a new SAIC and it would be interesting to see

if the Government was prepared to work with what was clearly an unrepresentative body — or formulate a new dispensation for Indians, he said.

While it was unlikely that the Indian community in its present mood would accept any dispensation short of full political participation in central decision making, the President's Council could be adapted and given more powers, and used as a stepping stone that might be acceptable to Indians, Mr Doocrat said.

"Separate bodies clearly don't work. The Government tried to succeed with the Coloured Representative Council, but it failed even though it was a fully elected body with more powers than the SAIC.

## A path to dialogue

"I feel that if the Government looks seriously at the composition of the President's Council, its effectiveness and its power, it could be a path to dialogue and negotiation — although it would obviously not satisfy aspirations, it could be a start," he said.

But Mr Doocrat was not optimistic about the Government immediately rethinking Indian political participation, or offering an alternative to the SAIC.

"One would hope that the election results would cause the Government to look at other dispensations, but I don't think the low percentage poll is going to make

any difference. It will continue to regard the SAIC as an elected and representative body," he said.

However the clearly unrepresentative council could cause further problems for the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

A 10-member deputation from the SAIC went to Cape Town earlier this year to ask Mr Botha to spell out the role he envisaged for Indians in South Africa, and asked him to give the SAIC a clear and strong mandate.

But he regarded them as unrepresentative. The new council is surely heading for the same snags.

## Will it stay alive

There is also a possibility that the pathetically low poll could lead to newly elected members of the SAIC closing it down in the same way that the coloured Labour Party closed down the CRC.

There are strong indications that a number of new SAIC members will resign, and probably attribute their moves to the Pageview decision and other frustrations they come up against in the Government's Indian policy.

The low poll and obvious discredit many successful candidates will suffer in their communities could hasten resignations which would lead to by-elections which in turn would restart the whole SAIC/anti-SAIC cycle.

- 1b. (i) Assumptions - (1) closed economy.  
 (2) full employment.

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## The good, the bad and the pitiful facts of the poll

NY / G.M.P.

WHILE it was generally accepted that Wednesday's poll failed to see the election of a truly representative Indian Council, there was at least one result that laid claim to a little respect.

Coast, 23.9% in Umzinto and 22.3% in Midrand.

There were also a fair number of constituencies with polls of just under 20%, but even more were below 15% and nearly a dozen were under 10%.

In Natal's Goodworth constituency a poll of 40.1% was recorded.

And it will be these pitifully low polls that will be remembered, the 2.8% in Lenasia East, the 3.7% in Lenasia Central, the 2% in Meerbank and the shockingly low 1.8% in Fordsburg where only 17 people turned out on polling day out of a total of more than 3 800 voters.

Although this may seem low when compared with average polls in "white" elections, it was an impressive turn out when compared to the dozen or so seats where less than 10% of the voters cast their ballots.

Even with the higher rural constituency polls, it is unlikely that the overall average when the final two results are announced today will be higher than 20%. An electoral official estimated a final figure of between 18% and 20%.

Not far behind, in the "good turn out" stakes was the Eastern Transvaal seat with a poll of 34.1%.

Then there was a slide into the twenties with 25.2% in Shallcross, 24.9% in Natal North

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However, in the case where NY increases from 1/2 to 1, even so S will be greater than even so I, as stated

# Low poll, but the SAIC gets nod from Govt

By GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA.— The newly elected Indian council, irrespective of the low polls, would be regarded by the Government as the only representative body serving as a mouthpiece of the Indian community, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said in a statement in Pretoria yesterday.

He pointed out that the election was held at the request of the Indian community on a direct vote basis.

"The measure of participation in the election indicated by the percentage polls is disappointing, particularly when it is realised the election took place in compliance with the request of the community and was held at great cost."

It had however to be born in

mind this was the first time the community had participated in a nationwide election on a party political basis.

This had called for an intensive political party organisation to mobilise voters to go to the polls to cast their votes.

"Because of the large number of independent candidates and the small political party participation, a nationwide organisation and mobilisation of voters was not present in sufficient measure in that election".

The Minister said a "negative influence" came from some members of the community. In undemocratic ways and through subtle intimidation they had tried to persuade voters not to use this opportunity to elect leaders to represent their community in the SAIC.

114

RDM 6/4/81

# Judges dismiss Ciskei case

Cape Times 6/11/81  
 (11A) (105)

Staff Reporter

AN application to stop Parliament from passing legislation to clear the way for Ciskeian independence, before first receiving a petition from the Cape Province, was dismissed with costs by a Supreme Court judge yesterday.

Mr Justice De Kock, with Mr Justice Vos concurring, ruled that, contrary to a submission on behalf of two Ciskeians, Parliament was not bound to get the Cape's petition before passing the legislation.

Counsel for the two men (Mr Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaiser Zwelibanzi) had argued that section 114 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act specified that such a petition had to be made to Parliament before the boundaries of a province could be changed.

The respondents were the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the 177 members of Parliament.

In a judgment handed down yesterday, Mr Justice

De Kock said it was "entirely within the competence of Parliament" to amend the section, and if it passed legislation without observing the provisions of Section 114, such legislation had to be regarded as an "implied amendment" of the section.

The legislative power of Parliament was untrammelled and unfettered, except for the special provisions contained in Section 118 relating to the entrenched clauses (of the constitution).

Section 114, which professed to prevent Parliament from altering provincial boundaries except on petition from the province concerned, was "legally ineffectual".

Further, any attempt to invoke the jurisdiction of the court to restrain the enactment of a bill or to grant a declaratory order questioning the validity of proceedings in Parliament with regard to proposed legislation would be an encroachment upon the exclusive province of Parliament, Mr Justice De Kock ruled.

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 a. ASSEMB  
 b. COBOL  
 c. FORTR

The following element types may be thought of as being special-case source language

Any of these elements may be introduced into a program file or manipulated within a file by the use of the appropriate processor (FORTRAN, COBOL, ASM) or by certain utility routines described later in this manual.

- a. FORTRAN source program
- b. COBOL source program
- c. ASSEMBLER source program

Typical source-language elements are the following:

- a. Source element (Symbolic)
- Multiple updated copies of this same ELTNAME/VERSION may be maintained by C-cycle
- b. Relocatable binary element (RB) - C-cycle is not available for RB and ABS element
- c. Absolute binary element (ABS)

The elements contained within a program file are of the following three types:

Also included are various other parameters such as the date of element creation and the current relative location of the element on mass storage. These parameters are provided and maintained by the system.



modelling. The rest of the time she spends

CAPC HERALD 7/11/81 117

# Yet another withdrawal

ANOTHER South African Indian Council election candidate Mr Dinky Pillay, has withdrawn amid predictions that the poll will be a massive flop.

This brings the number of withdrawals from the Council to seven.

There have been two withdrawals in the Western Cape. They are Mr Cassiem Gaffor and Mr Osman Hassan.

'After much soul-searching I have come to the conclusion that the Government is not genuine and sincere in its intentions to bring about reform or change,' said Mr Pillay.

Predictions that the first election in the 17-year history of the SAIC to be held on Wednesday, November 4, will be a major flop have come from two opposing camps.

One comes 'from the horse's mouth' in the form of the chairman of the SAIC, Mr A Rajabansi, who agreed that the percentage poll would be lower than 10 percent.

The second prediction comes from Dr Jerry Coovadia, an official of the Natal Indian Congress, (which is opposed to the elections). He said the basis for his predictions had been the recent voter stayaway in the Chats-

worth Local Affairs Committee (LAC) elections.

Percentage polls ranging from 2,5 percent to 6 percent were a feature of the election in Durban South, where the majority of the voters in South Africa are concentrated and where most of the seats are being contested. The people have been most disenchanted by the track record of the SAIC and promises of better things to come have lost any credibility,' Dr Coovadia claimed.

● Mr Ganie Mohamed, a candidate in the Rylands constituency said on Monday morning that he had

not changed his mind about contesting the elections.

He would however, seriously consider withdrawing if approached by any of the groups opposed to the election.

His opponent, Mr Hassan Osman could not be contacted.

● Mr Dawood Khan, former city councillor and chairman of the Western Cape Traders' Association, has said he will lead a campaign to ostracise the candidates.

● Well attended anti-SAIC protest meetings were held in the three major voting areas in the country on Sunday.

**'We're  
jolly well  
going to  
stay, says  
Nizam Khan**

By Nagoor Bissetty

A NEWLY elected member of the South African Indian Council, Mr Nizam (Nizzi) Falcon Khan, says he will remain on the council — in spite of calls for councillors to resign as a protest against apartheid — because the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has said he would talk only with elected representatives.

'This is the first elected council and we are jolly well going to put it to the test,' he said yesterday.

Young, wealthy and ambitious, he said in the present climate the low polls registered in Wednesday's SAIC election were irrelevant.

### **Elected**

'What is important is that the Prime Minister has committed the Government to talk with an elected council — and we'll talk as we want results,' he said.

Mr Khan said as an elected body the new SAIC had a fresh opportunity to restate the Indian standpoint from a position of strength.

'I am not an idealist but a realist and I believe we're going to succeed in our endeavours to promote the community's progress in all directions and secure understanding and mutual respect,' he said.

Another new member, Mr A G Joosab, yesterday pledged his entire SAIC salary, estimated at about R50 000 in the next five years, to Hindu and Muslim charities, saying he was blessed with much wealth and did not need the monthly Government cheques.

He was ready to serve on the Indian Council as he believed he had a contribution to make towards the community's upliftment, he said.

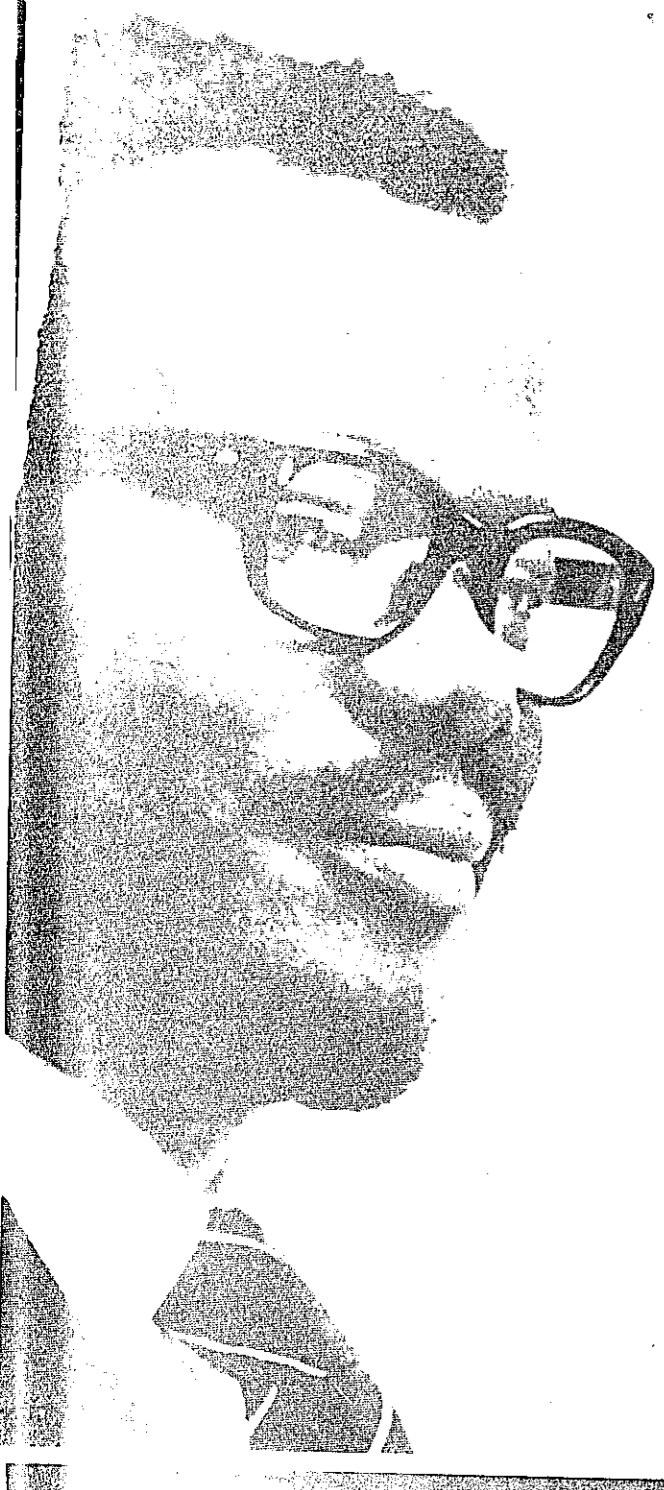
'Mr Botha must be told bluntly that he appears weak and direction-less'.

'The growth of Afrikaner political power has been at the expense of the free enterprise system'.

DD 7/11/81 We reject armed struggle because violence is intrinsically dangerous ... and it will not work'.

'All blacks ask for is We don't, for our part need for more than the

# A SOUTH AFRICA FOR ALL



At a time when black disillusionment is growing, it is important to look at the direction we, in this country, are taking. I would like to share some of my thoughts with the business community on the eve of their discussions with the Prime Minister.

The free enterprise system is probably one of the roughest, toughest systems of human interaction ever devised by man. We must also regard it as one of the most resilient systems devised by man.

Unless the industrialist is vigilant, too much legislation and too much administrative control by the State will severely compromise his freedom to create wealth out of dirt.

In South Africa, this has already happened. The State has come to interfere in free enterprise to an alarming extent.

The whole of South Africa's educational system, serving as it does party political ideals, has greatly limited our current ability to grow economically. White supremacists have plagued South African politics, and the growth of Afrikaner political power

has been at the expense of the free enterprise system.

This is an analytic statement. It is not intended to be racist — after all, some of my best friends are Afrikaners.

Every commission of inquiry into labour and educational matters will have to recommend adaptive changes in the intricate network of law and administrative measures which hamper free enterprise.

We need new jobs desperately. Rising unemployment can only increase political instability. We need to become far more productive than we have been if the horrendous backlog in educational, housing and medical, and social needs are going to be eliminated. Free enterprise is the system we will have to use. I cannot see any prospect of a socialist economic system being introduced to speed up economic development.

If the lack of vigilance amongst entrepreneurs and lack of direction at Cabinet level continues for too long social and political unrest will grow to the point where even

force to back day-to-day administration will break down.

Many black South Africans are convinced we necessarily face a socialist future. I border on being despondent myself. I am a willing recruit for free enterprise now. How long I can hold this position personally is one thing. How long my people will want me to hold on to it is another thing.

As president of Inkatha, I preside over people who are dominantly workers and peasants. They want better jobs; they want houses; they want progress in their standard of living and they want their children to live in a far better world.

We reject armed struggle because violence is intrinsically dangerous and also, because in our case, it just will not work. We are willing candidates for free enterprise because we can see it working for some of us, and we hope it will one day work for all of us.

But the future is not secure. In the greater Durban area alone, there are over 500 000 squatters. They are in a political and

**By Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu**

**An appeal to South Africa's business leaders on the eve of their vital meeting with the Prime Minister**

administrative no-man's land. They are black and they have nowhere to go. They are boat people floating on noman's land in shanties. They are the black selected targets for the worst of free enterprise, and government's roughness and toughness.

The South African Cabinet has not been a responsible Cabinet to my people. They cannot be, because they do not represent them.

Businessmen should tell Mr P. W. Botha that his leadership will destroy us all if it is not working visibly and progressively towards power-sharing. Their voice would give special point to this message.

Mr Botha just must be made to understand that democracy and free enterprise go hand in hand. He must be told bluntly that

he is fooling nobody if he talks about confederation and democracy in one breath.

He will destroy us all if he cannot exercise the leadership he promised us when he assumed office. He must be told bluntly that he appears weak and direction-less. He must most of all be told that the partnership he talks about cannot be between white businessmen and the Government.

The Cabinet and all the forces at their command have as their prime object the sub-division of this country into so many pieces which they want to put together in such a way that Afrikaner identity is preserved by an ultimate controlling power which is Afrikanerdom.

In order to achieve this prime target they have to shift my political activity from involvement in

national politics. The Cabinet needs desperately to put me into a homeland strait-jacket.

I could be persuaded to take a cautious and prudent look at federalism. The present common black position at grassroots level is a unitary state with universal adult suffrage. This sends such shock waves of fear through white thinking that it represents no-go politics.

The longer the struggle for freedom endures, the harsher it becomes, and the greater the bloodshed, the more ensured a one-man one-vote unitary state is. The time to begin real negotiations is now.

There is time to accommodate each other. There remains sufficient goodwill for us to do so. If we fail now, whites will lose far more than any other group.

I could walk into the future with an Afrikaner leader who will proclaim as boldly as I proclaim that violence threatens and we must seek a power-sharing formula which puts all population groups at ease.

For God's sake, for the

sake of our children, for the sake of everything we hold dear, let us at least try to find a solution which we could sell to our respective constituencies.

My political destination is in a common South Africa. There is an easy road to that future. All blacks ask for is the vote. We, in fact, don't for our part see the need for more than that.

"Holier than thou" fiddlers fiddled while Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and now Ciskei, were successfully manipulated by Pretoria. That road with those four political milestones leads nowhere.

We might even have gone as far as that road can take us. Serious-minded Afrikaners know that the homeland dream is no more than a dream. They cannot really believe fatuous statements about confederation and solutions, so-called based on fake independence.

Nothing could be more disastrous for South Africa than whites being persuaded to die for an impossible white dream. Is it my political destination to face tomorrow the tragedy of today's white foolishness?

I believe will show the ordinary Council President's ill-conceived moves. History caté my decision involved.

I can see compels my in what the Cabinet is plan which hope for me.

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I will not be the man who Afrikaners' p as they mov destruction. I baas" myself i oblivion.

What business the Prime Min important whe cisions about from here.

**Footnote: Chief appeal has been for space reason main points ret**

CAPE HERALD 7/11/81

# Five due off Robben Island

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FIVE Black Consciousness leaders are expecting to be released from Robben Island on December 21.

The prisoners were members of the now-banned South African Students' Organisation and Black People's Convention which, with 15 other organisations, were outlawed on October 19 1977.

They are Mr Strini Moodley, once a leading figure in the Black Consciousness, Mr Z A Nefolovhodhwe, Mr Gilbert Sedibe, of the SASO, and Mr Nkwenkwe Nkomo of the BPC.

In another year Mr Saths Cooper, BPC mem-

ber and organiser of the Black Allied Workers' Union, Dr Aubrey Mokoape, BPC, and two SASO members, Mr Muntu Nyeza and Mr Moesive Lekota, will be due for release.

All nine stood trial in the SASO-BPC trial in 1976 and were jailed under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Moodley's attorneys this year attempted to sue heart surgeon Chris Barnard for likening the imprisonment of the SASO leaders to the jailing of Germany's Baader-Meinhof gang.

Professor Barnard later undertook to make a public apology.

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- (2) Logical - this type of control is close to the physical level but the user need not know the device characteristics (except for some tape functions), only the file characteristics: file name, record size, block size, logical record location, whether the records are to be accessed sequentially (tape or mass storage) or randomly (mass storage only). This is not the level where OPEN, GET, PUT, CLOSE Procedures (MACROS) are used. The user program must create and check labels as required. End-of-file tests and sentinel records must be created and tested for partially filled files. If an indexed sequential file technique is used, the program must create the index, primary data area and overflow areas
- (1) Physical - (arbitrary devices) the user must know the physical characteristics of the device and be able to program the specifics. Generally this is used only for tape or disc units that have data in a format not readily adaptable to standard conversion. The user must know a great deal about the device characteristics to efficiently use this technique.
- d. User Data Files - a file whose format is under the exclusive control of the user program. This type of file may be on tape or mass storage and may be classified as sequential, indexed or random or any user defined format. It may be a permanent or temporary file and generally refers to files, such as Payroll, Inventory, Sales Analysis, etc., where the record format varies from file to file. The accessing of data in this type of file depends upon the level of control the user wishes to exercise. The various levels are:
- c. Element File - a specially structured file on magnetic tape as such exists on an Element File. This file may be manipulated by special System file control routines.

# Sisulu's wife in anti-SAIC call

# 1 0 0 0 back call to shun poll

CAPE HERALD

7/11/81

11A

IN the culmination of the anti-SAIC (South African Indian Council) campaign in Cape Town, more than 1 000 people on Sunday rejected the body and resolved not to vote in Wednesday's elections.

## 11.6 Statistics:

The Department of Mathematical Statistics Ia in the 4th period slot in the 2nd period.

## 12. CANDIDATES FOR HIGHER DEGREES

### 12.1 Doctor of Philosophy:

Boonzaier, E.A. (Social Anthropology)

Candidature :

Provisional Thesis Title :

Supervisor :

Committee of Assessors :

The emotional mass rally, held at the Athlone Civic Centre, reaffirmed a commitment to the Freedom Charter as a programme for the democratic struggle.

The meeting was organised by the Cape Anti-SAIC Committee (CASC).

The guest speaker was Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of the imprisoned African Nationalist Congress (ANC) leader, Mr Walter Sisulu.

Mrs Sisulu, recently unbanned after 17 years, was a leader of the Federation of South African Women which mobilised women and led the march by 20 000 women in Pretoria in 1956 to protest at the extension of passes to women.

The meeting heard Mrs Sisulu make an impassioned plea for 'unity of the oppressed' and for the rejection of the SAIC and other bodies and laws which serve to divide blacks.

'A vote for the SAIC is a betrayal of the people's fight to govern,' she said.

'These bodies serve only to divide us. Let us say no — we have had enough and we will not take it any longer.'

Mrs Sisulu said she had no respect for those blacks who were fanning the flames of disunity.

### UNITY CALL

'This is not the time to be pointing fingers at each

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8. ACTING HEADSHIP AND SENATE MEMBERSHIP

It is recommended that the following be appointed acting heads of the departments concerned for the periods indicated, and that they be appointed as members of Senate for those periods:

(1) Department of Drama:

Associate Professor Mavis L. Taylor, from 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981, during Professor R. Mohr's study and research leave.

(11) Division and School of Economics:

(a) Mr B. Kantor, from 1 July 1980 to 31 December 1980, during Professor Z. Gurzynski's study and research leave;

(b) Mr N. Leiba, from 15 August 1980 to 15 September 1980

during Mr R. Kantor's special leave.

(111) Depart:

Assoc:

Creshoff, from 1 July 1980 to Professor M. Shackleton's study and

resea

Schod (1v)

Office of the Senate at 122 St George's Street, Cape Town

A few security police men were invited from the meeting.

in the Western Cape.

Other speakers included representatives of the main civic, trade union, youth and student groups

at the Congress of the People in 1955.

The Freedom Charter, which declares "the people shall govern" was adopted

the fight against the present system.

The other reaffirmed the audience's commitment to the Freedom Charter as a basis for the

withdraw.

elections on November 4 and for the candidates to

with a bouquet.

Before her address, Mrs Sisulu was presented

leaders on Robben Island.

ANC colours were seen everywhere, and there were constant calls in freedom songs for the release of

ANC COLOURS

sixties in Cape Town.

The rally was the first of its kind since the fifties and Mrs Sisulu said she was honoured and happy to address them and to be able to look at 'the government of the future'. The

for these are critical times.' The veteran anti-apartheid campaigner of Orlando West said she was pleased to see that in spite of bannings, detentions, imprisonments, exiles and death the movement for change was stronger than ever.

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# Local Affairs Committees wait for outcome of council meeting

n. MKRWAY 9/11/81 (118) ~~118~~

## Mercury Reporter

DURBAN's Coloured and Indian Local Affairs Committees have called off all meetings until the council-in-committee meets to decide on the LAC demand for direct representation at Management Committee meetings.

Mr T Palan, chairman of the South-

ern Durban Indian LAC, warned that if LAC demands for direct representation at Manco were not favourably met then a meeting of the LAC would be held to progroque.

'The consensus is that the LACs should close shop if our demand is rejected,' said Mr Palan, adding that the LACs would be present at the

council-in-committee meeting when the demand was discussed.

He said LACs were allowed representation at all standing committee meetings except Manco.

'If there is ruling against this then it should be lifted so that Indians and coloureds can have direct representation on Manco.'

Mr Albie Stowman, chairman of the coloured LAC, said the LAC was an obnoxious institution which no longer served any purpose.

'It has outlived its usefulness therefore it must make way for other representation. The coloured people suffer the same indignities as the Indians therefore we have decided to join the Indian LACs in demanding direct representation on Manco.'

However, Management Committee chairman Neil MacLennan has said that Manco members do not represent any particular race, area or interest and that it would be as inappropriate for, say, Southern Durban to be represented as it would be for Durban North to be represented.

He has said also that LAC chairmen were able to make representations to Manco in the same way as city councillors with whom they share the horseshoe in the council chamber.

runs have the same file assigned, then only one copy of the granule table is kept within the system's general pooling space (EXPOOL).

d. File Expansion - The file control routine is responsible for creating and maintaining the Master File Directory. When dynamic expansion is required, a greater number of granules are acquired than are needed to satisfy the request. This technique tends to reduce the number of times the file will need expansion. However, inappropriate use of the dynamic file expansion capability can be responsible for an inordinate amount of processing overhead.

e. File Contraction - Storage areas within a file may be returned to the 'available' status, thus reducing the number of assigned granules. This user initiated process is called file contraction. This function is performed by a user program, not control statements.

f. File Release - If write activity has taken place, the newly created or modified granule tables are returned to the Master File Directory when a file is released (via a Free Control Statement) or at the conclusion of a task.

g. File Decataloging - File decataloging results in the removal of the file directory items from the Master File Directory, and the returning of all data space to the available pool.

File cataloging, assigning, releasing and decataloging can be requested dynamically from a user program or via a control statement imbedded within the run stream. Actually, both cases are processed in the same manner since, in the dynamic case, the user call packet contains an image equivalent to the runstream control statement image.

# Cosas PRO expelled

THE publicity secretary of the Vaal branch of Cosas, Mr Timmy Mogopodi, has been expelled from the organisation because of alleged misrepresentation.

The expulsion has been announced by the national organiser of Cosas, Mr Mojalefa Mpepe, who said the decision was reached at a meeting after Mr Mogopodi had made "damaging statements" to the South African Council of Churches and against a well-known attorney.

Mr Mogopodi is alleged to have told Mr Tom Manthata of the SACC that the Vaal branch of Cosas had no financial difficulties. This was after seven members of Cosas had been found guilty of public violence and four of them fined R400 and three fined R300 with a one year imprisonment alternative.

"Mr Mogopodi also told a firm of attorneys that their lawyer, who represented the students, was useless in his defence otherwise they would not have been found guilty," he said.



# Resign, Hendrickse tells those elected

## Voters' massive stayaway 'a clear rejection' of the Indian council

N. MERKX 9/11/81 11#

Mercury Reporter

THE massive stayaway by voters in the first general election for the Indian Council must be seen by the Government not only as a clear rejection of the SAIC by Indians but as a symbol of total black rejection to such political dispensation of ethnic rule, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, national leader of the Coloured Labour Party, said yesterday.

'The Government must surely realise by now that Indians were op-

posed to separate organisations such as the Indian Council,' he said, adding that the only solution was full participation of all races in a non-racial South African parliament.

He said claims by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs that the newly-elected SAIC would be the only mouthpiece of the Indian community at Government level outlined the absurdity and stupidity of the Government's apartheid policy.

'The SAIC as I see it cannot be a platform of communication in its present form because it is not representative of the Indian community,' he said.

Mr Hendrickse said it was regretted that some people in the Indian community 'spoke the language of the Government' by claiming that the low percentage poll was due to intimidation and apathy.

'I don't believe that people who

want to vote can be intimidated, particularly when they were given special police protection.'

Mr Hendrickse urged members of the Indian Council to play a similar role as the Labour Party had played when it brought about the demise of the Coloured Peoples' Representative Council.

'Those who have been elected must consider the community's rejection of the SAIC and resign.'

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# Indian council members

6-2

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## 'total unity'

By Nagoor Bissety  
THE struggle for control of the new, elected South African Indian Council took a surprise turn yesterday when the Democratic Party, with a majority of members in the council, and independents moved to close ranks.

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This comes in the wake of a move by the Natal Indian Congress to make personal pleas to every SAIC member to quit his seat as low polls last Wednesday showed the community had rejected the council.

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A closed-door meeting of independents and party representatives decided yesterday to arrange an urgent get-together of all 40 elected members, possibly on Sunday, to strive for 'total unity' in a one-party council.

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In the light of this new development the meeting convened for today by Mr A Rajbansi for the 25 independents to consider launching a new party has been cancelled, Mr M Bandulalla and Mr Nizzi Khan, who arranged yesterday's meeting, said.

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The meeting at the Pinetown home of Mr Ismail Patel — who scored the highest number of votes (2 835) in last week's election — was also attended by Mr J B Patel, the party's leader, Mr Rajbansi, unofficial spokesman for the independents, Mr Yunus Moolia, Mr E V Mohammed, Mr M M Desai, Mr A G Joosab and Mr P I Devan.

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### 6.3 MASTER FILE DIRECTOR

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Meanwhile, a snap poll among council members yesterday showed that Pageview (for Indians) or no Pageview, no member is quitting the council immediately or in the near future — in spite of announcements to the contrary before last Wednesday's elections.

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### Deposits

Mr Ismail Mayet, of Fordsburg, and Mr Ebrahim Abramjee, of Laudium, who acted angrily to the Government's rejection of the President's Council call for Pageview to be zoned for Indians saying they would resign, yesterday made it clear they intended remaining in the council.

Of the 86 candidates in the election, 14 had lost their R400 deposits as they obtained fewer than one-fifth of the votes cast for their winning opponents.

ADM  
10/11/81 (11A)

# 60-vote Mayet decides to stay on SAIC

By CHRIS FREIMOND

A CANDIDATE in last week's South African Indian Council election who was so "shattered" by the Government's Pageview decision that he promised to resign immediately if he won a seat has decided to stay on the council. He is Mr Ismail Mayet who won the Fordsburg seat. He received 60 votes to his opponent's nine. The percentage poll in his constituency was 1,8% — the lowest in the country.

Last month Mr Mayet resigned as an executive member of the previous SAIC and withdrew from the election in protest against the Government's decision to ignore a President's Council recommendation to return Pageview to the Indian community.

## Ballot

Because his withdrawal came too late, his name remained on the ballot paper, but he undertook to resign immediately if elected.

Yesterday Mr Mayet said the Government's statement that it would regard the SAIC as the only authentic voice of the Indian community had prompted him to stay on.

He had a number of statements to make and felt they had to be made from an officially recognised platform, "where they are supposed to count legally".

"I believe this is the only way I can show my anger, sadness and frustration," he said.

Mr Mayet conceded that his position on the SAIC was not as a true representative of Fordsburg and that he in fact had an obligation to resign. But he planned to use the SAIC to get his message across to the Government.

Last month Mr Mayet said if the Government ignored the President's Council on Pageview there was little hope of it paying any attention to a relatively inferior body like the SAIC.

## Credibility

Community disenchantment with Government-created bodies had increased and their credibility had been destroyed.

The only way to show his frustration and disappointment, he said, was to resign from the SAIC and to opt out of active political life.

"What is the SAIC compared to the President's Council. What are we supposed to do on the SAIC?" he said.

The chairman of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee, Dr Essop Jassat, slammed what he called Mr Mayet's "outright dishonesty".

DD u/u/81 (11A) 32A

## Duncan Villagers plan to see Dr K

EAST LONDON — A capacity crowd of more than 600 Duncan Village residents who attended the East London Community Council's report back meeting in the community centre yesterday decided to send a delegation to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P. Koornhof on the question of the retention of the township.

Residents decided that another meeting be held on December 19 and also

agreed in principle that the cost of sending the delegation be met by the community.

A final meeting on the matter will be held on December 5 by which time it is hoped all views to be tabled for the Minister will have been put together.

Speaker after speaker emphasised the need to stand together and fight for the retention of Duncan Village. — DDR

# SAIC 'elect' attempt unity

SO WET 1/19  
11/19

PROSPECTS of a closing of the ranks in the sharply-divided 40-member South African Indian Council have grown, with key members in Natal holding talks aimed at achieving unity in the council.

The get-together, coming just five days after the elections, not only underlined the urgency of the concern to speak with one voice but also served to resolve the issue of who is to be elected to the executive committee.

A meeting on Monday at the home of Pinetown member Mr Ismail Patel, was convened by Mr Mohan Bandulalla and attended by Mr J B Patel, leader of the Democratic Party, Messrs Yunus Moola, M M Desai, A Rajbansi, Nizzie Khan, E V Mohammed, E Joosab and P I Devan.

Commenting on the unity initiative, Mr Bandulalla said the objective was to start negotiations to close the ranks of the opposition factions.

"The meeting also agreed to hold a further meeting, possibly this weekend, of all 40 members", he said.

He said the "summit" of the various groupings in the council was being called to endorse proposals to sink their respective party differences and alliances: to caucus for the election of members to the executive on the basis of consensus and to reach agreement over the nomination of five new members to the council.

The regulations provide for the leader of the majority party to be elected as the executive chairman, and his party will also have the option of

nominating five new members to make it a 45-member council.

The main opposition to the new deal is expected to come from those confident of securing a majority in the council, he added.

The initiative has virtually ruled out the prospects of a new party in opposition to the Democrats being formed at the moment.

Mr Rajbansi, who was to have held a meeting mainly of the independents has called it off in light of the new development.

"Since both meetings were called for the purpose of uniting the forces there was no point in going ahead with the meeting," Mr Bandulalla said.

"As far as I am concerned, this was a major breakthrough considering the hard line attitude adopted by the parties in the run-up to the elections. Moreover, the priority was to start negotiations here in Natal as this is the seat of Indian politics," Mr Bandulalla said.

Meanwhile, behind-the-scenes efforts are being made by the Natal Indian Congress to persuade elected members to resign their seats because they did not obtain an overwhelming mandate from the people and more so in protest over the ethnic institution. — Own Correspondent.

# Nyanga call for Govt to fund old people's home

Argw 13/11/81

(11A)

~~11A~~ 81

NYANGA residents unanimously agreed at a meeting last night that the Government should provide funds to build a home for the aged of Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa.

For the past three years, there had been controversy about who should finance a home for the aged people of the three townships.

The meeting yesterday was called by an ad hoc committee of the Cape Peninsula Welfare Organisation for the Aged (CPWOA).

In 1978, after a temporary shelter for the aged was burnt down in Guguletu, an organisation, called the Friends of the Disabled and Aged (FODA), was formed.

One of its aims was to acquire a home for the aged.

In a meeting two months ago FODA announced that because of Government-created obstacles, it could no longer try to acquire a home for the aged.

FODA's chairman, Mr Wallace Mgoqi, said some members of the private

sector were prepared to make a R1½-million loan towards the building of a home on condition that they retained the title deed.

He said the Government had agreed to the erection of such a structure with funds from the private sector, but would not sell the plot because the 99-year-lease system does not apply to blacks living in the Western Cape.

Mr Mgoqi said the Western Cape Administration Board was willing to borrow funds from the

Department of Community Development but then it (the Board) would have a say in the running of the home, which was not desirable.

At last night's meeting, Mr Charles Mehana, a member of the CPWOA ad hoc committee that investigated the possibilities of using Government funds for the building, said the Government was willing to build the R1½-million home for the aged on condition that the Community Council be involved in its management.

# Rector's message to demo students: Quit or be quiet

By KEN SLADE

STUDENTS at the University of Zululand have been told by their rector that their priorities are all wrong.

"The message to you all is straightforward and simple — stay on or get out," said Mr A C Nkabinde in a notice presented to his students earlier this month.

This hardline attitude was given to the students after a disturbance at the university at the end of last month in which R12 000 worth of damage was caused to buildings, equipment and vehicles.

The demonstration was apparently aimed at the university's security section which recently reported four students for disciplinary action.

The four were later found guilty of contravening university regulations and were suspended.

A number of students, on hearing of the suspensions, then went on the rampage which resulted in another eight being arrested by police who were rushed to the scene.

The eight appeared briefly in the Mtunzini court and the hearing was postponed until November 27.

After the arrest of the eight, most of the other students at the university decided to boycott classes.

However, after the strongly worded notice from the rector, they all returned to the university on November 6 to start writing year-end examinations.

## Mediocracy emphasised

In his notice, Mr Nkabinde said the students had an easy choice to make about their future because disturbances on the campus had emphasised the mediocrity of their student leadership.

"Anyone who believes that the process of the law can be halted or suspended to protect persons believed to have committed acts of theft, vandalism, assault and anti-social behaviour, is either misguided, or downright stupid.

"The university campus is not a haven for transgressors and everyone must obey the law."

He warned the students that all who applied for admission to the university did so voluntarily.

"The university will therefore resist any attempt by students to use coercive methods of changing rules and regulations.

"It is evident that student placings will be at a premium from 1982 onwards, so we will become more selective in admitting students.

"Students who boycott classes without valid reasons will feature low on the priority list of admissions in future."

Mr Nkabinde issued the challenge that the entire student population of 1981 could be replaced by new students in 1982.

"It must be borne in mind that all admissions are tenable for one academic year only," he said.

## Withdrawing bursaries

He also reminded the students that 95 percent of them were supported at the university by loans or bursaries.

"We are now seriously considering withdrawing such loans or bursaries from students who in future boycott lectures."

He said the recent boycott of lectures was not motivated by any valid reasons and that it was a exercise in futility.

"It was an indictment of university education and it put the clock of civilisation back to the Dark Ages.

"Let there be no further illusion about this matter.

"The University of Zululand has come to stay. It cannot be wished away and it must be accepted as it is — warts and all.

"The message is therefore straightforward and simple — stay on or get out."

# Inkatha petitions against Putco hike

(11A) SOWETIAN 16/11/81

**INKATHA'S Orlando East branch is circulating a petition on behalf of Soweto residents asking the Transportation Board not to grant Putco's application for fare**

**increases.**

Mr Ambition Brown, general secretary of the branch, said yesterday his organisation believes the public cannot afford to pay the proposed 20 percent increase.

He said Putco last year

**By NKOPANE MAKOBANE**

made an excessive profit of R5½ million out of an essential social service to the poorest section of the community.

"I strongly feel that the residents must ventilate their dissatisfaction and objection on this substan-

tial increase which is underway, because they are already overtaxed and overburdened."

"It is the duty of the community to support this move because 1981 has been a year of various increases such as electri-

city tariffs, house rent, train fares, foodstuffs, service charge and school items," Mr Brown said.

It has become grotesquely ridiculous to expect an average family earning R298 a month to survive when these increases come from all directions, he added.

Putco should show sympathy and mercy to commuters who have contributed immensely towards its fine establishment, he said, warning the company to be aware and very clear in the final analysis about adding more hardship and increasing the already existent depression of black people.



# Mayet resigns from SA Indian Council

STAR  
16/11/81  
11A



Mr I F H Mayet . . . has resigned from the SAIC.

By Yussuf Nazeer

Mr I F H Mayet who won the Fordsburg seat in the South African Indian Council elections, today announced his official resignation from the council in a letter to the Government.

Mr Mayet, a member of the SAIC since September 1968, informed the Minister of his resignation in a letter addressed through the Director General of Internal Affairs under which the council falls.

Mr Mayet said his resignation was "not being submitted without careful thought and considera-

tion."

Mr Mayet quoted a 1974 council address to the former Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, in which Mr Mayet said that the SAIC was regarded as a transitory channel of contact with the Government and not as a final solution for the political solutions of South Africa.

His letter added that an increasing number of Indians have since become "radicalised" calling for meaningful political participation. They were no longer interested in voting for an advisory body.

"Because the SAIC has no sovereignty and is merely an advisory body, it was impossible for me and other candidates to produce a logical election manifesto."

On the other hand, Mr Mayet added, "the opponents" were able to repeatedly point to the council's failures with regard to trading areas (in the light of the Group Areas Act).

"I have been accused of being a sell-out and a collaborator and have been abused on many occasions because of my be-

lieved that I could assist in bringing about a change from within which would lead to a better future for all of us," the letter said.

He added he had repeatedly emphasised to the Government that nowhere in the world was separateness entrenched by legislation but that people gravitated to their own ethnic group, by nature, through their culture, language and religion.

He agreed that it was not possible to repeal the whole Group Areas Act, and advocated "grey areas" where different races were allowed to work and live if they chose to do so.

The letter added that "I was saddened and grieved" at the Government's decision to reject the President's Council recommendations on Pageview.

He ended by saying, "With great pain and heartache I finally concluded that no further purpose could be served by me continuing to serve on the SAIC."

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- b. Source Language Elem
- c. Listing

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However, any given file cannot be used as both a program file and a data file.

The concept of the program file is fundamental to an understanding of the 1100 software system. A program file is essentially a named set of elements. The filename is the prime identifier for the set of elements. To identify and locate the elements within a program file, a table of contents is created, and maintained within the program file by the system.

Within the table of contents, each element within the program file is uniquely identified by the following four parameters:

- a. Element type
- b. Element name
- c. Element version
- d. Element cycle

# Meetings protest about hikes in township rents

E POST 16/11/81 11A  
MEETINGS protesting against the rent increases proposed by the East Cape Administration Board and approved by the Port Elizabeth Community Council were held in Kwazakele yesterday.

The meetings were convened by Roots, the cultural movement, and the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation.

Security Police observers kept a low profile. Their presence was criticised by Roots in a statement as "upsetting".

At the Pebco meeting it was decided that the handing over to the Chief Director of Ecab, Mr Louis Koch, of a petition protesting at the R4-a-month site rent increase, be delayed for a week. Signatures are still being collected.

Pebco has written to Mr Koch asking him to defer the rent rises indefinitely.

The vice-president of Pebco, Mr Jackson Mdongwe, criticised the living conditions of the Kwazakele residents, the low income of the residents and the poor state of repair of the township's houses.

He appealed for unity and for opposition to others fighting for the same goals. He blamed the poor attendance at the meeting on these bodies — a clear reference to the Roots organisation.

The Roots meeting was told by one elderly woman that rent rises were not justified because neither Ecab nor the community council maintained the homes.

"When houses are built there are no proper floors or ceilings. We have to go to great expense to give these finishing touches. And we have to pay for the rubble left by the builders to be removed," she said.

It was resolved:

● That employers consult their employees before signing bank stop orders increasing rent payments by R4.

● To demand the resignation of members of the Port Elizabeth Community Council.

● That families whose shacks were burnt down in the Red Location should not pay rents for dwellings that did not exist.

● That the Port Elizabeth Community Council chairman, Mr Wilkinson Maku, be asked again to convene a mass meeting and explain the rent increases — or resign.

● That independent ward committees encourage young men to protect commuters from pick-pockets and robbers during the festive season.

# Mayet quits SAIC after <sup>13 years</sup> 13 years

Argus Correspondent:

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr I F H Mayet, who won the Fordsberg seat in the SA Indian Council elections, today announced his official resignation from the body in a letter to the Government.

Mr Mayet, a member of the SAIC since September 1968, said his resignation was not being submitted without careful thought and consideration. Mr Mayet quoted his 1974 council speech in which he said to former Prime Minister Mr B J Vorster that the SAIC was regarded as a transitory channel of contact with the Government and not as a final solution for the political situation of South Africa.

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EVENING POST, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1981



# Thozamile Gqweta: a leader in the mould of Biko and Mandela

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Once upon a time there was a significant South African black leader, the most important since Nelson Mandela began his stay on Robben Island.

Yet when Stephen Biko died in September, 1977, few South African whites knew his name.

They do now.

In the four years since his death in detention, the ghost of Steve Biko has a cast on blight on the Government's political image.

It was inevitable that sooner or later another black political leader should emerge to fill the gap left by Mandela and Biko — both of whom were born and lived in the Eastern Cape.

And yet again the Eastern Cape has sired a leader of the significance of Mandela and Biko — and few know it better than the South African and Ciskeian Governments who, in their tried and failed manner, are dogging the life of Thozamile Gqweta.

Again, few South African

whites other than those in the East London area know his name.

But Mr Gqweta is the leader of the fastest-growing and most active trade union organisation in South Africa — the 70 000-strong SA Allied Workers Union.

On November 1, a fire mysteriously gutted the home of his mother and uncle. His uncle perished in the flames, his badly-burnt elderly mother died a few days later in hospital.

Rumours are rife that the

dwelling in which the two lived was firebombed after the doors had been sealed from the outside.

The South African Police have said arson was not suspected.

And the tragic coincidence continues. At the funeral on Sunday, November 8, of his mother and uncle, Ciskeian police opened fire on the mourners, killing Mr Gqweta's girlfriend of four years, Miss Dillswa Raxiso, and wounding five others.

Major-General Charles Sebe,

chief of the Ciskeian police and intelligence service, who has vowed to crush Saawu, sees funerals as "important focal points for subversive political activity".

Early in October he ordered his police to "speed up" a funeral procession to "prevent subversive acts".

Mourners were "encouraged" at gunpoint not to protest.

Mr Gqweta, 29, bears an uncanny resemblance to Steve Biko. He has the same quiet compelling aura about him and the

deep compassion for fellow beings.

He has a three-year-old daughter called Amandla.

Unlike Biko, who was committed to persuading blacks to have pride in themselves as black people (black consciousness), Mr Gqweta believes South Africa's future lies in a non-racial multi-participatory democracy.

"I believe South Africa has a non-racial future and that we should not allow our destiny to be decided by the structures and conditions of apartheid."

Three years ago Mr Gqweta was a furniture salesman in East London. In the five years he worked as a salesman he became increasingly concerned about the plight of many of his customers and their treatment at the hands of their employers.

"I became a member of the East London library and started reading books on trade unionism, which I saw as the only solution for exploited workers."

At the end of 1978 an official of the black consciousness-affiliated trade union, the Black

Allied Workers Union, asked him to open a branch of Bawu in East London.

In March 1979, Mr Gqweta broke away from Bawu and with Sam Kikine, formed the multiracial Saawu.

His right-hand man is Sisa Njikalane, 26, who, like Mr Gqweta, has been detained by Security Police on five occasions in the past year.

Mr Njikalane reflects the young leadership of Saawu. An energetic young man, he is

firmly committed to league's view of a no society.

● This week, after at the funerals of his mother, uncle, and his lover, a statement yet and a war the Ciskeian authorities they continued suppress trade unionists in the they were heading confrontation.

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"The leaders of Ciskei political fanatics."

EXAMPLE 10

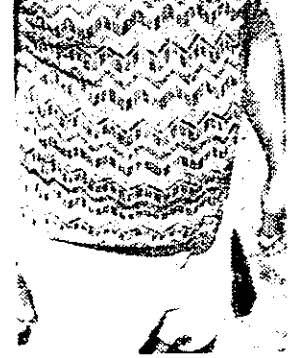
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EXAMPLE 11

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CHILDREN in Lavistown collect water for their parents from 225 litre drums placed in the streets yesterday after the water supply was disconnected without notice. Residents received no notice about the drums, but correctly assumed that it was their drinking water supply for the day.

MR Douglas van Aarde said there was 'no way' he would drink from the 'unhygienic and scruffy' drums placed in the streets of Lavistown yesterday.

# Lavistown angry

Argus 19/11/81

## — water cut off

(11A)

## without notice

LAVISTOWN residents are fuming about the 'total disregard' of the Citizen Housing League which disconnects their water at any time and without notice.

The first notice residents received yesterday that their water had been disconnected again was when 225 litre drums equipped with taps were placed in every street in the suburb.

There were no notices or instructions attached, but residents assumed — correctly — that it was their water supply for the day.

### EXPLANATION

The Argus has over the past year and again yesterday received calls from 'inconvenienced' residents who demanded an explanation of why their water had been cut off without notice.

A very angry Mr Douglas van Aarde said yesterday he could not tolerate the situation any longer.

'It must be stopped. I arrived home after working night shift to find the water off. My wife had to go to work without washing her face and I have not slept because I can't sleep before having a bath!'

Mr van Aarde said it happened often and thousands of people in the area were inconvenienced.

'The situation is ridiculous,' he said.

The technical manager of the Citizen Housing League, Mr J G Viljoen, said today that it was unfortunate that in the past the upgrading of the water supply to the area had led to the water being disconnected without notice.

He said the water will be disconnected again several times before the water supply system is improved and the building contractors will go through the area with a loud-hailer to inform people that the water would be disconnected.

He said this did not happen yesterday and the contractors were 'given hell for that.'

### 'INADEQUATE'

Mr Viljoen said he realised that the drum system of providing water when the supply was disconnected was 'inadequate,' but the contractors were trying their best to have some water for the people.

He said he understood, and people in the area had a right to be angry, but it was hoped that as the upgrading improved the problems would be solved.

# Will groups fighting for leadership of PE's blacks find a lasting peace?

11A

E. POST 19/11/87

IS there a power struggle between the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation and the cultural movement, Roots, for leadership of the city's black community?

That is the question asked by many residents.

Tongues had been set wagging by the events of last Sunday, when Pebco and Roots held protest rent meetings in halls in Kwazakele within a stones-throw of each other and at the same time.

This has created confusion and dismay in the minds of many residents wishing to see a final solution to the thorny issues affecting the lot of the black man, including the recent R4 blanket site-rent increase.

The people are forced to take a difficult decision — whether to follow Pebco or look for salvation by supporting Roots.

Incidentally the two organisations were established in the same year, 1979, Pebco on October 30 and Roots on December 16.

This week I posed this muscle-power puzzle to the people at the helm of the two organisations but, unfortunately, I could not talk to the founder of Roots, the Rev Mzwandile Ebenezzer Maqina, of Ibandla LikaNtu Church — he is banned by the Government.

Mr Q Godolozzi, president for Pebco, believes there is a struggle for power between the two organisations.

He says Roots might, perhaps, be helping some unknown people to destroy other relevant organisations like Pebco.

He believes that Roots, formed as a cultural movement should busy itself with cultural pursuits and divorce

A CRUCIAL meeting which is likely to have far-reaching effects on the already strained relations between the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) and Roots, the New Brighton-based cultural movement, is to be held today. Both bodies accept that the differences have arisen through misunderstandings and that a common joint strategy is all that is needed to unite the people. The meeting, planned to be held in the St Stephen's Church Hall at 6.30pm, has aroused intense interest among residents in the townships who are looking towards a united leadership. Post Reporter JIMMY MATYU takes a closer look at the issues involved.

its activities from civic issues which should be handled by Pebco only.

"We are not competing with Roots and have no such intentions," he said.

"Pebco was established before Roots — and for fighting civic battles. It is disturbing when they interfere in civic matters," Mr Godolozzi said.

But Mr Tamsanqa Konto, an executive spokesman for Roots — nicknamed Onongubo (blanketed people) — denied his organisation was involved in any power struggle, saying: "Roots is committed to assist those who have come for help."

To hammer his point home, he added: "What exists between Pebco and Roots is a breakdown of communication and this is the only thing that needs to be corrected."

Tonight's meeting was convened with the object of planning a joint strategy.

On the rents issue, Roots claims they were the first to take up the fight when residents of the Red Location approached them in April and appealed to the authorities who reacted by saying Roots had jumped the gun.

Roots, according to Mr

Konto, still sticks to its main aims and has since expanded them by pledging to educate and politicise Africa's generation against "foreign ideologies and influences", while the organisation's vigilante wing acts as a traditional law enforcement "army" where there has been a breakdown of morals, for example, robbing and molesting one's own people.

Explaining Roots' involvement in community affairs, Mr Konto said: "As a cultural movement, we are involved and concerned about the way of life of our people.

"Should our way of life be disturbed in any way, civically, politically or economically, then we are bound to act or react," he said.

Mr Konto said that when people started looking to Roots for help, there was a vacuum in leadership in the Eastern Cape caused by the absence of Mr Thozamile Botha who skipped the country about two years ago and, when recently Pebco was revived, Roots had already made firm inroads into the leadership, filling that vacuum.

Other organisations are

mostly Black Conscious-oriented, whereas Roots is for African Consciousness.

"There is room for both these philosophies, without one having to feel threatened as the Pebco outbursts about us seem to show," he said.

But the Pebco hierarchy seems to think otherwise.

According to them, Roots is aspiring to take over the leadership of the community and they say that counter-meetings, held in opposition to those of Pebco and with the use of a loud hailer to advertise them, were set to deliberately disrupt the machinery and progress of Pebco.

"We would support them 100% in cultural endeavours, depending on their relevance to the black community," Mr Godolozzi said.

Roots dismisses the allegations as "unsubstantiated" and claims that the hall they used on Sunday was booked by their sister organisation, the Domestic Workers' Association of South Africa (Dwasa) two weeks ago, long before Pebco advertised their meeting.

We have no money to buy stationery for pamphlets ad-

vertising our meetings. We are forced by these circumstances to use the loudhailer. What occurred was coincidental and not deliberately planned," Mr Konto said.

On the question of poor attendance at Pebco meetings, Roots claims no responsibility.

Since Pebco was revived recently, the only well-attended meeting was the one addressed by Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches — a figure even Roots claims to respect.

"People stayed while Bishop Tutu spoke but after he left the hall, they followed. It was clear they had come to hear Bishop Tutu and not the Pebco leadership," Mr Konto said.

"Roots strategy is to give the local community faith in itself and not necessarily in a particular big name," he said.

Mr Konto said members of Ibandla LikaNtu played a leading role in the formation of Roots and, along the way, Pebco seemed to underestimate the Roots leadership, resulting in a cul-de-sac.

The recent events like the holding of these two meetings in halls in the same vicinity, called to discuss the same issue, confirms the breakdown of communication between the two organisations and a great need to find solid, united common ground.

Roots claimed that Pebco twice invited them to an executive meeting to thrash out their differences. Roots members went. Pebco officials failed to turn up.

But, on Sunday, Mr Godolozzi and Mr Konto expressed willingness to meet and discuss a common strategy.

Now this, hopefully, will take place. And from it, civic and cultural peace.

# Azapo calls indaba

Sowetan  
20/11/81  
119

By WILLIE BOKALA  
THE latest deaths in detention in Venda, the Baragwanath crisis and the Ciskei independence, will come under heavy fire at a mass meeting called by the Azanian People's Organisation in Soweto on Sunday.

The meeting was announced yesterday by Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, who said the recent happenings had angered the black community and as a result warranted outright condemnation from organisations of the people.



MEETING: Wauchope

The meeting will be held at the Bridgeman Memorial Church Hall in Zola township, near the Sakies Garage, at 2pm.

It will be addressed by among other speakers, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, former chairman of the Action Committee who had his five-years banning order lifted by the Government in August this year. He will speak on community involvement in the struggle for the liberation of blacks in South Africa.

In Pietersburg local priests and community organisations have called for a memorial service for the people who have died in detention in Venda and also pray for those still held by the Venda Government.

The service will be held at the St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Zone One in Seshego at 2am on Saturday.



Mr Griffiths Mxenge outside the Supreme Court in Umtata in 1979 during the Sabata Dalindyebo trial.

## Sabata, Mohapi cases lawyer murdered

DD 21/11/81  
11A 3/4

DURBAN — An attorney who defended a number of political cases, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, 46, was found brutally murdered early yesterday.

His attorney wife, Nonyamezelo, and colleagues believe his death was politically motivated.

"My husband died in great pain. His throat was slashed, his stomach ripped open and his ears almost cut off. The rest of his body was covered with stab wounds," Mrs Mxenge said.

"I don't believe this is the work of ordinary thugs — it was done by someone who was opposed to what he stood for," she said.

Mr Mxenge, a former banned person and Robben Island prisoner, has been described by colleagues as one of the best defenders of political prisoners in the country.

Mr Mxenge completed his law degree while serving a nine-year prison sentence on Robben Island. He was the attorney for the 18 accused in a Pan African Congress trial and featured in the Joseph Mdluli and Mapetla Mohapi cases — both of whom died while detained by the

security police — and in the case of Sabata Dalindyebo who was charged under the Transkei Security Act and Transkei Constitution Act.

He was last seen alive by his wife when they both left their offices in Umlazi at about 7 pm on Thursday. They drove home in separate cars.

When Mr Mxenge had not arrived home by 8.30, Mrs Mxenge became worried and drove back to the office in the hopes of finding him en route.

"When I didn't find him I went back home and phoned all his friends to find out if they knew where he was."

"I was desperately worried and sat up the whole night. I was already uneasy because the day before our two bull terriers had been poisoned. It made me nervous to think there was someone who would do something like that to us," Mrs Mxenge said.

At 5 am yesterday she reported Mr Mxenge's disappearance to the Umlazi police. She then drove from one hospital to another to see if he had been admitted.

"As a last resort I went

to a mortuary at 8.30 and there I found his mutilated body," Mrs Mxenge said.

The police had been notified about the body by a man who had seen it on his way to work.

Sgt Christopher Shange, who knew Mr Mxenge, did not recognise him because of the mutilations, according to Mr Kenneth Mthiwane, a friend of Mr Mxenge.

Mr M. J. Naidoo, vice-chairman of the Natal Indian Congress and friend and colleague of Mr Mxenge, said yesterday Mr Mxenge's death was a great loss to the legal world.

"He was dedicated to justice and his whole life was geared to doing good.

"He defended in political trials for so long we looked to him as a defender of the black man's struggle," Mr Naidoo said.

He added that the sadistic nature of his death gave substance to theories that his death was not an 'ordinary mugging'.

Yesterday the SPCA said that a post mortem examination had revealed that Mr Mxenge's two dogs had died of strychnine poisoning. — DDC.



# Ciskei officer: unionists sang ANC songs

DO 21/11/81

ZWELITSHA — A member of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS) told court here yesterday he was not aware of the tension between the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) and the Ciskeian Government and that the president of the union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, had been detained three times.

Captain Louis Lulamile Nonhonho, investigating officer in the case where 42 Saawu members face charges of incitement of public violence, charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act and attending an unlawful gathering, was cross-examined at length by defence advocate, Mr M. Brassey, after he gave evidence for the State.

The 42 Saawu members have pleaded not guilty to the three counts as well as two alternative charges.

Captian Nonhonho said he never read in the press, statements or suggestions that Saawu was being oppressed and victimised by, the chief of the CCIS Major-General Charles Sebe. The only time he remembered Mr Gqweta being detained was last year before Christmas. He could not tell how many times Mr Gqweta had been detained under proclamation R252.

He said during his schooldays he was forced to become a member of the

banned African National Congress (ANC) and they were taught songs of the organisation. Captain Nonhonho said he recognised the first two songs sung by the 42 accused as ANC songs. He said the symbol of raised fist was that of the ANC.

When the organisation was banned it was taken over by the banned Black Consciousness Movement. He said Saawu now used this symbol and he had never seen other organisations using the symbol.

Advocate Brassey wanted to know whether the school children who used the raised fist during the 1976 schools unrest were then members of the banned ANC.

Captain Nonhonho said they were sympathisers. When told that workers in Poland used the raised fist symbols, Captain Nonhonho said he was not conversant with what was happening in Poland but with what was happening in Ciskei. He was not aware that the symbol was used universally by workers to show solidarity.

Captain Nonhonho said among the 42 accused he would not be able to point out those who were singing as well as those who were shouting in the bus.

Mr Brassey said the accused would say they were returning from a meeting singing union songs. "Workers join

Saawu" just as ordinary songs were sung by rugby players, broederbonders as well as other workers.

Lieutenant Ntobeko Justice Mlotana, also of the CCIS, said he saw raised fists protruding through the windows and people craning their necks through the windows and there was shouting. The passengers got off singing and this attracted other people at the terminus.

He said the singing group was ordered back to the bus which was diverted to the charge office. The two songs he remembered sung by the passengers were "You are a tiger, the tiger uses its spots, appear Mandela use your spots."

The second was, "one day we will come back blood will flow, lead will burst out one day on the enemy". He could remember certain words of other song sung "Saawu is strong, Saawu has the power, it will assault Charles Sebe". Another song's words said "we will follow Gqweta even during difficult and trying times".

Lt. Mlotana said the group shouted slogans, "Amandla Ngawethu, Mandela is a Leader, Charles Sebe should be killed."

The hearing was postponed to Monday and bail of R50 each was extended.

# ANC (11A) killing S. Times 22/11/81 linked to 'spy' escape

By DAVID FORRET  
and VAL CARTER-JOHNSON

THE unexplained killing in Salisbury earlier this year of Mr Joe Gqabi, representative of the African National Congress (ANC) in Zimbabwe, has been linked with the mystery surrounding the escape from jail of alleged South African "spy" Captain Patrick Gericke.

And as security forces in Zimbabwe intensified their hunt for the missing army captain, his mother, Mrs Georgina Gericke, who lives in a Cape Town cottage, waited anxiously for news.

She said she "knew nothing" of her son's activities and "had no idea" about whether or not he had been spying for South Africa.

"I cannot tell you anything because I know absolutely nothing," said Mrs Gericke.

Capt Gericke was "sprung" from police cells in Salisbury, allegedly by Inspector Fred Varkevisser and an unidentified "third man".

## Questioning

The inspector went to the jail where Capt Gericke was being held, and said he was wanted him for questioning, say official sources in Salisbury.

This was readily agreed to because Inspector Varkevisser was investigating the Gericke case.

Yesterday it emerged that Inspector Varkevisser had been involved in the investigation of the murder of Mr Joe Gqabi, who was assassinated in the driveway of his Salisbury home.

At the time of the killing, officials in the Zimbabwean capital claimed it was the work of South African agents.

For the past five weeks Inspector Varkevisser has also been investigating the "spying" allegations against Capt Gericke.

Inspector Varkevisser, 31, his wife Marisa, 32, and their two children — Jason, 9, and Kelly, 5 — disappeared shortly after he had used his authority to get Capt Gericke out of the police cells.

Though Zimbabwean police have refused to divulge any details of their investigation, it is

# Tribute from fellow worker

0023/11/81  
11A  
14/81

**MDANTSANE** Miss Deliswa Roxiso, the 20-year-old girl killed during a shooting here on November 8, played a useful role in the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu).

She was employed part-time at Johnson and Johnson, and a fellow worker there. Mr M Mampunye, said yesterday Miss Roxiso's first positive contribution was made when she pointed out that school-leavers did not have a chance of getting jobs at the factory because the company insisted on the production of unemployment cards.

Mr Mampunye said the matter was taken up with management and from then on, a quota of school-leavers was employed every time new workers were engaged.

He said later Miss Roxiso pointed out that the factory's employment officer had been seen making arrangements at Mdantsane's manpower centre, for future engagements for the factory to be taken from there.

Again the matter was taken up and settled with

employers and it ended there.

He said that during the work stoppage at the factory Miss Roxiso, although employed on a part-time basis, did not see that as a means of getting herself a job at the factory. She attended workers' meetings with employers.

She was to have started at the factory a week after she was shot.

In recognition of her services, workers at the factory asked to buy her coffin for which they paid R600. Mr Mampunye said.

Earlier, Mr Sam Tokwe told the crowd of more than 2000 how the family came to learn of her death.

He said although they had had problems with the police about the confirmation of her death, they had received some comforting words from the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Major-General Sebe, who had been kind to them.

Mr Tokwe said Miss Roxiso had been shot in the leg and in the neck. — DDR

# 'Liberation tree must bear fruit'

GOWETAN 23/11/81

PANIC ensued at a solidarity meeting organised by the Azanian People's Organisation yesterday when a young man threw a stone through a window at the Bridgeman Memorial Church in Zola.

The young man who threw a stone through the window was said to have been seen talking to the Security Police.

By SELLO RABOTHATA



**MOTLANA: "Azania will be free if we stand together."**

But police kept a low profile at the meeting, organised to pledge solidarity with those who died in detention in Venda in the past week.

Speakers called for unity among the black people, the only formula for liberation.

Mr Mmutle Raphasha, from the Northern Transvaal, said deaths in detention will continue as long as South Africa is what it is today.

The question Azanians have to ask is, "What are we going to do in the face of all this? — The answer is total commitment in the struggle," he said.

"There is no revolution without casualties," he said. "This we must always bear in mind if we want to fight for our freedom. The

death in Venda was engineered by the South African Government using puppets like Mphephu. We can't let them get away with killing our brothers.

"It is being said the tree of liberation is watered with the blood of the martyrs. But I feel the tree will die if it gets too much water, it is time that it bore fruit — and that fruit is the aspirations of the black man. We have to unite to fight a united battle against this evil system."

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said: "Our people have been killed since time immemorial, from the times of Makana to date. The intention is to intimidate us, to instill fear into the people. I have said this, out of the ashes of those who died thousands of other heroes will arise.

"The government has also changed its system from masses to individuals. They feel that it is easier to instill fear into an individual than into masses. There is a need for unity among the people. Azania will be free if we stand together in determination for liberation."

The meeting was attended by nearly 100 residents and was punctuated by chants of "Amandla"

# Saawu member: we are not against Ciskei

DD 23/11/81

105  
11A

MDANTSANE — The Ciskei Government was against the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) but it benefited from the organisation's funds, because R17 000 in bail bonds had been paid by the union into the Ciskei's coffers, a trade unionist, Mr C. Ngabase said at Miss D. S. Roxiso's funeral here yesterday.

Mr Ngabase said Saawu was not against the Ciskei Government and the support in the form of this large sum proved it.

Earlier when the master of ceremonies at the funeral, Mr S. Showana, had said the family had decided

Saawu should not be allowed to participate in the funeral. Mr Ngabase said the matter had been discussed fully and settled during the week.

He said he would not have taken money from workers if he had known they would not be allowed to participate.

All expenses for the funeral were met from funds collected from unionists and a balance of more than R1 000 was handed over to the family.

An official of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr Ernest Qwesha, said: "Let it be understood we are not

fighting any government."

He pointed out that the South African Government was not interfering with unions in East London.

"If we were fighting the government we would not get premises for offices and halls for meetings in East London. We would not be allowed to sing our union songs."

He said the emergence of unions was as a result of a decision by the government to which the unions were not a party.

Turning to problems with the Ciskei Government he said only two homelands were against

trade unions. He did not name them.

"The homelands know that workers struggle for wages in South Africa and then spend them in the homelands."

He said unionists were there to negotiate with employers but some employers started trouble by calling in police when workers tried to put their case to them.

"I am not against police. I am not against any government but as workers we prefer to negotiate with employers at our places of employment to settle our problems." Mr Shiba said.  
— DDR

# Crime blitz precedes big funeral

11A 2/5/81  
105  
DD 23/11/81

MDANTSANE — Police kept a low profile while more than 2 000 workers and members of the family attended the funeral services for Miss Deliswa Sweetness Roxiso, 20 who died during a shooting incident at the main terminal here on November 8.

Earlier police, with members of the South African Defence Force, carried out a crime blitz in Zone 5, the area in which the Roxiso family lives. Later the more than 300-strong contingent moved to Zone 9.

The charge office at the police station was like a fresh produce shop yesterday afternoon and there was hardly any space to move among the confiscated vegetables, fruit and liquor bottles.

At Chaumani Lower Primary School where the speeches and services were conducted, there was hardly a policeman in sight and Ciskei Central Intelligence men kept away from the school although their vehicles were parked a kilometre below it.

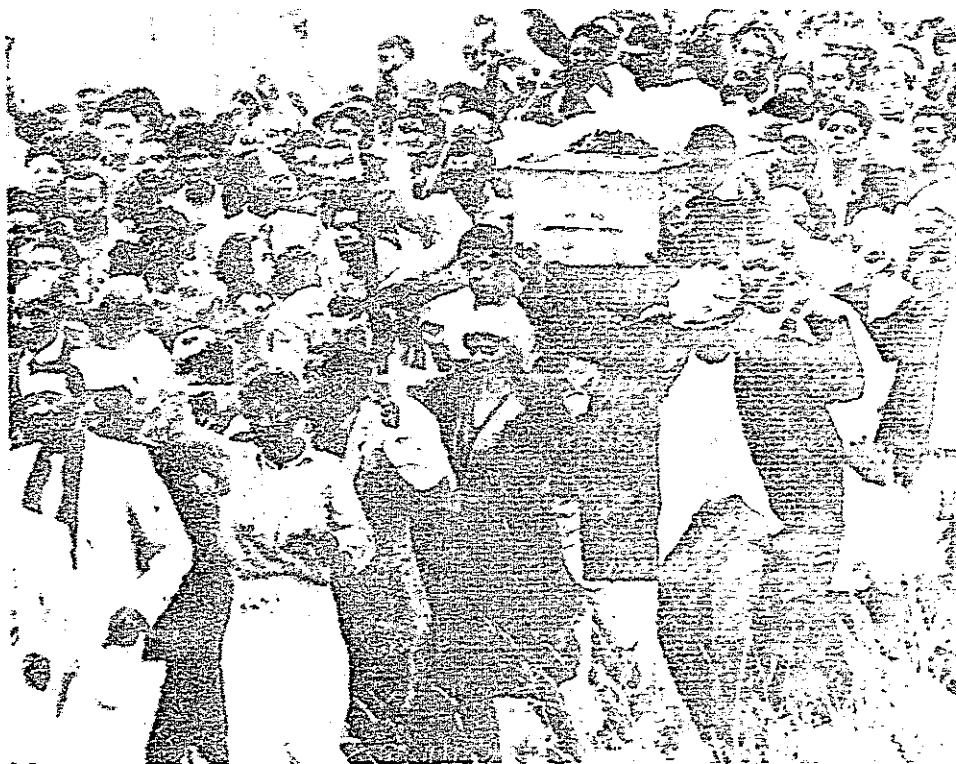
As the crowds left for the graveyard in scores of cars and eight buses, police were waiting in vehicles a kilometre from the graveyard.

Earlier it had been announced that lack of time would not permit the normal procession with the coffin carried shoulder-high.

Police vehicles moved in among the procession as the vehicles drove towards the graveyard. There were no incidents and the coffin was carried shoulder high from the graveyard entrance for a distance of 750 m.

Attempts to get comment from the head of the CCIS, Major General Charles Sebe, were unsuccessful last night.

More reports, page 7.



Mourners at the Mdantsane funeral of Miss Deliswa Sweetness Roxiso carry the coffin to the cemetery. More pictures, page 6.

# HUNT FOR MXENGE KILLERS

SOWETAN  
24/11/81  
11A  
~~327~~

**DURBAN'S Murder and Robbery Squad has taken over investigations into the killing of Durban attorney and former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Griffiths. Mxenge, whose mutilated body was found in Umlazi last week.**

Late yesterday no arrests had been made in connection with the murder and there had also been no trace of Mr Mxenge's car.

Mr Mxenge, a former banned person and once a member of the banned African National Congress, went missing on Thursday evening after leaving his law offices in Victoria Street.

His body was found near

the Umlazi Cycling Stadium early on Friday. His throat was cut and he had other stab wounds on his body.

Family and friends of the dead man have said they are certain the killing was politically motivated.

Meanwhile the Azanian Peoples' Organisation has called for a week of mourning to honour the death of Mr Mxenge and that of Mr Isaac Tshifhiwa Muofhe who died in detention in Sibasa last week.

## Challenge

Azapo has challenged the Venda Government to prove that two more detainees held by their security

police are not dead, they are Mr Dickson Ralushai and Mr Shonisani Tshivhase.

The organisation also says it has been forced to "declare total war against white supremacy in South Africa" because of the alleged "brutality and violence" of the Government.

Azapo said this at a Press conference held at their offices yesterday.

The organisation's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, said at the conference that the week of mourning would also cover the death of a woman who was shot by Ciskei police during a funeral in Mdantsane last week.

"Azapo pledges solidarity with the bereaved families, and we promise our unqualified support. We urge them to have faith and to be of good strength and not to be deterred nor be deflated by these barbarous actions," Mr Wauchope said.

# Rajbansi set to be Indian Council boss

N. MGRURY 11A  
24/11/81

By NAGOOR BISSETTY

IN THE face of claims and counter-claims of majority support in the South African Indian Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi seems set to become the council's new boss — hot on the heels of his expulsion yesterday from the Democratic Party which he joined only two weeks ago.

The National People's Party, to which he defected at the weekend, was yesterday preparing to take control of the council although the DP's leader, Mr J B Patel, strongly disputed it had enough Indian Council seats to seize power from the DP.

Mr Patel said that since joining the DP it had been apparent that Mr Rajbansi had had an 'insatiable obsession' for becoming executive chairman — and the DP's leadership offered him an exco seat which he accepted.

When it became known that he was elected pro tem leader of the NPP, an emergency meeting of the the DP's executive was convened and Mr Rajbansi was summarily expelled from the party.

## Two members 'duped'

'Steps are being taken to advise the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, not to appoint Mr Rajbansi to the executive,' he said.

Mr Patel said two DP members had been 'duped' into signing applications for membership of the NPP, but yesterday they had advised the clerk of the Indian Council that any document purporting to claim they were members of the NPP was null and void.

'Mr Rajbansi's political acrobatics are not understood in the light of his earlier statement that he would not only remain loyal to the DP but would also swim or sink with it.'

The two allegedly duped DP members, Mr Ramanand Sitharam of Clare Estate, and Mr Khedu Lalloo of Merebank, were not available for comment yesterday.

Mr Rajbansi last night described his expulsion from the DP as 'childish' because he said he had already quit the DP and become leader of another party. He said he had been forced to leave the DP in the first place because he realised the DP's offer of an exco seat had been 'really a marriage of convenience and not of conviction'.

Meanwhile, party positions in the council are expected to become clearer after today's new deadline for party leaders to produce evidence of support to the Department of Internal Affairs.

The form -107,132 followed by any number of statements will delete lines 107 through 132 inclusive, and insert any source statements to follow. The number of old and new statements interrelation, i.e., replace one old statement or ten old with one new.

The form -432 followed by source statement number insert the new statements following line 132. The number of statements may be inserted.

A count last night showed that if the three Cape Indian council members did in fact join the NPP, as claimed earlier by Mr Rajbansi, the NPP would then have 20 seats (out of a possible 39 seats) because it has a solid base of 17 Natal members.

The NPP has offered two of the four seats on the R12 000-a-year executive committee to the Cape and the Transvaal. Two Natal members tipped for exco seats were Mr P I Devan, the NPP's deputy leader, and Mr A G 'Atomic' Joosab.

The form -76,81 indicates that lines 76 through 81 inclusive of the element are to be deleted. The form 53 will delete line 53 only.

The form -107,132 followed by any number of statements will delete lines 107 through 132 inclusive, and insert any source statements to follow. The number of old and new statements interrelation, i.e., replace one old statement or ten old with one new.

The form -432 followed by source statement number insert the new statements following line 132. The number of statements may be inserted.

parameter specifies the element name and program name for the updated source element produced. This parameter may be used with the U option or with the option of both I and U. Normally, this parameter is used.

## IF CORRECTION LINES

provides a list of all source language statements and places successive line numbers by each statement. The numbers are used to indicate where corrections are to be made to the source element specified in ELTNAME-1.

Statements are identified by a minus sign in column one, and two integer numbers separated by a comma. The first number indicates the line which is to be followed by the second number indicates the last line to be replaced.



THE transfer of a detainee, Mr Johnny Issel, to the Transvaal was just another form of harassment for the family, Mrs Shahida Issel said today.

Mr Issel, a Mitchell's Plain community worker, was transferred to Modderbee Prison near Benoni last week.

He was previously held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, which meant he could have no visitors.

Now, under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, his family may visit him on specified days.

Mrs Issel said: 'They give with one hand and take with the other. Under Section 6 we couldn't see him, but now that we can see him, they move him more than 1 000 km away.'

#### NEARLY

'There are lots of prisons here. Why did they have to do this to us?'

She said offers had come from all over the country to help her get to the Transvaal to see him.

'I really appreciate the offers. It's wonderful that people are prepared to give so much to help me, but it won't bring back Johnny to me and the children.'

Mrs Issel, who works full time at the University of the Western Cape, has three children — Leila, 7, Yasser, 5, and Fidel, 3.

# Detainee's transfer is harassment, wife says

Arayo 24/11/81

222

11A



Mrs Shahida Issel

'Since Johnny was detained I have had to take off from work often to arrange our affairs.'

'Now I am faced with a dilemma.'

'Do I leave the children alone and visit him this weekend, or do I stay for Leila's birthday party on Sunday?'

'She is the only child who understands her father is detained, but she is very unhappy.'

'I have tried to explain to the younger ones what is happening, but they don't understand. They feel very insecure and often cry for their father.'

If Mrs Issel goes to the Transvaal this weekend she will at least be able to clear up the matter of his broken denture.

Last week the security police gave her his lower denture and told her to have it repaired as soon as possible.

They said it had broken in his hand while being cleaned.

Mrs Issel has not yet received an official letter giving the terms of detention, but she believes the warrant is valid until May 1982 and that she will be permitted to see her husband on a Friday, Saturday and Monday.

She thinks the six-month term of 'preventative detention' is unduly harsh and regards his transfer a 'mean trick.'

She finds little consolation in the fact that his detention might expire in six months — 'They can always renew it, as they do all the time to people who are never charged.'

This is the fourth time Mr Issel has been detained.

DD 29/11/81  
**New SAIC head** (11A)

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

(Continued)

DURBAN — A controversial Chatsworth butchery owner, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, who yesterday became the South African Indian Council's new executive chairman, says he is not satisfied with the six-seat majority which helped sweep his National Peoples' Party (NPP) into power in the council.

"I expect the party's numbers to swell in the next couple of days as more defections from the

Democratic Party (DP) can now be expected," he said last night.

Mr H. A. C. de Beer, student clerk of the council, announced yesterday that the NPP held 22 seats in the 40-member council and the DP held 16 seats. There was one independent and one vacancy still to be filled. stern

Mr Rajbansi defected from the DP to the NPP on Sunday and immediately became its leader. — DDC.

For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

P R Swift

LTA Prizes

For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes

For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

(Con)

# US lawyers offer aid in Mxenge probe

DD 25/11/81  
11A

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The American Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law has offered to assist in the investigations into the death of the Durban Attorney, Mr G. M. Mxenge.

Mr Mxenge, who was born in Ciskei, was found dead near Umlazi stadium last Friday.

A King William's Town attorney, Mr T. M. Mdlalana, a close friend of Mr Mxenge, confirmed the offer yesterday.

He said the Mxenge family had received messages of condolence from several internal lawyers' associations as well as international organisations.

The Geneva-based Democratic lawyers' association was also among jurist organisations which expressed condolence.

Mr Mxenge, the eldest son of Mr and Mrs Johnson Pinti Mxenge, of Rayi, near here, was a foundation member of the South African Democratic Lawyers' Association,

which is an affiliate of the International Society of Jurists. Amnesty International had also declared its support.

A spokesman for the Mxenge family said yesterday that police had found Mr Mxenge's car, which had been burnt out, in Piet Retief near the Swaziland border.

Mr Mxenge was born at Rayi on February 25, 1935. He obtained his primary school education there before going to Forbes Grant Secondary School, Ginsberg, where he passed the junior certificate.

He matriculated at Newell High School, Port Elizabeth, in 1956 and entered Fort Hare University where he obtained a BA degree with English and Roman Dutch Law as major subjects.

He passed the LLB degree at Natal University and served legal articles in Durban before opening his own practice.

Mr Mxenge is survived by his lawyer wife,

Nonyameko, and three children Mdbasa, 15, Viwa, 10, and Namhla, 6.

Two of his brothers are working for a bank in Alice and Peddie. His only sister is a nurse in Durban and his youngest brother recently completed medical studies in Ireland.

Mr Mxenge's younger brothers, Churchill and Mava, said yesterday they had been shocked "that a man of peace like our brother had to die so violently."

They also described their brother as a man "whose political ideas were based on the principle of non-violence."

Mr Mxenge's funeral service will be held at the Congregational Church at Rayi on Saturday at 10 am.

His body will arrive from Durban on Friday and a procession of mourners will take it from local undertakers to his home.

A memorial service will be held in Durban at 5 pm tomorrow. — DDR

I,

## S A Brick Association Prizes

For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

## Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

# US offer to help find killer

STAFF REPORTER

THE American Lawyers' Committee for civil rights under the law has offered to assist if need be, in the investigation of the murder of the Durban attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge.

Mr Mxenge was found murdered near Umlazi Stadium last Friday. A King William's Town attorney, Mr T M Mdla-lana, also confirmed that the bereaved family has also received messages from several international lawyers' associations as well as other international organisations.

The Geneva-based Democratic Lawyers' Association is also among jurists' organisations which have expressed condolences to Mr Mxenge's family.

Mr Mxenge, the eldest son of Mr and Mrs Johnson Mxenge, of Rayi Location near King William's Town, was a founder-member of the South African Democratic Lawyers' Association which is an affiliate of the International Society of Jurists.

The powerful Amnesty International has also declared its full support. A spokesman for the Mxenge family also revealed yesterday that Mr Mxenge's car, in which he was driving when he met his

out. Mr Mxenge's younger brothers, Mr Churchill Mxenge, and Mr Mava Mxenge, said yesterday in an interview they had been shocked "that a man of peace like our brother had died so violently".

They also described their dead brother as a man who's "political ideas were based on principles of non-violence".

The news of the brutal, terroristic killing of Mr Mxenge was received with shock in the ranks of the Black Lawyers' Association.

The killing of a man who has worked with such commitment within the law deserves the serious condemnation of every right-minded person, the association stated.

• Meanwhile, Durban lawyer Mr Patrick Maqhubela, who was formerly articled to slain attorney Mr Griffiths Mxenge, was yesterday still being held by security police following the earlier detention of two University of Natal stu-



TRAGEDY: Death of Griffiths Mxenge.

dier J R van der Hoven, confirmed yesterday that Mr Maphubelo, Mr Pace and Miss Reddy had been detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

# Funeral is on Saturday

By SAM MABE

A NUMBER of trade unions, student, political and civic organisations, will hold a memorial service in Soweto tonight in honour of Mr Griffiths Mxenge, the prominent lawyer who was butchered to death in Durban last week.

Mr Mxenge will be buried on Saturday at Rayi Location near his hometown, King Williams Town. A funeral service will be held at the Congregational Church at Rayi Location at 10am.

His body will arrive in King Williams Town from Durban tomorrow and a procession of mourners will follow the body when it will be taken to his home in the afternoon, from the local undertakers.

Mr Mxenge's funeral is expected to be the next biggest in King Williams Town, after that of black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, which attracted thousands of mourners

from all over South Africa and neighbouring states.

In a statement released yesterday by the Azanian Students' Organisation, who are co-conveners of the memorial service to be held at Modisi yo Botse Lutheran Church in Zone Four, Diepkloof at 7pm, a call was made that all organisations should attend the service.

The statement also drew comparisons between Mr Mxenge's death to that of senior ANC official, Mr Joe Gqabi, who was killed in Salisbury in August.

Adding his voice Dr Nthato Motlana, of the Committee of Ten, said Mr Mxenge was not an ordinary man and that this has to be reflected "in the people's response to attend the service to pledge solidarity with a dedicated product of the soil."

Mr Mxenge is a former member of the banned African National Congress and served a period of nine years on Robben Island.

DE 25/11/81 (11A) ~~SECRET~~  
**Durban lawyer's office raided**

DURBAN — A Durban lawyer, Mr Patrick Maqubela, who was formerly articled to the murdered attorney, Mr Griffith Mxenge, was taken away by police yesterday following a swoop on his offices.

Sources said Mr Maqubela was detained by three men when he arrived for work in the morning.

The Secretary of the Allied Workers' Union, Mr

Sam Kikine, whose offices are on the same floor as Mr Maqubela's, said Mr Maqubela was later brought back to his office escorted by armed policemen and dog handlers.

"They conducted a thorough search of the office. The police also searched through my case which

was in Mr Maqubela's office. They then seized thousands of pamphlets advertising the memorial service for Mr Mxenge on Thursday," Mr Kikine said.

He said Mr Maqubela was again taken away by the police.

In Johannesburg, a for-

mer secretary of the Johannesburg Municipal Combined Employees' Union, Mr M. Narsoo, was detained under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

The Witwatersrand Security Police also confirmed yesterday the re-detention of Mr Morris

Smithers, a Johannesburg supplier of raw materials for rural development projects, under the same act.

Mr Smithers was arrested in court while attending a hearing.

In Cape Town, the co-ordinator of the Video Resource Association, Mr Mark Kaplan has been de-

tained under section six of the Terrorism Act, according to attorneys acting for him.

Mr Kaplan was detained on November 10 under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

His mother, Mrs Madeline Lewis, said last night she felt "completely and utterly hopeless," but remained convinced of her son's innocence. — SAFA-BDA

Mxenge offer, page 16.

ue di

18/11/81 00

(11A) 44

# Prominent speakers for attorney Mxenge's funeral

EAST LONDON — The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, will deliver the sermon at the funeral of Mr Griffiths Mlungisi Mxenge, the Durban attorney murdered last week.

At the funeral, to be conducted at Rayi, near King William's Town, several distinguished public figures from various organisations will speak.

The master of ceremonies will be the Rev Mcebisi Xundu, who was also master of ceremonies at the funeral of black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, in September 1977.

First speaker will be Mr Joe Pahla, of the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso), followed by the national president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Thozamile Gqweta.

Mr Paddy Kenny, director of Diakonia in Durban, will be next, after which the

wife of Walter Sisulu, Robben Island prisoner and former leader of the banned ANC, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, will address the mourners.

Other speakers will include Mr M. J. Naidoo, president of the Natal Indian Congress, the Rev M. Karuwera, of Swapo, from Namibia, Mr Pius Langa, of the Democratic Lawyers Association, Durban, Mr Archie Gumede, chairman of the Release Mandela Campaign, Dr Jerry Coovadia, of the Natal Indian Congress, and Mr T. Mdlalana, a King William's Town attorney and Mr Mxenge's closest friend from the time he studied at Fort Hare University.

Mr Mxenge's brother, Mr Mhleli Mxenge, will pass a vote of thanks. A memorial service will be held at the Nondlwana Methodist Memorial Church, Zone Eight, Mdantsane at 6.30 pm today.

A similar service will be held in Durban this evening. — DDR



MR XUNDU



MR NAIDOO



MR GUME

This example shows in ELTNAM-1 and ELTNAM-3 the same program file and element name. Since a program file may contain only one element by the same element/version and type (source in this case), the original source element ELTA (with possibly several C-cycles) will be completely re-placed with the new source element ELTA specified in ELTNAM-3. There is now no way to reference any previous C-cycles because this new element contains only valid statements from the last update. Any previously deleted statements have disappeared and all statements have been flagged with the initial C-cycle number (0).

• • • •

N. M. K. ... 26/11/81

# Rajbansi 'must justify defection to Transvaal men'

7-10

EXAMPLE 16

```

@RUN
@ASG,A
@ASG,CP
@DATA,UL
-4,6
....
-23
....
....
@END
@FIN

```

This run assured and assigned to U option is D.

The @DATA stream that a new F-... The run stream deleted and to number 4. The 23 and 24 with reflecting all... L option on the data process files with the

By Nagoor Bisetty  
THE South African Indian Council's controversial new executive chairman, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, will have to justify his defection from the Democratic Party to the National People's Party — which gave him the chance to get the plum post — when he addresses the Transvaal's nine council members in Johannesburg tonight.

This was said last night by Mr A B Choonara, official spokesman for the Transvaal group.

'We expect he will make overtures to us to join his new-found NPP by offering us representation on the executive committee and also a nominated seat, but we're standing firmly with the Democratic Party, come what may,' he said.

A senior DP spokesman, Mr Yunus Moolla, of Stanger, said it seemed Mr Rajbansi was obligated to many people in his bid to maintain the NPP's majority of six seats — and also his exco chairman's post — and this had left him 'skating on thin ice'.

The NPP's loose alliance of groups was bound to collapse, he said, adding that

when this happened council members under the DP would start identifying themselves with the aspirations of the people.

'One must not forget that the SAIC election earlier this month proved to be one of the most unpopular elections in the world,' Mr Moolla said.

Mr Rajbansi said last night he was convinced his party's expected showing in the new council would see many more defections to the NPP to give him an absolute — not a mere working — majority in the council.

### Challenge

He also rejected as wishful thinking claims by the DP that he was having sleepless nights wondering whom to please with offers of exco and nominated seats.

He said he had quit the DP so soon because 'certain senior DP men' had dared to challenge him to prove his strength in the council.

'It is obvious what they got in return shocked them to the core,' he said. Nothing would make him happier than a united Indian Council, but he was not prepared to compromise.

ed on mass storage implied by the to the run.

on which indicates luced and retained. o mark items 4-6 ith deleted item ted between items he entire file ren en by having the erminates input to be two complete

same filename, but different r-cycles.

EXAMPLE 17

```

@RUN          RUNID,174408,PROJFLD
@ASG,A        DATAFILEA
@ASG,C        DATAFILEB,F2
@DATA,L       DATAFILEA.,DATAFILEB.
-11,13
-17
....
Insertions
....
@END
@DELETE       DATAFILEA.
@FIN

```

This run stream is going to catalogue a private file called DATAFILEB with a qualifier of PROJFLD. Any run stream that references this file after it is catalogued must have a project field on the @RUN statement of PROJFLD in order to qualify and access this file correctly.

# Migrant labour system 'a cancer'

ARGUS

26/11/87

11A

## Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The migrant labour system must be seen as the cancer that had wreaked havoc not only with the rural economy but also with the family and the social fabric of black communities, both rural and urban, a Southern Transvaal regional meeting of the South African Institute of Race Relations was told in Braamfontein this week.

Mr Gibson Thula, the Kwazulu Government's representative on the Reef and also chairman of the strategy committee of Inkatha, was delivering a paper to the meeting, titled Kwazulu — the Problems of Rural Development.

With the increase in wages in urban industry, more than ever before, ambitious, able-bodied young men in the rural areas set their sights on employment in the urban areas as the one and only option open to them that appeared to offer some sort of a secure future, Mr Thula said.

'Experience has taught the rural peasant that little support for his agricultural endeavours is forthcoming. Even if he succeeds in producing a substantial yield he may well have difficulty in marketing it,' he said.

The rural peasant had invested money in the education of his children, even if it did not extend beyond primary school level, and he did it so that his children could have a 'better' life.

'The "better" life is the less precarious life and, in his view, that means a job in urban industry.'

It would appear that meaningful family life was a privilege that only sections of the community could enjoy.

For others, particularly blacks in the rural areas, the prevailing political and economic set-up in the country had resulted in the rural head of the family being stripped of all his normal functions except that of breadwinner for 11 months of the year, Mr Thula said.

## RESETTLEMENT

The very high population of the rural areas also militated against development in those areas.

'This problem has further been exacerbated by the forced resettlement of people on South African trust land for ultimate inclusion into Kwazulu.

'The restrictions on permanent settlement outside of so-called "homelands" areas as well as the relocation of redundant workers

off white farms has resulted in a very rapid increase in the rate of population growth,' Mr Thula said.

Another problem in the development of rural areas was the present system of land tenure which was still based on the tribal system.

The land in itself was not considered to be of economic value but was there to be exploited by the family to whom it had been allocated.

## HEALTH

'The development of the rural areas and the various services such as health and welfare all have their origins in First World concepts which in view of the gross underdevelopment of the rural areas are of little relevance.

'The type of health services rendered to us is essentially a hospital-based curative service. The bulk of the health budget is thus drawn into maintaining the hospital and clinic services,' Mr Thula said.

With the high cost of living, the drought and the poor yields agriculturally the health of the people of the rural areas must be acknowledged as another constraint in the development of the rural areas.



# Service for dead attorney

11A  
DD 27/11/81

MDANTSANE — More than 100 people spilled out of the Nondlwana Memorial Methodist Church here yesterday at the memorial service for Mr Griffiths Mxenge, 46, the Durban Attorney murdered last week.

Three speakers addressed the gathering.

Mr H. Siwisa narrated the course of events from just before Mr Mxenge disappeared to the time he and Mr Mxenge's brother saw injuries on the body at the mortuary.

Mr Sisa Njikelana spoke on the role played by Mr Mxenge as legal adviser and counsel for the South African Allied Workers' Union and Mr Malgid Ntlebi told of the work Mr Mxenge did while on Robben Island.

The service was conducted by three ministers — the Rev V. G. Nyobole, the Rev J. Gawe and the Rev E. N. Baartman.

It was announced that Mr Mxenge's body would be brought by air from Durban on a flight arriving here today. From the airport a procession would accompany the coffin to King William's Town where a short service would be held at the United Congregational Church.

There had been problems about the availability of buses to take mourners to the funeral, the master of ceremonies, Mr Alfred Metele, announced.

The funeral will be held at Rayi, just outside King William's Town. — DDR.

More reports, page 17.

Always printed.  
collected  
all external  
of the  
not normally.

N = Proc  
S = Proc  
L = Proc  
call

U = Produce a new cycle of the source language element.

I = Introduce source language element (MAP Directives) into program file from the control stream. The first field identifies the element. The third field is invalid.

## OPTIONS

ELTNAME is of the form ELTNAME.ELTNAME/(C-CYCLE) as applicable. C-cycle is only for source elements.

@MAP,OPTIONS ELTNAME-1,ELTNAME-2,ELTNAME-3

Format:

This statement is used when the user wishes to combine two or more relocatable binary elements into an absolute, executable element.

## 2.8.1 THE @MAP STATEMENT

The primary output of the Collector is the relocatable or absolute element which results from the collecting and linking of the various relocatable elements. This element is given a name and placed within a program file for subsequent use. Both the element name and the file in which the element is placed may be dictated by the user. If this file and/or element name is not supplied by the user, TPF\$ is used as the file and NAME\$ is supplied as the element name. For any error condition encountered, the Collector produces an error message which is placed in the user's listing output file.

- a. An absolute or relocatable element.
- b. A source language control element as discussed above.
- c. Listing information.

The outputs of the Collector are as follows:

# Slain lawyer's wife <sup>27/11/81</sup> denies ANC complicity

11A

African Affairs Reporter

MRS Nonyamezelo Mxenge, widow of Mr Griffiths Mxenge, a Durban attorney who was found slain in Umlazi last week, yesterday denied that the African National Congress had been responsible for his death.

She showed reporters a pile of telegrams she had received from various branches of the ANC and one from the Pan Africanist Congress.

The Mercury yesterday reported having received a telephone call from a man purporting to be a representative of the ANC in Maseru. He claimed that the ANC had 'assassinated' Mr Mxenge after a disagreement over money, but this was denied by ANC spokesmen in Lusaka and London.

Other telegrams were received from the British Sisters in Solidarity, Holland Committee on Southern Africa, Mrs Phyllis Naidoo in Maseru, Committee on the South African War Resistance in the Netherlands, Socialist German Working Youth, and the ANC in Dar-es-Salaam.

program file and add

Both parameters must be mass storage files or tape files. If regard to file format. If tape, one or more files (based on No-of- file No E Copy to t

OPTIONS

NO-OF-FILES Specifies number of files to copy. If omitted, one is assumed. Relates to tape to tape copying only.

QUALIFIER\*FILENAME(F)/HEADKEY/WRITEKEY/ELTNAME/VERSION(C)

NOTE: Both parameters are of the format:

NAME-2 Specifies the output file into which file or element is to be copied.

NAME-1 Specifies the input file and/or element to be copied.

Format: @COPY,OPTIONS NAME-1,NAME-2,NO-OF-FILES

Format:

The @COPY command copies a file or elements to another file.

3.3 @COPY STATEMENT

@CLOSE To write two EOF marks and rewind tape.

@:MARK To write two EOF marks on tape and reposition the tape between the two.

@REWIND To rewind a tape.

@ERS To return the program file to its initial condition and make its space available for re-use.

@MOVE To position a tape file past a specified number of end-of-file marks.

@FIND To locate a specific element of an element file on tape.

@PCH To punch a symbolic, relocatable, or absolute element from a program file into 80-column cards.

Argus 27/11/81

# Thirteen detained, clerics' homes raided

11A

Argus Correspondent  
**JOHANNESBURG.—**  
THIRTEEN leading trade unionists, students and labour experts were detained early today in a nationwide security police swoop.

They were detained in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act which allows for them to be held for up to 14 days without being charged.

Those known to have been detained are: Mrs

Emma Mashinini, general secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccaawusa) and Mr Sam Kikine, general secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Scaawu).

### EDITOR

Mr Samson Ndeu, president of the General and Allied Workers' Union and his organising secretary, Mrs Rita Nzanga; and Mr Nicholas 'Pink' Haysom, a labour consultant and

brother of the Argus's New York bureau staffer, Cheetch Haysom.

Also held are Mr Neil Azate, regional secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union; Mr Firoz Cachalia, a former Wits student presently serving a five-year banning order; and Miss Merle Favis, editor of the Labour Bulletin in Durban.

Miss Debbie Elkan, a University of the Witwatersrand medical student and former girlfriend

of Terrorism Act detainee, Mr Alan Fine — she recently had bricks thrown through her car and home windows; Miss Liz Floyd of the Industrial Aid Society; Miss Renee Roux, a former researcher at the Institute of Race Relations; and Mr Pravin Gordham and Mr Unus Mohamed, executive members of the Natal Indian Congress.

Also detained was Mr Colin Purkey, a Wits University graduate now doing an MA in psychology with the University of South Africa.

Police in camouflage uniforms kept guard while security police searched the homes of prominent

*(Continued on Page 3, col 9)*

Argus 27/11/81  
**Swoop**

*(Continued from Page 1)*

clerics here, including the Greenide home of the Rev Royers Naudé, who is still banned.

Police stopped the Press, legal representatives and friends from entering the houses during the search.

The first search completed was at the home of Dr W Fisher, director of the Justice and Reconciliation division of the SA Council of Churches (SACC).

Dr Kistner said police had taken private letters and documents. They had been 'puffed'.

At the Melville home of the Rev Geoff Davies, his attorney, Mr William Lane, attempted to see Mr Davies but was prevented by a security policeman who told him: 'You are wasting my time'.

Mr Davies, the director of the department of mission at the Anglican church, said the police had shown signs of aggression.

At one stage they had threatened to arrest Mr Lane, who had insisted on seeing him.

After Mr Davies intervened, Mr Lane left without interviewing him.

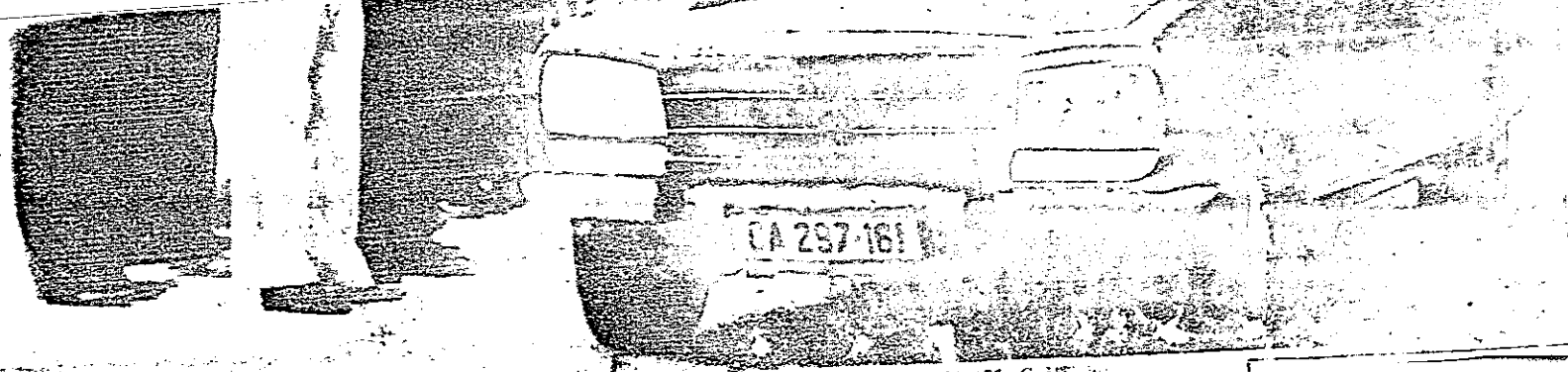
### BANNED ANC

Mr Davies said the search warrant mentioned banned organisations, including the African National Congress. He said the police seemed especially interested in documents involving strikes and conscientious objection.

They took 13 documents including drafts of articles he was planning to publish.

Police also searched the house in Loch Avenue, Parktown, occupied by a Catholic women's religious group known as the Grant.

See Page 7.



Mourners raise clenched fists and a railways policeman salutes as a hearse carrying Mr G. I. E. Mxenge's body leaves East London airport yesterday.

# Minister praises Mxenge

DD 28/11/81  
11A  
125

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — People in the streets here stopped to pay their respects yesterday as the body of the murdered Durban attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, was driven in to the town.

Mr Mxenge will be buried today at Rayi near here.

His body was fetched from East London Airport after it had been flown in from Durban and taken to the Brownlee Congregational Church here for a short service, conducted by the Rev S. Makuzeni.

Before the cortege arrived in King security police in cars drove along the street leading to the church.

At the church a guard of honour was formed and freedom songs were sung as pallbearers took the coffin inside.

In his sermon, Mr Makuzeni said he had ministered to Mr Mxenge for 11 years in Durban and

had found him to be a genuine Christian.

He was a leader who identified himself with the masses.

The service closed with the singing of Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika.

Earlier, Railway Police maintained tight security at the East London airport when Mr Mxenge's body was flown in.

Most members of the Mxenge family, his wife, Mrs Nonyamezelo Mxenge, his parents, Mr and Mrs J. P. Mxenge, his sister, Mrs Virginia Mkize, and his brothers Mhleli and Mava, were at the airport to receive the body.

A crowd of about 150 people had gathered by the time the hearse arrived.

Of Mr Mxenge's children, only his eldest son, Mbasa, was present. He arrived in the plane that brought the body. On the same flight was a former

treason trialist and chairman of the Release Mandela Campaign, Mr Archie Gumede, who will be one of the speakers at the funeral.

Only members of the family who were going to identify the coffin were allowed into the airfreight building by Railway Police. The police saluted when the hearse drove past.

The burial will start with sermons and speeches at 10 am.

The master of ceremonies is the Reverend Mcebisi Xundu who was also the MC at the funeral of black consciousness leader Steve Biko.

The other main speakers include Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, national president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of former leader of the banned African National

Congress (ANC) and the Reverend M. Karuware of Swaps.

Meanwhile police are investigating allegations that Mr Mxenge had been misappropriating thousands of rands.

This was confirmed yesterday by Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, head of the security police.

General Coetzee said about R100 000 is involved in the alleged misappropriation at this stage according to authorities other than the police.

He also confirmed that police were investigating the possibility that the ANC may have been responsible for his death.

Police said they were investigating claims that money was being channelled through his office by the ANC and that he had not used it for the purposes meant for. — DDR-DDC.

Lawyer refused visa. Page

# Claim of R100 000 to lawyer for robe

DATA MERCURY  
28/11/81

114

## Mercury Reporter

**ALLEGATIONS that slain Umlazi attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, 46, had misappropriated about R100 000 intended for dependants of ANC supporters and for the defence of ANC suspects are being investigated by police.**

Lt-Gen Johann Coetzee, head of the Security Branch, said from Pretoria yesterday that it was known there was dissatisfaction within the ANC about the manner in which Mr Mxenge had been managing funds sent by a number of overseas support organisations.

Authorities other than the police had looked into the alleged misappropriation.

Gen Coetzee said police were investigating various theories surrounding the death of Mr Mxenge, including the possibility that the ANC may have acted against him.

## Motive

This theory was supported by the discovery of the burned-out wreck of the attorney's car near the Swaziland border.

The fact that certain items had been removed from Mr Mxenge's body, such as his wrist watch, could suggest that robbery may have been a motive.

Gen Coetzee confirmed that certain factions within the ANC had made threats against the attorney.

The Mercury reported on Thursday that the ANC knew the whereabouts of Mr Mxenge's car 24 hours before the police announced its recovery.

Mr Mxenge was a former member of the ANC and had been imprisoned on Robben Island. His mutilated body was found near the Umlazi soccer stadium eight days ago.

A Mercury correspondent in East London reports that Railways Police maintained tight security at the airport there yesterday when Mxenge's body was flown in from Durban.

His widow, Mrs Nonyamekalo Mxenge, his parents, sister and brothers received the body at the airport, where a crowd of about 150 had gathered

11A

# Inkatha man tells of US plan to split blacks

By JOHN KANE-BERMAN

AN ALLEGED secret American plan to sabotage ties between black organisations in the United States and nationalist movements in Africa has been exposed in Johannesburg by Gibson Thula, a senior official of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha.

The plan is said to have been drawn up in 1978 by the National Security Council on the instructions of President Carter, but Mr Thula, who has just returned from the United States, claims that it has been adopted by the Reagan Administration and also has the backing of other Western governments.

High sources in Washington, however, say the document is a fabrication.

"Policy options" listed in the document — which is marked "secret" — include "special clandestine operations" by the CIA and FBI spying on African ambassadors at the United Nations in New York who oppose American policy towards South Africa.

## Influence

In a secret letter to the secretaries of State and Defence and the director of the CIA, Mr Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said that the President wanted "steps to be taken inside and outside the country to inhibit any pressure by radical African leaders and organisations on the US black community to exert influence on the policy of the administration toward Africa".

The letter, headed "presidential review memorandum/National Security Council (NSC)—46", said Mr Carter had ordered the



Carter: 'he ordered the review'



Brzezinski: 'a secret letter'

council's interdepartmental group for Africa to conduct the policy review.

The group's review, entitled Black Africa and the US Black Movement, says that joint action between American blacks and African nationalist movements could lead to violence in the United States.

Mr Thula, who is the chairman of Inkatha's strategy and publicity committee and also the senior representative of the KwaZulu authorities in the urban areas, has written a curt letter to the American charge d'affaires in Cape Town, Howard Walker, expressing his "immeasurable concern" and demanding an explanation. Mr Walker has not yet received the letter.

The secret document, whose authenticity Washington Administration sources challenge, notes that there are 25 million American blacks with African roots and who sympathise with African nationalism. This could provide a basis for "joint actions of a concrete nature" between black Americans and black Africans, including demands for boycotts of corporations and banks with South African links.

It recommends that "special clandestine operations should be launched by the CIA to generate mistrust and hostility in American and world opi-

nion against joint activity of the two forces and to cause division among black African radical national groups and their leaders".

Another recommendation is that "the FBI should mount surveillance operations against black African representatives and collect sensitive information on those, especially at the UN, who oppose US policy toward South Africa".

Information on these diplomats' links with black leaders in the US should also be uncovered, the document says.

## Strategy

In a section headed "the range of policy options", the document lists a series of steps to be taken against black organisations in the US that is reminiscent of the so-called "total strategy" that the South African Government itself has been accused of mounting against black organisations in South Africa.

Among the options listed is a proposal that action to be taken to promote class antagonism between "successful educated blacks and the poor", so weakening the black American movement as a whole.

Other "policy options" listed are:

- Enlargement of black welfare programmes;
- To elaborate and bring into effect a special

programme designed to perpetuate division in the black movement" and "support actions designed to sharpen social stratification in the black community;

- Preserving a climate that inhibits the emergence of a national leader of the black community in the US;

- Facilitating the greatest possible expansion of black business by granting Government contracts and loans on favourable terms to black businessmen; and

- Help create adverse and hostile reaction among white trade unionists in the US to demands for the improvement of social and economic welfare of blacks.

Also among the recommendations is the supporting of nominations of "loyal black public figures" to elective office, the purpose being to control them and sabotage attempts to form an independent black political party.

The alleged National Security Council's recommendations to the President express concern that the "nationalist liberation movement" in Africa could act as a catalyst on American blacks. They also express the fear that international co-ordinated action by African states condemning US policy towards South Africa would damage the US.

Moreover, says the document, "a menace to US economic interests, though not a critical one, could be posed by a boycott by black African states against American companies which maintain contact with South Africa and Rhodesia."

Though the secret document deals largely with activities mounted against black organisations in the US, Inkatha officials have more than once accused some foreign embassies in South Africa of playing a divisive role in black politics inside South Africa.

# BLOODY BISHOP BEATS BACK KILLER MOB

11A  
277

But man  
attacked  
at Mxenge  
funeral  
29/11/81 dies  
in hospital

By TONY SWIFT  
and  
CHRIS VAN DER  
MERWE

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, beat back a mob of enraged mourners at the funeral of Griffiths Mlungisi Mxenge, an ANC member, and Durban pastor Griffiths Mlungisi Mxenge, who was killed, but failed to save the life of the man they were attacking.

The man, alleged to be a Transkei detective sergeant, died later in Grey's Hospital, King William's Town.

Bishop Tutu's attempt to save the man's life came after he had been felled by kicks, punches and a knife and was spreadeagled on the ground.

Bishop Tutu, his white robes spattered with blood, straddled his body and beat back the mob.

After the bishop had left to lead the funeral procession, the crowd attacked again, dragging the injured man from a car.

A firearm, possibly a service revolver, was brandished by a member of the crowd.

Another man was seen waving a laminated white



Arms raised, Bishop Desmond Tutu pleads with enraged mourners at the funeral of Griffiths Mlungisi Mxenge to stop attacking a man believed by the crowd to be a Transkei detective sergeant. The picture was taken just before Bishop Tutu had helped the man (circled) to his feet.

• Picture: JOHN WOODROOF

card bearing the inscription "Transkei".

Earlier another man, accused of being a "sellout," had also been beaten and had a "recorder" taken from him.

The "recorder" was trampled by angry mourners, but on closer inspection it appeared to be a car radio.

The man had had to mount the VIP stage, holding aloft his battered

radio, to flee to safety through the rows of clergy and family.

His pursuers caught up with him on the road close to the graveside.

A police vehicle arrived but was forced to retreat in a hail of stones.

The funeral was at Rayi location despite an appeal by the Ciskei Government for it to be postponed as Sebe brothers Lennox and Charles were opening the

new Independence Stadium a few kilometres away.

At the funeral for the former Robben Island prisoner, freedom songs and slogans contrasted with the pomp and military brass band of the stadium ceremony.

Speaker after speaker firmly rejected suggestions that Mr Mxenge had been murdered by the ANC because he had been

siphoning off funds. "With all the media in the hands, they will not persuade us with this propaganda," said Joe Phalala of Azaso.

"Comrade Griffiths was killed because he was an important link between the young and the old in the liberation struggle between the workers and the intellectuals and between the Indians and the blacks."

# Mob kills policeman at funeral

Cape Times 30/11/81

11A  
27

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A Transkeian security policeman was battered to death by an incensed mob at the funeral of former African National Congress member and human rights activist Mr Mlungisi Griffiths Mxenge, near King William's Town on Saturday.

The incident occurred behind the stage from where the funeral service was conducted. Bishop Desmond Tutu and other clergymen pushed through the crowd urging them to stop the assault, but with little effect.

The funeral, in the village of Rayi, drew a crowd of many thousands and was reminiscent of Steve Biko's burial in 1977.

Mr Mxenge, an attorney, was found brutally slain at a cycling track in Durban last week.

Speakers at the funeral said he had spent "much of his life" in detention, imprisoned on Robben Island or under banning orders.

The incident, in which Detective-Constable Albert Totile died, took place after people said to have tape-recorded and others suspected of being "informers" had been forcibly removed from the funeral service.

## 'Sell-out'

Eyewitnesses said Detective Constable Totile had drawn a firearm when youths began manhandling a woman who was accompanying him after finding a recorder in her bag. Before he could fire, the crowd turned on him. When he fell, people in the crowd began hitting and kicking him and throwing stones and bricks to chants of "kill the sell out".

A spokesman for Grey Hospital in King William's Town said yesterday that Detective-Constable Totile had

been brought to the hospital in a private car and was certified dead on arrival.

Banner-bearing representatives of the Azanian People's Organisation, the Congress of South African Students, the Natal Indian Congress, the Azanian Students Organization, trade unionists and a number of former ANC members attended the funeral.

## Homelands policy

The speakers, including Bishop Tutu, Dr Nthato Motlana, Mr Archie Gumede of the Release Mandela Committee, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of jailed ANC leader Walter Sisulu, and Mr Khenia Mthembu of Azapo, spoke against the homelands policy, making specific reference to the Ciskei's coming independence.

In an address punctuated by freedom songs, Bishop Tutu said homelands were "autocrats ruled by unscrupulous creatures who owed their allegiance to Pretoria and collaborated with apartheid".

Other speakers called on the South African Government to negotiate with the outlawed ANC, as they were "the only people who matter".

Mr Joe Pahlia of Azaso said allegations linking Mr Mxenge's assassination to the embezzlement of ANC funds were a ploy by the system to create an impression of division within the organization.

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The COBOL processor places the new source element ELTA into program file PFA and the relocatable binary element ELTB is inserted into program file PFB. The L option provides a comprehensive listing including source statements, generated machine code and generated diagnc

COBOL Sources Statements

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# Sisulu call for rededication

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

Cold-blooded murder was the most painful and most impossible to accept yet this kind of death in the black community was on the increase. Mrs Albertina Sisulu, the wife of Mr Walter Sisulu who is serving life imprisonment on Robben Island, said at the funeral of Mr G. M. Mxenge at the weekend.

"Since the early 60's people have been known to die in South African jails, to be killed in cold blood," she said.

"We remember Mdluli, Timol, Tiro, Hector Peterson, Steve Biko and most recently Joe Gqabi, to mention only a few. While it is painful, the increase of this kind of thing is not surprising. It is a reflection of the times in which we live and an indication of the issues that face the black people of this country at this point in their history. Mxenge and others like him will continue to be killed in this manner because of their dedication to the struggle to create a South African society that is based on peace, justice and equality," she said.

Mrs Sisulu said Mr Mxenge died fighting for

the liberation of the oppressed people of this country. He died like a brave soldier and like a hero.

Mrs Sisulu called on the mourners to rededicate themselves there and now to the struggle for a free, just and peaceful South Africa.

"It is only if we do so that Mr Mxenge's death will not have been in vain. His blood will truly have watered the tree of liberty."

"It is true that Mr Mxenge died for all the oppressed people of this country. But there is a particular group of people who have suffered a more and immediate loss. These are the hundreds of black people who daily are arrested and detained because of their opposition to the unjust and oppressive laws of this country. Mr Mxenge had virtually dedicated his whole life to the defence of these people in spite of possible danger to himself."

Who would now come to their defence? She had no doubt that despite intimidation all other dedicated lawyers would continue in their good work. —  
DDR

# 15 000 gather at Rayi for funeral

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Rayi — a small village, almost hidden from the national road to Grahamstown, 5 km from here — seemed to have found fame on Saturday when about 15 000 people from various part of Southern Africa came to pay their last respects to the murdered Durban lawyer, Griffiths Mlungisi Mxenge.

There were no tears for the former Robben Island prisoner who completed an LLB degree at Natal University while banned from attending any educational centre.

It was "amandla" and clenched fists from the time the crowds gathered on Friday night to when the coffin, decked in ANC colours, was lowered into a grave almost directly opposite his home and

three km from the grave of black consciousness leader Steve Biko, who was buried on September 25, 1977.

There was some talk about the tragedy of Mr Mxenge's death but speaker after speaker emphasised the need to carry on the work he was doing.

The master of ceremonies, The Rev Mcebisi Xundu, who was also in charge of proceedings at Biko's funeral, announced that seven buses from Durban were held up at the Kei Bridge border post as some passengers, mainly children, had no travel documents.

Almost as an afterthought he called on the crowd to make a collection so that money — R3 a person for special travel documents — could be sent to the post to help

them get through.

Hats were used and in less than 30 minutes R1 500 had been collected and a car dispatched to fetch the mourners from Kei Bridge.

The last two buses arrived as the crowd moved towards the graveyard.

Two speakers, who were in the buses delayed at Kei Bridge, spoke after Bishop Desmond Tutu had delivered his sermon.

If one looked for dress, there were all colours: from the black, yellow and green of the ANC to the blue denim worn by youths, suits among legal men and others formally dressed to dashikis worn by those who espoused black consciousness.

There were people from all walks of life — workers,

peasants, professional and business people, students and hobos.

There were ugly incidents, too, particularly the incident in which a Transkei policeman was killed. He was stabbed and stoned because he was using a tape recorder.

Another tape recorder belonging to an Idutywa bookseller was destroyed earlier.

If some youths were unruly, there was exemplary control by the organisers.

The Idutywa bookseller found a comfortable place on the platform after the attack and every time there was a commotion, Mr Xundu called for order, asking for any culprit to be brought to him.

Mr Mxenge's body lay in

state before the funeral and crowds marched past to see the wounds on his face.

The coffin was hoisted shoulder high from the family home to the open veld, where the speeches were delivered, and then former colleagues from Robben Island carried the coffin to the graveyard.

As the crowds settled down for the ceremony, little Nambila Mxenge, the Mxenge's six-year-old daughter, stood as if puzzled at all that was happening.

She had already gone up the steps to the ring provided for family and speakers, but she walked back down and was finally helped up again.

There was enough time for Mantsane "mbongela" Mr Mcedisi Qangule, to sing some praises relevant to the occasion and the

crowd loved every moment of it — something unusual for funerals and, in Xhosa custom, usually reserved for heroes and chiefs.

The last thunderous shout of "Amandla" came just after the singing of Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrica and there was a sudden hush and buzz as people moved back to the family home to end the funeral.

An army aircraft hovered above as the Benediction was pronounced, but police kept a low profile, although there were many in King William's Town as crowds gathered for the funeral.

Mantsane residents on their way home were stopped at a roadblock. Funeral programmes, souvenirs connected with the funeral and copies of a black newspaper sold at the funeral were confiscated. — DDK.

# Urge govt to talk says Motlana

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The official opposition to the "racist" government was the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), the chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthatho Motlana, said at the funeral of Mr G. M. Mxenge here.

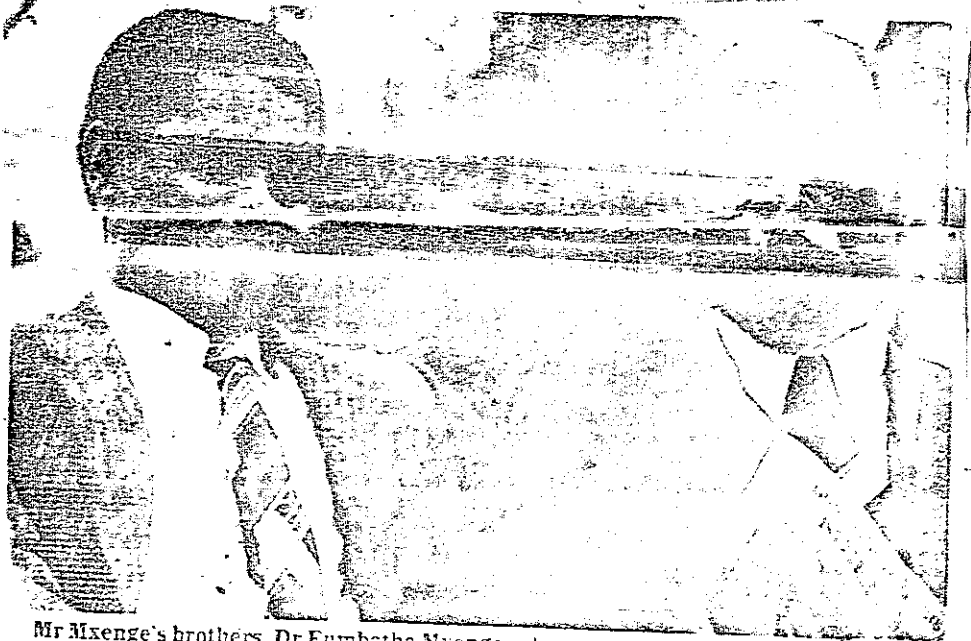
Peace and stability would be restored when the nationalist government agreed to negotiate with the ANC, he said.

He added that the people's memorial to Mr Mxenge would be a campaign to compel the government to come to a negotiating table with the only group which mattered, the ANC, and called on the government to put an end to divisions of the people.

"We know history is replete with examples of hardline statements of non-negotiations which have changed: like the former racist government of Mr Ian Smith, who once refused to negotiate with Zanu, and South Africa who refused to negotiate with Swapo until now when they are prepared to speak to Swapo.

"We do not need all this loss of life before we start sitting at a round table to negotiate our future. Our best memorial to Mr Mxenge will be to compel our government to come to negotiate."

Dr Motlana said it was the hallmark of all civilised governments to protect the life and property of its citizens within the boundaries of its area of sovereignty and, however



Mr Mxenge's brothers, Dr Fumbatha Mxenge, who came from Ireland for the funeral, and Mr Mhleli Mxenge, who passed a vote of thanks for the family.

## Liberation assured, but costly — Tutu

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The liberation of the black man in South Africa was assured but it would be costly, the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said at the weekend.

At the funeral of murdered Durban attorney Mr G. M. Mxenge, he said: "You must know the victory of liberation and freedom is assured."

"Our God is the God of freedom and liberation and will lead us out of bondage. He will lead us out of oppression, suffering. We shall be free there is no doubt. But our liberation will be costly."

Bishop Tutu said many more people would be detained, banned, deported and exiled. Many would be killed but nothing would stop blacks becoming free.

"No police bullets, no dogs, teargas, prison, death in detention, no nothing will stop us because God is on our side. God is the kind of God who always sides with the oppressed."

People had not come to the funeral to mourn but to thank God for this son of Africa who had remained faithful to the end and who joined other heroes and heroines of the struggle for liberation that South Africa should be free, un-

ited and not a South Africa balkanised into unworkable Bantustans.

He said South Africa would become truly democratic for all South Africans, black and white the r... w v reign.

"South Africa will be free and we will all, black and white, participate in its government and share its wealth and resources and our land. It will be a land where all the people count because they are God's children, created in his image," Bishop Tutu said.

"If God be for us, who can be against us? Victory is assured."

to divisions of the people.  
"We know history is replete with examples of headline statements of non-negotiations which have changed; like the former racist government of Mr Ian Smith, who once refused to negotiate with Zanu, and South Africa who refused to negotiate with Swapo until now when they are prepared to speak to Swapo.

"We do not need all this loss of life before we start sitting at a round table to negotiate our future. Our best memorial to Mr Mxenge will be to compel our government to come to negotiate."

Dr Motlana said it was the hallmark of all civilised governments to protect the life and property of its citizens within the boundaries of its area of sovereignty and beyond.

It was the right of all South Africans to demand this — a people's covenant with the government must guarantee it, he said.

"When, therefore, a citizen of this land is murdered as our brother Griffiths Mxenge was murdered, we must place the responsibility for this foul premeditated deed squarely upon those in power.

"It is a very sad commentary in our unhappy, divided land that the reaction in many parts of the black community was to accuse right-wing elements intimately connected with the government for the murder.

"It is speculated that the savage mutilations are intended as a warning to those opposed to the government's racist and oppressive policies.

"It is my considered opinion that it does not matter who committed this filthy crime. Many of us will blame the government, which in its single minded pursuit of white hegemony and in its dedication to policies of divide and rule, has probably created a climate in which this kind of crime is possible," he said.

Dr Motlana stressed it was the duty of the government to create the necessary peaceful climate in which a peaceful resolution of problems was possible.

He said that, as in the case of the late Steve Biko, attempts were already being made to link his name with the misuse of funds. Nothing like that would ever convince the black community," he said. — DDR.

At the funeral of murdered Durban attorney, Mr G. M. Mxenge, he said: "You must know the victory of liberation and freedom is assured."

"Our God is the God of freedom and liberation and will lead us out of bondage. He will lead us out of oppression, suffering. We shall be free there is no doubt. But our liberation will be costly."

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South Africa should be free and we will win its war and our land will count God's his in said. "If we can be is ass



These mourners were able to find a good vantage point and shelter from the sun.

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**Saawu  
head  
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Mxenge**

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Thozamile Gqweta, said Mr G. M. Mxenge was murdered because of his relentless and tireless fight for the freedom of the oppressed and exploited masses.

Speaking at the funeral of the Durban attorney Mr Gqweta said Mr Mxenge had been the legal adviser of Saawu. He was a man of intense and immeasurable dedication to the black man's struggle for freedom in South Africa and had had a vision of a liberated country.

There was nothing Mr Mxenge would not do if it was for the liberation of the black man and he had an unwavering belief in and adherence to the freedom charter drawn up by the people of all races in 1955, Mr Gqweta said.

Mr Gqweta attacked homeland leaders for accepting independence. He said political independence without economic independence was empty.

Ciskei's coming independence had been preceded by a string of detentions, he said.

The president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Khehla Mthembu, said that like all fallen heroes, Mr Mxenge knew his course in the struggle could lead to his death but to him the glittering and cherished goal of liberation meant more than his life.

Mr Mthembu called on all to put aside selfish and parochial differences and be united in fighting for justice.

Africa was in bondage and people owed it to her to help the continent join all the progressive societies of the world, he added.

"We have nothing to lose but our chains of oppression and exploitation," he said.

"Azapo is totally committed to a programme of bringing about peace and stability in a democratic future Azania where we can stand as one people."

The president of the Azania Students' Organisation, Mr Joe Phaahla, said the student movement shared with all the sorrow, anger and frustration over the murder of Mr Mxenge.

"We want the perpetrators of this barbaric act and the whole world to know we do not regret Mr Mxenge's involvement in the liberation struggle and we are sure his death will be avenged," Mr Phaahla said.

He said Mr Mxenge was a link between the young and the old and between blacks and the Indian community in Durban.

The aim of the killing was to destabilise the struggle and to intimidate the people, he said. — DDR.

# Black-white unity is urged

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Aug 30/11/81

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## Education Reporter

BLACK and white student organisations should work together on common issues and through this co-operation form a base for a future common society. Mr Joe Phala, president of the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) said last night.

He was speaking at the congress of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) at the University of Cape Town. It was the first time in 12 years that a representa-

tive of a black student organisation had addressed a Nusas congress.

The congress schedule had to be changed yesterday as Mr Phahla, who was to have spoken in the afternoon, was detained for several hours by the Ciskei police on his way back from King William's Town where he had attended the funeral of Mr Griffiths Mxenge.

Mr Phahla said: 'Each student group faces specific problems.

They must go about challenging the present structures in different ways and it is counter-productive for people experiencing different situations to amalgamate.

'However, Azaso does not see a split between progressive groupings and black consciousness grouping. The struggle must be defined in terms of what we need and what we need to do, not in terms of labels.'

Mr Phahla said students had learned much from past experience and were now in a position to play a strong supportive role in the struggle between workers and employers in the capitalist system.

They were instrumental in providing theoretical background for workers' action, in doing research and producing pamphlets and stickers, collecting funds and arranging meetings.

## ON GUARD

He said students had to be constantly on guard against being co-opted into the middle class.

'There is a new approach to accommodate students, as is evidenced in the establishment of students' representative councils on black campuses. SRCs can be progressive, but they can also be a means of co-option into the system. We have seen this co-option occur in many countries; it has even happened to trade union leaders.'

He emphasised the point that when students challenged specific inequalities in everyday activities, such as the presentation of lectures, they should never lose sight of the overall challenge of the Government and the capitalist system.

# Policeman kicked, stoned to death at lawyer's funeral

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Mail Correspondent

A Transkei security policeman was battered to death by an incensed mob at the funeral of former African National Congress member and human rights activist, Mr Mlungisi Griffiths Mxenge, near King William's Town on Saturday.

Mr Mxenge, an attorney, was found brutally slain at a Durban cycle track last week. Speakers at the funeral said he spent "much of his life" in detention, in prison on Robben Island or under banning orders.

The incident in which Detective-Constable Albert Tofile died, happened after tape recorders were taken from people who, with others suspected of being "informers", were forcibly removed from the service.



LAST SALUTE . . . the black power salute at the funeral of Mr Griffiths Mxenge at the weekend.

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## Pistol

Before Det-Const Tofile was attacked, youths were seen removing a tape recorder from the handbag of a woman believed to be in his company.

Det-Const Tofile drew a pistol when the crowd manhandled the woman, but before any shots were fired the mob was on him.

He fell, and was punched, kicked, and stoned, to chants of "kill the sell-out!"

A spokesman for Grey Hospital in King William's Town said yesterday Det-Const Tofile was taken to hospital in a private car but was dead on arrival.

Various speakers including Bishop Tutu of the South African Council of Churches; Dr Nthatho Motlana of the Soweto Committee of Ten; Mr Archie Gumede of the Release Mandela Commit-

tee; Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of Walter Sisulu, a former ANC leader; and Mr Khehla Mthembu of Azapo; spoke strongly against the homeland policy, making specific reference to the Ciskei's coming independence.

In an address punctuated by freedom songs, Bishop Tutu said homelands were "bantustans ruled by unscrupulous creatures who owed their allegiance to Pretoria and collaborated with apartheid".

Other speakers called on the South African Government to negotiate with the outlawed ANC as "the only people who matter".

Mr Joe Pahlia of Azaso said

allegations linking Mr Mxenge's assassination to the embezzlement of ANC funds were a ploy by the "system" to give the impression that there was a division within the organisation.

He singled out a Durban newspaper which, he said, gave prominence to "this filthy strategy of the enemy".

After the funeral a passing police van had to speed off under a hail of stones.

Ciskei police set up roadblocks outside Zwelitsha and Mdantsane and confiscated leaflets on Mr Mxenge's "struggle for democracy" which were distributed at the funeral.

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## SECOND QUALIFYING COURSE

### First Semester

- a) Special themes and topics in the history of pre-colonial Africa. (Seminars and other class meetings arranged at times to suit the convenience of students.)

### Second Semester

- a) Special themes and topics in the history of colonialism and nationalism in Africa. (Seminars and other class meetings arranged at times to suit the convenience of students.)

NOTE: i. None of the above half-courses shall count for credit purposes towards more than one qualifying course for the degree.

# Mxenge burial: Tutu bid to save cop.

**BISHOP DESMOND TUTU** beat back a crowd of enraged mourners at the funeral of former ANC member Mr Griffiths Mlungisi Mxenge at the weekend — but failed to save the life of the man they were attacking.

The man, alleged to be a Transkei detective sergeant, died later in Grey's Hospital in King William's Town.

Bishop Tutu's attempt to save the man's life came after he had been felled by kicks, punches and a knife and was lying spread-eagled on the ground.

Bishop Tutu, his white robes spattered with blood, straddled his body and beat back the crowd.

After the bishop had led the funeral procession to the final resting place, the crowd attacked again, dragging the injured man from a car.

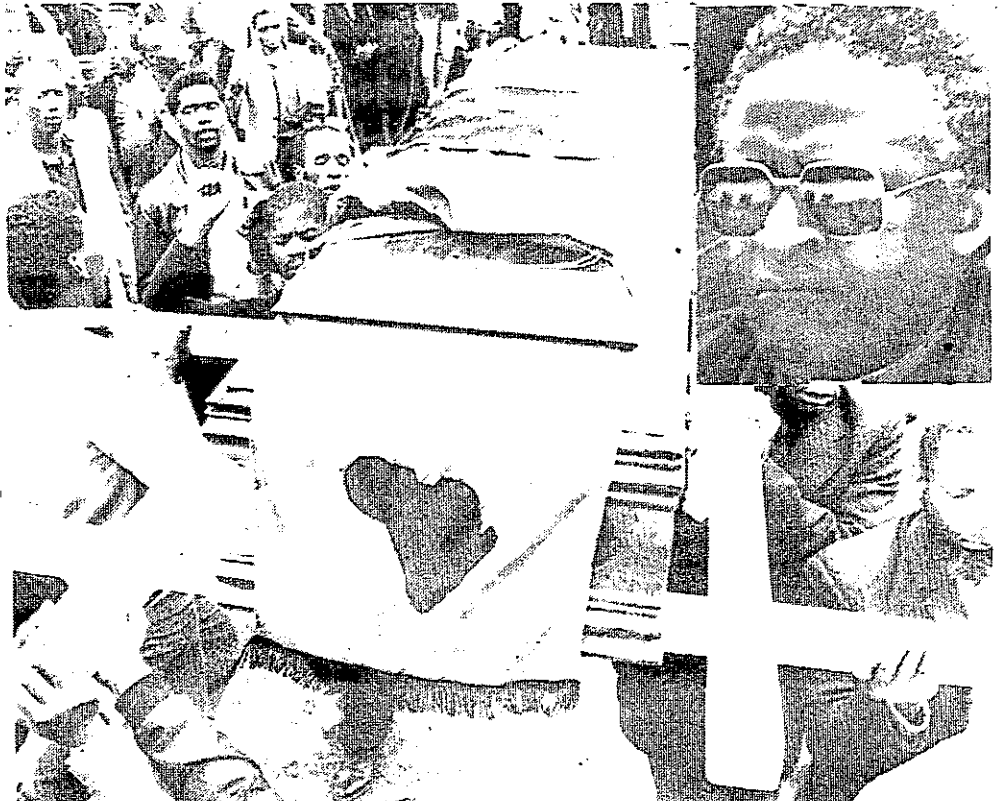
He was seen lying on the ground. An unidentified man was standing over him trying to ward off the attackers.

A gun was said to have been taken off the injured man. This was the second incident of violence during the high-spirited event.

Earlier in the proceedings another man, accused of being a "sellout", had also been beaten and a "recorder" taken from him.

The "recorder" was trampled upon by angry mourners, but on closer inspection it appeared to be a car radio.

CISKEIAN police subjected Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) to a



**"STRUGGLE CONTINUES":** Griffiths Mxenge laid to rest amid cries of "Amandla" and black power salutes. INSET: Bishop Desmond Tutu who tried to save a man's life at the funeral.

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township, near King Williams Town on Saturday, while he was returning from the funeral with Dr Ntatho Motlana, Mr Goba Ndlovu, SACC Press Officer, and Mr Mxenge's younger brother, who was driving the car.

The funeral took place at Rayi location despite an appeal for it to be postponed by the Ciskei Government as a few kilometres away the Sebe brothers — Chief Lennox and Charles — presided over the formal opening of the new independence stadium.

At the funeral of the former Robben Island prisoner, freedom songs and slogans rang into the surrounding hills, compared to the pomp and military brass band of the stadium ceremony.

Mr Mxenge was laid to rest amid cries of "Amandla" and hailed as a man of peace and justice and a hero of black liberation.

Eight busloads of mourners from Durban were held up at the Transkei border, unable to pay border duties.

An angry official said that a blanket permit had been obtained for the buses to pass through. A collection by the funeral organisers yielded R1500 and this was rushed to the buses.

Speaker after speaker firmly rejected suggestions in the media that Mr Mxenge had been murdered by the ANC because he had been siphoning off funds.

"With all the media in their hands, they will not persuade us with this propaganda," said Mr Joe Phahla, of Azaso.

"Comrade Griffiths," he said, had been killed because he was an important link between the young



### MARTYR'S WIDOW: A heavily-veiled Nonyame Mxenge raises a fist at her husband's graveside at the weekend.

and the old in the liberation struggle, between the workers and the intellectuals and between the Indians and the blacks.

The brutal manner of his killing — his throat had been cut, and he had been stabbed many times and bludgeoned to death — showed that his assassins had wanted to make an example to sow fear in the hearts of the people.

"Griffiths Mxenge emerged from the so-called slums to become a great person — great because he put others before his own life."

His death would be avenged by his mourners by their ensuring that whenever one such man fell, a thousand sprang up in his place.

"We must carry on with the vision of a South Africa where the people are free."

A recurring theme of the 14 speakers was that the best expression of grief and avenging of Mr Mxenge's death was a rejuvenated

justice for all the people of South Africa.

Dr Ntatho Motlana, of Soweto's Committee of Ten, said it did not matter who had committed "this filthy crime".

"Many of us will place it upon the shoulders of those in power in this country. The Nationalist Government in its single-minded pursuit of white hegemony, in its determination to keep the Afrikaner in control forever, in its dedication to policies that divide and rule, which must put brother against brother, creates a policy that must as a necessary consequence create, in the absence of premeditated, Government-inspired murder, a necessary climate for the recurrence of such foul deeds.

"I repeat, it is the duty of the Government to create a peaceful climate in which a peaceful resolution to our problems can take place."  
— SOWETAN Correspondent.

push for freedom and

# Murder at funeral: no arrests yet

EAST LONDON — No arrests had been made yet in connection with the murder of the Transkei security policeman, Sergeant Albert Gungwana Tofile, but police were busy following up leads, the public relations officer for the Police in the Border, Major W. W. Brown, said yesterday.

Sergeant Tofile was stoned to death at the funeral of the murdered Durban attorney, Mr Griffith Mxenge, which was held near King William's Town at the weekend.

Mrs Nonyamezelo Mxenge, the widow of Mr Mxenge, said she did not like violence.

Reacting to the death of Sgt Tofile she said: "I do not like violence. I am not a violent person by nature.

"But I found it surprising that a security policeman from Transkei should be sent to the funeral."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday confirmed reports that he had struggled to save Sgt Tofile from the infuriated mob.

Bishop Tutu told Sapa in Johannesburg that 15 000 to 20 000 people had been present at the funeral of Mr Mxenge, who was noted for his defence of black opponents of the government, and who had himself been banned and imprisoned by the authorities at various times.

Bishop Tutu said feelings ran high at the funeral.

"When people discovered the man was a policeman who had hidden his identity, it became quite ugly," he said.

"They came behind the rostrum and I was called

to help him. He was in a bad way. They were kicking him on the ground and I appealed to them to desist.

"A cordon of six or seven formed around him and he was rescued and taken to a car, but he was probably already in a very bad way, although I did not think he was near death.

"I was very distressed as I deplore violence," Bishop Tutu said.

The Bishop said he could not understand the presence of the policeman, in view of the strong feelings at the funeral.

Bishop Tutu said his purple episcopal cassock and white surplice were splattered with blood in his attempt to save Sgt Tofile's life. — DDR.

# Soweto 2 face Terror Act charges

By MIKE LOUW

MR THAMI Mazwai, news editor of black morning newspaper the Sowetan — in detention since July — had made arrangements to meet banned Soweto Students' Representative Council president Mr Sydney Khotso Seathlolo.

This was alleged in charges laid before a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate yesterday when Mr Seathlolo, 25.

Miss ~~Mary~~ M. Mabata Loate, 23, both of Soweto, appeared before Mr P A J Kotze in connection with two allegations of contravening the Terrorism Act.

The offences were allegedly committed between 1977 and June this year. They were not asked to plead.

## Terrorism

The charge sheet alleges:

- Mr Seathlolo and Miss Loate were involved in terrorism activities;
- Both belonged to the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council;
- Mr Seathlolo formed the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRCO) outside the Republic and became its president;
- That aims of the organisation included undermining law and order in the Republic by using armed resistance;
- They attempted to recruit people to the SAYRCO, and go for military training;
- Attempted to make contact with organisations in the Republic to further SAYRCO's aims;
- They incited blacks in the Republic to revolt against the lawful Government;
- Miss Loate joined SAYRCO on an unknown date and associated herself with its aims;
- She and Mr Seathlolo conspired together, and with other SAYRCO members to further its aims;

## Pamphlets

- SAYRCO pamphlets were distributed at a June 16 meeting in the Regina Mundi Church in Soweto;
- Miss Loate arranged for two SAYRCO members from Botswana to contact the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) national organiser Mr Thabo Ndabeni in Soweto;

- Miss Loate joined the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu) this year and arranged for two executives, Mr Solomon Alex Selani and Mr Nkhutang Martin Seleka, to contact SAYRCO in Soweto;
- She asked Mr Floyd Jabulani Shezi, Mr Brian Mtuleki Mtetwa and Mr Edward Malinga to apply for passports, which she took to be used by SAYRCO members;
- She arranged Soweto accommodation on several occasions for SAYRCO members entering the country.

## Training

- Mr Seathlolo and Miss Loate incited Mr Paris Malefu Malatjie, Mr Stephen Siphso Somacele, Mr Lucky Muziwakhe Mhlongo and Mr Kennedy Trevor Mogami to go for military training, and;
  - Miss Loate made arrangements for Mr Mazwai to meet Mr Seathlolo.
- After the hearing was postponed, spectators in the gallery gave the "Black Power" salute. Mr Seathlolo faced them, and made a similar sign. Mr Seathlolo and Miss Loate were remanded in custody and will appear again on December 10.

# Lesotho says Pik offered 'deal' for ban on ANC

By Jasper Mortimer,  
The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — The Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Mooki Molapo, has said that South Africa offered to curb the Lesotho Liberation Army—in return for his country expelling African National Congress men.

This is the first time that Lesotho has confirmed reports that a "deal" was proposed when Mr Molapo met his South African counterpart in Cape Town on August 19.

If Mr Molapo is accurately reporting Mr Pik Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, it would also be the first evidence that South Africa admits to allowing the LLA — which is trying to overthrow the Lesotho Government — to operate from its soil.

Previously, the nearest South Africa got to such an admission was when the Security Police chief, Major-General Johan Coetzee, referred to the LLA and said: "Police forces do not devote as much attention to potential terrorists in their country who are operating against another country as they do against their own terrorists."

General Coetzee was speaking at the University of Potchefstroom two days after the Molapo-Botha meeting.

In an interview with The Star's Africa News Service, Mr Molapo said that at his meeting with Mr Botha he accused South Africa of giving a free hand to the LLA for attacks on Lesotho, and produced photographs of an LLA training camp in Owaewa.

The LLA is the military wing of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party.

## SOVEREIGN

According to Mr Molapo, Mr Botha said: "There would be no LLA if you removed all (South African) refugees from Lesotho."

"My response," said Mr Molapo "was that Lesotho is a sovereign state, and in the exercise of our sovereignty we can grant people asylum."

"As signatories to the UN convention on refugees, we cannot accept being asked to refuse people who seek asylum."

Mr Molapo objected to the offer being called a proposed "trade-off" or "deal."

"We don't trade in human beings. What Mr Botha said was: 'If you want us to do something about the LLA camps, you must do something about the ANC.'"

"He said South Africa particularly wanted Lesotho to expel an ANC man, Mr Hani." (Themba Hani is the ANC chief in Lesotho).

"When I pushed Mr Botha to tell me of one incident of hostility perpetrated by people in Lesotho against South Africa, he spoke of ANC leaflets that were printed in Lesotho and exhorted (South African) people not to go to work on a certain day.

## VIOLATION

"It was the first time I had heard about these pamphlets. I came back to Maseru and investigated the matter, and subsequently established that the allegation was in fact correct. The pamphlets were printed in Morija (a town south-east of Maseru), and we told the ANC this was a violation of their asylum conditions."

Mr Molapo said one should distinguish between refugees and freedom fighters. Lesotho would continue to grant asylum to refugees provided they did not use the country as a springboard for attacks against their home states.

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How does one know?

# Cosas rally for Chikane

CAF  
4/12/81  
Sonderman

THE Congress of South African Students is to hold a rally in Krugersdorp on Sunday, to pledge solidarity with the Rev Frank Chikane, who is currently being detained in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The rally, will also be in protest against a 12 months suspension slapped on Father Chikane by his church, The Apostolic Faith Mission Church, for his alleged "involvement in politics."

Father Chikane was detained in a pre-dawn raid at Kagiso on November 20.

Today he completes 14 days in detention. The rally, which will be held at his church in Kagiso, will start at 1.30pm.

Condemning his suspension by his church, a spokesman for Cosas said the church has identified itself with the maintenance of the status quo in South Africa by suspending Father Chikane.

Meanwhile, the Kagiso Interdenominational Youth Christian Club will also hold a similar service at the Apostolic Faith Mission Church, at 6pm.

The IYCC's statement said: "We strongly condemn Father Chikane's detention by powers that be and his suspension by this church which has clearly shown us who they side with in the liberation struggle.

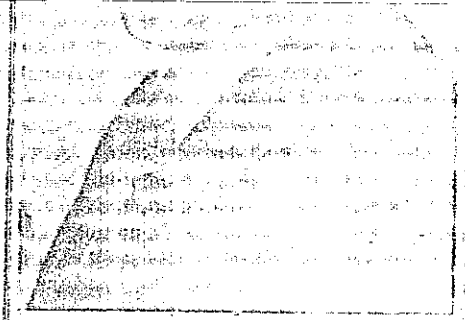
"Further detentions, killings and bannings will do this country no good but will push us to militancy and relentless fighting for justice and the truth for which Father Chikane always stood," the statement said.

# Reining in the tiger

New chairman of the Executive Committee of the SA Indian Council (SAIC), Amiehand Rajbansi, has a tiger by the tail. The question that remains unanswered is: can he hold on long enough to subdue it?

Rajbansi's newly-formed National People's Party (NPP) grabbed control of the council last week from J P Patel's Democratic Party (DP). At last count Rajbansi's NPP held a fairly comfortable 10-seat majority in the 45-member council. But behind

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Rajbansi ... doesn't believe in breaking heads

the scenes political manoeuvrings continue and his hold on the council remains tenuous. There is still a possibility that the old guard may stage a comeback. Says Patel: "We concede defeat but we won't be taking this lying down."

Rajbansi's bid for power came during a week of high political intrigue and mass party defections which have been likened to "the revolts of a banana republic."

Rajbansi himself was a defector. Barely a week before he had joined the DP as a former independent committed to council unity and was promptly given a seat on the executive committee for his support. But in an unrivalled display of political gymnastics, Rajbansi suddenly resigned and joined the NPP taking 11 other DP members with him and rapidly rising to prominence within the new party.

His detractors charge that it was his disappointment at not being offered the leadership of the DP that sparked his defection. Others claim that it was a carefully stage-managed plot to infiltrate the party, destroy its power base and re-group. Rajbansi prefers not to comment.

He rejects out of hand, however, suggestions that he was after Patel's job. Comments to this effect, he says, are "uncaring grapes."

Rajbansi discounts the threat of a revival in the ranks of the DP. He's delighted at the success of what he calls the NPP's "radical revolution" and plans now to consolidate his position and possibly strengthen it. He says once the serious work begins the party will be able to "close ranks." He hints that more support for the NPP could be forthcoming from the Transvaal and predicts further defections from the DP.

Until now Transvaal members of the DP have rejected his overtures. But Rajbansi says Transvaal representation on the executive committee is important. If necessary he is prepared to re-structure the current Exco to accommodate a Transvaal member.

Rajbansi is clearly a highly ambitious man, but he says with some sincerity, that he puts council unity before personal successes. "I could still lose my leadership position in the interests of the council."

Within the council, he says, the NPP will stand for "collective responsibility and shared leadership." The party will support government policy if they can settle it for the community as a whole will benefit. When the occasion demands, they will have opposition to government.

Rajbansi dismisses class party against the SAIC for working within the system as the concocted views of warped minds. He says the SAIC has achieved more for the Indian community, in all aspects of life, than any other body.

It is a mistake, he says, to view people working within the institutions as collaborators. "There are radicals among us, like a cricket team we have our fast bowlers. We believe in being tough but we don't believe in breaking heads."

Interestingly, Rajbansi describes himself as a "radical using a moderate platform."

The ultimate test will come later, but Rajbansi maintains he is no wimp. He is not, he says, going to let the government push him or the SAIC in any direction he doesn't want to go. "We are fighting this in accordance with the wishes of the people and not in the style mapped out for us in Pretoria." Brave words!

Outspoken he may be, but Rajbansi has had a lot of time to develop his own thinking. He's been in prison since he was 10, or he says, for the founding of the African National Congress in its early days. At the age of 19 he was secretary of the Howard College Students' Guild and entered politics for the first time in 1951 as a founder member of the Congress of the SAIC. He was imprisoned in the 1950s for his role in the 1951-52 boycott of the SAIC.

He says the concept of a separate people's party for Indians and Africans is a totally unacceptable idea.

He believes in racial unity, but deals with all race groups. He says there should be a referendum on racial unity and constitutional responsibility of the Indian community.

Rajbansi believes that racial division is possible in SA. He has been in government in government and says he intends to stay in it.

The way he has managed to get all the power shares that this with a very young old latcher from the Transvaal is a strategic. And now that he is chairman of the SAIC executive committee he will be wielding even more clout.

## ATLANCORBHILL

### Victorian gentleman

Combined taxation of married couples in SA comes under fire every Budget day. Year after year married working women object to the progressive strain placed on their earnings by being lumped together with their husbands.

"I'm afraid I'm responsible for that," says Alan Corbett.

Law reformists stay calm. After all, the couple have to pay the British Victorian era combined rate on his approach to life. He is the only one who has not been able to do so. The combined rate was introduced in 1972. It was the highest and lowest in the country. The first to be affected were the Metropolitan Council. To comply with the provisions of the constitution it had to alter its rate. The resulting rate was a compromise. It was the only one that was not in the Budget. The words of Corbett are being forgotten.

Corbett was born in 1922 and was a member of the South African Parliament from 1972 to 1977. He was a member of the South African Parliament from 1972 to 1977.

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# The spirit of freedom soared again the day they slew . . .



The coffin of Griffiths Mxenge is brought in before his mourners had really gathered in force. Bishop Desmond Tutu with master of ceremonies the Rev. Mcibisi Xundl, walk ahead

# MXENGE

Perhaps his killers had taken what was least

Important to him . . . his life

## The life of a 'man of freedom'

- 1935 Born King William's Town.
- 1961 BA at University of Fort Hare.
- 1962 Started LLB at University of Natal. Marries Victoria Nonyamezelo.
- 1966 Detained under 180 days law. First son, Mbaso born.
- 1967 Sentenced to two years on Robben Island under the Suppression of Communism Act for furthering the aims of the ANC.
- 1969 Released.
- 1970 Completed law degree. Second son, Viwe, born.
- 1971-3 Served articles under Rable Bugwande of the Natal Indian Congress.
- 1973 Served with five-year banning order.
- 1974 Admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court.
- 1975-81 Acted as attorney in political trials, including Mdluli case, Mophapi, Nxasane, Bethal PAC.
- Treasurer of the Release Mandela Committee, active in trade union resurgence, and the anti-SAIC campaign, supportive of the 1980 students struggle for fairer education.
- 1976 Detained for 103 days under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. Refused to give state evidence in the Pietermaritzburg case State versus Gwala, and others, now on Robben Island.
- 1981 Stabbed to death and mutilated by persons unknown.

**A**NYONE with a bird's eye view of the King William's Town area last Saturday would have witnessed two starkly contrasting celebrations of black independence.

The one was the Pretoria sanctioned opening of the Ciskei's Independence Stadium just outside the town and the other a few kilometres away, the funeral of slain Durban attorney Griffiths Mxenge at his humble birthplace, the village of Rayi.

From the one they would have heard the thump and blast of military bands, from the second the spontaneous strains of freedom songs swelling over the hills from the throats of 7000 to 10 000 people.

From the one they would have caught the glint of emblems of police and military uniforms. From the other they would have seen a field of fists raised in liberation salutes, and perhaps the glimmer of the green, gold and black silks adorning the coffin. No uniformed policemen here.

Independence Pretoria style did not exactly pull them in. Chief Lennox Sebe and his brother, Charles, presided over a meagre crowd of perhaps 1 000 in the stadium, including invited guests.

The fact that they got television coverage while the thousands out in the open at the funeral got none is probably an indication of how out of touch with black priorities the white media has become.

What few reporters did attend concentrated on the fate of an unlucky Transkeian policeman who came to the funeral in plain clothes and allegedly armed with a handgun and a tape recorder and was killed as an informer.

Yet no impartial observer there was left in doubt that a black hero had been buried, or that his death — whatever his assassins had intended — had given new life and determination to what thousands saw as their just struggle for black liberation.

That was the major recurring theme of the 14 speakers, who despite the spate of Security Branch detentions of the day before, spoke out in terms no newspaper can report.

Speaker after speaker claimed Griffiths Mxenge as a man of peace and justice and a great fighter

## By Anthony Swift

for black liberation in South Africa. They ranked him along with Chief Albert Luthuli, Mangaliso Sobukwe, Steve Biko and others.

The slain lawyer, who defended many charged under the security laws, was a legal adviser to black trade unionists and was also active in the anti-SAIC campaign, the Release Mandela Campaign and the 1980 students struggle for fairer education, spent two years on Robben Island in the early part of his life after conviction for furthering the aims of the ANC.

One mourner, introduced simply as Mr Abudula Omar of Cape Town, told the crowd "It is strange that the greatest human beings in this country are being eliminated today. Those who claim to represent civilisation and culture have come to represent darkness."

"Meanwhile, it is in the places of darkness, the so-called slums, that you find the representatives of civilisation. It is from the darkness of these slums that light is arising."

Mr Mxenge, he said, had risen from one of these so-called slums to become a great human being. Where great human beings were killed, it was the duty of his friends to ensure that for each that fell 1 000 others should arise.

What sort of memorial, asked Mr Omar, should his mourners erect? Should it be of stone, like the Settlers monument or the Voortrekker monument. No, in South Africa of today such a memorial would not be allowed to a man like Griffiths Mxenge.

"So it will be a living memorial in the hearts and minds of every oppressed person in this country. The memorial would be realised by the carrying on of the struggle to create a free and democratic South Africa."

Halfway through Omar's speech a struggle broke out when mourners discovered a man covertly taping the addresses. It was the second such disturbance and the master of ceremonies, the Rev Mcibisi Xunndm, ordered the scuffle to stop and then announced: "Will informers and people associated with them please leave. We are here to bury our dear friend and you are disturbing us."

For times tape-recorders were brought to the stand and held aloft for the crowd to see.

Again and again the

mourners were urged to avenge Griffiths Mxenge's death by promoting the visions and ideas for which he was seen to have fought, suffered and died.

By contrast the kind of liberation being celebrated down the road came under withering fire. The leader of the SA Allied Workers' Union Thozamile Gqweta, many of whose members have been detained by the Sebe administration, asked the mourners what sort of independence they had to celebrate while their leaders were still imprisoned on Robben Island, and other Ciskeians were in exile. "None!" roared the crowd.

"It's an injury to all!" one speaker had cried of Mr Mxenge's death, to be countered with a great chorus — "an injury to all!"

"It's an insult to all!" — "an insult to all!"

It was in the context of a crowd possessed by emotions of great sorrow and respect for a brutally slain leader and great anger for past deaths, detentions without trial and arbitrary arrests that the unlucky policeman was identified and, allegedly carrying a gun, was killed in a fury of punches and kicks, despite energetic attempts by Bishop Desmond Tutu to intervene.

As in the case of the slaying of Griffiths Mxenge, the media focussed on the event of death and paid little attention to its meaning.

"Why was Griff not simply killed?" one speaker had asked earlier. "Why was he killed with such brutality (his body peppered with wounds, his throat cut and his head bludgeoned with a blunt instrument). It is because the enemy wanted everyone to know what happened to him, so as to sow fear into the hearts of the people."

"We must expect more action against us, more bannings, more detentions, more killings, and barbarism as the struggle goes forward. The challenge facing us at the moment is to take the struggle higher."

"I must tell you that the Almighty has a trick to spare the suffering of his people," Dr Nthato Motlana, of Soweto's Committee of 10 told the mourners: "Unconsciousness will have set in before the final wound. I am sure some of these wounds were inflicted on the body of a man already dead. It describes as no words can the kind of sick society in which we live."

Mourners dismissed with contempt Press reports

that Mr Mxenge may have been killed by the ANC for misappropriating funds.

"Already, as in the case of his homeboy Steve Biko, attempts are being made to link his name with missing funds," said Dr Motlana.

"Nothing will convince members of the black community and those who love justice throughout the world that these are anything but sad attempts to justify this foul deed."

Speaking on behalf of all progressive students, Mr Joe Phahla of Azaso, the Azanian Students' Organisation, said: "With all the media in their hands, this propaganda is not working."

Dr Motlana appealed to the Government to come to the negotiating table with the true black leaders.

But the weight of the ceremony was to prepare the mourners to face more deaths, more bannings, more detentions.

Prominent in a pamphlet describing the life of Griffiths Mxenge was a quote from Martin Luther King:

"If a man happened to be 36-years-old, as I happen to be and some truth stands before the door of his life; some great opportunity to stand up for that which is right and that which is just, and he refuses to stand up because he wants to live longer, or is afraid his home will be bombed, or he is afraid he will lose his job, or he is afraid that he will get shot, he may go on and live until he is 80 — and then the cessation of breath is merely the belated announcement of an earlier death."

"A man dies when he refuses to stand up for that which is right. A man dies when he refuses to take a stand for that which is true. So, we are going to stand up right here — letting the world know that we are determined to be free."

Most mourners will have left the funeral believing that Griffiths Mxenge's killers had after all taken what was least important from him and in doing so had released his spirit straight into the hearts of his people.

One I gave a lift to, a garage hand in King William's Town, said: "This had been a great day — the best in my life. I shall sleep well tonight."



# Mrs Madikizela denies funeral tapes allegations

DAK1 DSP 7/12/81 (11A)

UMTATA — The daughter of Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has denied rumours she says are being spread about her concerning her attendance at the funeral of the slain Durban attorney, Mr G. M. Mxenge.

Mrs Camagwini Madikizela, wife of lawyer Mr Prince Madikizela who was detained in Transkei on November 20 and later

released after appearing in court and being granted R1 000 bail, delivered the following signed statement to the Daily Dispatch offices here last night:

"There are allegations since my having attended the funeral of Mr Mxenge — who was a personal friend of my husband and a personal friend of Winnie Mandela who is a relative of my husband and the wife of Nelson Mandela who is a relative of mine — that I was responsible for the tapes being seized from two Transkei security policewomen.

"I was called at the funeral and questioned about these two girls because they pointed me out and said they had come in my car while shielding their own car.

"I want to say openly that I have no truck or trade with spies and can never have such tendencies. All the rumours that are being spread are being done by malicious people. That means I cannot go to the Mandelas' funerals although they are my relatives, because I am the President's daughter." — DDR.

SOWETAN 10/12/81

# Khotso in court today

**MR Khotso Sydney Seatlholo, captured second president of once powerful Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC), makes his second appearance on charges of terrorism in the Johannesburg Regional Court today.**

Mr Seatlholo (25) will appear with former Soweto beauty queen Miss Masabata Mary Mundi Chruch in Soweto on June 16, 1981; on two main counts of contravening the Terrorism Act of 1967.

The State alleges: Both accused were members of the SSRC after it was declared a banned organisation on October 19, 1977.

● Fugitive members of the SSRC, including Mr Seatlholo, formed the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (Sayrco) with the aim of using violence to undermine law and order in the Republic.

● Seatlholo is president of Sayrco, whose other aims were to incite blacks to revolt against the lawful Government of the Republic, get people to undergo military training, make contact with organisations in the country and through them further the aims of Sayrco, and to undermine law and order using armed resistance.

Miss Loate is also alleged to have joined Sayrco and associated with its aims. Between 1977 and June this year the two allegedly conspired with each other and other members of Sayrco to further the organisation's objectives.

The State also alleges:

● Sayrco pamphlets were distributed to people at a public meeting held at the Regina

● Miss Loate arranged a meeting between two members of Sayrco from Botswana, and Mr Thabo Ndabeni, national organiser of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) during June this year;

● She had also arranged a meeting between Mr Thami Mazwai, The SOWETAN news editor and secretary of the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa) and Mr Seatlholo and another member of Sayrco.

● On several occasions she arranged accommodation for members of Sayrco who entered the Republic.

● She had requested three people to apply for passports, which she took and kept for use by members of Sayrco.

● After she had joined the Azanian National Youth Union (Azanyu) this year, Mr Solomzi Selani and Mr Nkhutang Seleka, respectively national secretary and national president of Azanyu, were brought into contact with members of Sayrco.

They are also alleged under the second main count, to have incited several people to undergo military training outside the Republic.

# Protea police quiz Themba

SOWETAN 10/12/81 (11A)

AN EXECUTIVE of the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu) yesterday told The SOWETAN that he was questioned by the Security Police on the unveiling of Hector Peterson's tombstone this weekend.

## SOWETAN REPORTER

Mr Themba Mathomane said he was picked up by the police from his Zola home and was taken to Protea police station where he

was questioned and later released.

He said the police wanted to know who was behind the erection of the tombstone

and what was significant about it, and whether any of Hector's relatives were among the people involved. The police, he said, also wanted to know the names of the people who were going to take part in the unveiling ceremony.

Mr Mothomane said when he gave no answers to all the questions, police warned that the organisers of the service would regret it.

A spokesman for the Protea Security Police referred The SOWETAN to the Police Directorate for Public Relations in Pretoria, and there, Major H V Haynes said police were not supposed to comment on routine matters.

The service will be held at Hector's home at number 2858 Zone 10, Meadowlands. There will be a vigil on Saturday night before the unveiling service at Avalon cemetery on Sunday.

# Heartbroken mum tells of shot son

THE SOWETAN has traced the family of one of the two ANC guerillas killed in a shootout on the South African-vazi border early this week.

The family of the guerilla, Mr George Themba Ndlovu (29), is in KwaZulu Natal, Soweto, where Mr Ndlovu's three-year-old son, Nhlanhla (nick), lives with his grandmother, Mrs Patricia Ndlovu.

Yesterday morning, the family received a telegram from Swaziland, informing them about Themba's

By SAM MABE

death. This was a confirmation of what they had earlier read from The SOWETAN about the death.

The distraught mother of Themba Ndlovu, yesterday said her son disappeared from home in 1978 and that she had no idea where he was or what had happened to him.

She said after his disappearance, police made regular visits to her house looking for him. Themba is a second-born in a family of two sons and

three daughters.

Mrs Ndlovu said she did not know her son to be involved in politics. Even before his departure, he had not had any trouble with the police, she added.

Before Themba went away, he was planning to get married to the mother of his three-year-old son. The boy was born at Baragwanath hospital after the father had left the country.

His mother took him along to Swaziland where she had been living and when the boy was five-months-old brought her to

his grandmother as she had taken up employment in Swaziland.

The family have not yet made funeral arrangements as they are not sure whether he will be buried in Swaziland or Soweto.

Meanwhile, Argus Africa News Service reports from Salisbury in Zimbabwe that the two guerillas found dead in a bullet riddled, burnt-out car inside Swaziland were ambushed by South African Security Forces.

A third man is said to have been captured during the chase and taken prisoner.

SOWETAN

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# Khotso appears in court

By SAM MABE

**MR KHOTSO** Seatlholo, second President of the once powerful Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC), yesterday appeared in Court 19 in leg irons amid tight police security.

His trial, together with former Soweto beauty queen, Miss Masabata Mary Loate (23) was set to begin in the Vanderbijlpark Regional Magistrate's Court on February 8, 1982.

The courtroom was filled with armed plain-clothed policemen who maintained tight security inside and outside the courtroom. They searched all people entering the courtroom.

Meanwhile, members

of his and Miss Loate's family and a large number of spectators were patiently waiting in the wrong court to see the former student leader. They were in Court 18, where four Wits students were also due to appear on charges under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Seatlholo, who assumed the presidency of the SSRC after its first president, Mr Tsietsi Mashinini fled the country in 1976, is alleged to have

formed the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (Sayrco) together with other fugitive members of the SSRC.

The aims of the organisations, according to the charge sheet, were to use violence to undermine law and order in the Republic.

Also, the organisation aimed at inciting blacks to revolt against the lawful Government of the Republic, to get people to undergo foreign military training, to make contact with organisations in the country and through them, further the aims of Sayrco to undermine law and order by using armed

resistance.

He was arrested in Soweto in June this year. His successor in the SSRC's presidency, Mr Sechaba Montsisi, was sentenced to an effective four years' imprisonment at the end of the famous SSRC's 11 sedition trial held in Kempton Park in 1979.

The State alleges under the first main count that:  
• Sayrco pamphlets were distributed at a public meeting at the Regina Mundi Church in Soweto on June 16, 1981.  
• Miss Loate arranged a meeting between two members of Sayrco from Botswana and Mr Thabo

## in leg irons

Ndabeni, national organiser of Azapo during June this year.

• After joining the Azanian National Youth Union (Azanyu) this year, she brought two senior members of the organisation with members of Sayrco.

• She arranged a meeting between Mr Thami Mazwai, The SOWETAN news editor and secretary of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and Mr Seatlholo and another member of Sayrco.

• She had requested three people to apply for passports which she took and kept for use by

members of Sayrco.

• On several occasions she arranged accommodation for members of Sayrco who entered the Republic.

Under the second main count, the State alleges that Miss Loate and Mr Seatlholo incited several people to undergo military training outside the Republic.

They are said to have approached Kenneth Mogami, Catherine Lipalesa Thamae, Lucky Muziwakhe Mhlongo, Sipho Somacele and Paris Malefu Malatji between February and June 16, 1981 with the aim of getting them to go for military training.

# Naidoo family pays a high price

## for active resistance

THE first news Mrs Ama Naidoo heard when she disembarked from a London flight this week was that her youngest son had been detained.

She's not unused to that. Her whole family, including herself, have done stints in jail. One of her children, Indress, was found guilty of sabotage and sentenced to 10 years' jail which he served on Robben Island.

But it was a shock to return from Europe this week after seeing three children who live in exile and be met with the news that Prema, her youngest

son, had been detained.

A few hours earlier Mrs Naidoo had been crying on the plane bringing her back to South Africa.

She had just left three other children in London. Children who are not welcome in South Africa.

She admits to being shocked at Prema's detention. He was the only member of the family who, until this week, had not fallen foul of South Africa's

security apparatus.

Ama Naidoo's role as mother to her five children is one of the most extraordinary in South Africa's political history.

The Naidoos have resisted the political system from the early part of the century, through the Verwoerdian architecture of apartheid to the present day.

"It's enough, isn't it, at my age? Not that I regret anything. With parents like my dead husband and me, their grandfather and all, there was no way my children could have been anything else.

"But you know I have suffered."

This was said without self-pity. It's a statement of fact. Sitting in the home of her second-eldest son, Murthie, she is composed and unmarked by bitterness.

She looked at a newspaper which announced in banner headlines that 39 men who had attempted to take over a foreign country had been let free.

"It's crazy, isn't it? Prema hasn't done anything, and if he has why hasn't he appeared in court?"

She's not only distressed at Prema's Section 22 detention, but that photographs and memorabilia assembled in an album in memory of her husband, who died in 1953, were seized by police as they ransacked the house in a pre-dawn raid.

"You know I don't understand how they can take those sort of things. It's a personal and important book and I want it back."

Her husband Roy, the adopted son of Mahatma Gandhi, was vice-president of the Transvaal Indian Congress at the time of his death.

Her husband's political involvement affected every aspect of her life. It wasn't easy in that tumble-down but much-loved house in Rocky Street, Doornfontein — where all her children were born — to cope with simple child care and housewifery as well as her commitment to the cause of freedom.

She attended every political meeting and rally that took place, taking her children with her.

And then there were the visitors, some who have gone into exile. Others have died.

The visitors knew that however broke the Naidoos were — and money was short in the noisy household — there would always be a curry available. And there were few nights

when there were no visitors.

Today Mrs Naidoo looks back with some kind of amazement. She doesn't know how she coped; how she stretched a meal made for seven to feed up to 20 people. "I wonder now how we managed food for all those people. I used to feed the children, feed the guests and then go to a meeting to be part of it or just to help my husband. I was very busy..."

And she herself went to jail on a couple of occasions for a month at a time during the Defiance Campaign.

Her husband had also been jailed — as had his father.

Of the Naidoo children:

● Shanti was held for a year but never charged. She left the

country towards the end of the second five-year banning order on an exit permit.

● Indress was jailed for years for sabotage under the then new General Law Amendment Act. After being released from prison he was house-arrested and fled South Africa three years later in 1977.

● Ramnie Dinat also fled South Africa after her husband was detained in the '60s.

● Murthie Naidoo, who may not be quoted because he is listed as a Communist, has twice been detained for lengthy periods.

● Prema, detained last Friday, was assistant secretary of the Anti-South African Indian Council Committee.

Yet Mrs Naidoo is not despairing. "The time is not far away when we will all be brought together again as a family. I believe I will live to see that day."



Mrs AMA NAIDOO... no despair

# Mrs Biko: Some day

I'll tell  
my sons...

MRGUS  
11/12/81

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**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.**  
— Speaking of her young  
sons, she said, 'I'm bring-  
ing them up to be like  
Steve. If they died for  
truth, as he did, I would  
be satisfied.'

With a gentleness that  
helps her words, she said:  
'Maybe I should have bit-  
terness — and I do.'

That's as far as Steve  
Biko's widow goes toward  
making a political state-  
ment. Nontsikelelo Mar-  
garet Biko has found a  
job, rebuilt her existence  
and settled into obscurity.  
It is, she says, all she  
wants from life.

## IN CUSTODY

Mrs Biko gave an inter-  
view in her five-room  
home. A bright ceiling  
light was on but the youn-  
ger son, Samora, 6 —  
named after Mozambican  
President Samora Machel  
— slept soundly on the  
double bed. Mkosinathi —  
'God is with us' — is 10  
and away at boarding  
school.

Mr Biko, a former medi-  
cal student, died in police  
custody in 1977. A magis-  
trate ruled that his fatal  
head injuries were prob-  
ably received during ques-  
tioning but that no police-  
man was to blame.

The circumstances of  
his death brought Mr Biko  
to the world's attention as  
a symbol of race conflict  
in white-ruled South  
Africa.

## WON DAMAGES

Mr Biko's family sued  
the State for damages and,  
two years later, settled out  
of court for R65 000 —  
about two-thirds of what  
they had demanded.

It was the largest settle-  
ment ever made in the  
death of a detainee, but  
family hopes for full dis-  
closure concerning the  
death were frustrated.

FOUR years ago, black  
radical student leader  
Steve Biko died in police  
custody. As the founder  
of the Black Conscious-  
ness Movement in white-  
ruled South Africa, Biko's  
name became a symbol of  
race conflict in the coun-  
try. His widow remains in  
South Africa, raising their  
two children.

'I was really tired,  
frustrated,' she said of the  
period after her husband  
died. Distracted by the  
inquest and disturbed by  
her sudden publicity as  
Mr Biko's widow, she left  
her job as a nurse in a  
rural hospital for blacks.

Mrs Biko didn't work  
again until last year, when  
she became a nursing sis-  
ter at a hospital that  
serves blacks and whites  
in separate wings of the  
building. She takes home  
about R400 a month,  
slightly less than a white  
nurse receives for the  
same duties.

## LOOSENED

The Bikos married in  
1970, when they were both  
21. But by 1977 the  
marriage had loosened  
and a journalist friend  
later wrote of Mr Biko's  
relationship with another  
woman.

Mrs Biko says: 'My hus-  
band belonged to the  
people. I knew that before  
we were married and I  
accepted it.'

At some stage I will  
have to explain to my two  
sons the role their father  
played in the community.

'Now, the older boy  
asks: "Where was he  
working, what was he  
doing?" He doesn't yet  
understand what Steve  
meant.' — Sapa-AP.

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MAIL REPORTERS

**SECURITY Police have arrested at least six members of the banned African National Congress and seized a large cache of arms in connection with the wave of bomb attacks that has rocked Durban since May.**

And sources in Swaziland claim Monday night's shoot-out at the Oshoek border post involved ANC guerrillas running supplies into the Eastern Transvaal ambushed by South African security forces.

Security police in Pretoria said yesterday that the arms cache uncovered in Durban was of communist origin, and included powerful explosives, handgrenades, guns and detonators.

The detainees — believed to number at least six and including whites and Indians — are being questioned in connection with the bomb blasts at:

● The recruiting offices of the Defence Force in the Trust Bank Building in Smith Street on May 27, which caused no injuries;

● The Francis Farewell Square in the centre of Durban on June 26, when the blast erupted at the foot of the Cenotaph — no-one was hurt;

● The Parc for Peugeot showroom in Smith Street on July 26, where three people were injured;

● The McCarthy Leyland showroom, the same day — when two bombs were planted but only one exploded;

● The Stanger Street offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development, extensively damaged on Saturday, October 10 — the blast injured four; and at

● Department of Internal Affairs offices on the corner of Stanger Street and the Victoria Embankment on November 3, when the bomb exploded on a ground floor window ledge, extensively damaging offices and injuring three Railways policemen and a nightwatchman.

## Exploded

Police headquarters announced that a docket was being prepared and would be handed to the Attorney-General for his decision.

CHRIS FREIMOND reports that the two men killed when their car exploded in flames after a shoot-out on the Swaziland border on Monday were ANC cadres on a mission to resupply guerrillas.

This was confirmed by a source in Swaziland. He claimed South African security forces were tipped off about the mission and ambushed the men 500 m from the border fence inside Swaziland.

He confirmed one of the dead men was Mr George Ndlovu, formerly of Soweto. He named the other as "Chris", also of Soweto. He could not remember his surname.

The car, which was completely burnt out, is understood to have been packed with explosives.

It is now at Mbabane police station. The car is riddled with bullet holes. Charred bones were still lying in the gutted shell yesterday, according to witnesses.

Police said earlier the bodies were burnt beyond recognition.

## CID denial

Yesterday Swazi police denied detaining a British physiotherapist working at Mbabane Hospital in connection with the incident.

It was reported that the physiotherapist, Miss Kathy Letissier, had hired the Transvaal-registered car at Matsapa airport, near Manzini, on Friday.

She was said to be a friend of the two men. But Sapa reports that the head of the Swazi CID, Mr S E Dhlamini, denied Miss Letissier had been held.

She could not be contacted yesterday.

Swazi authorities are refusing to release any information on the incident.

The South African Police have denied any involvement.

General Johan Coetzee, head of the Security Police, said in Pretoria that the incident was being investigated by the Swazi police as it was in their area of jurisdiction.

Meanwhile two South African refugees in Swaziland — one a self-confessed ANC operative — have been released on bail pending an appeal against jail sentences for illegal possession of weapons.

They are James Mazibuko and George Nene. They were convicted last month. Nene was sentenced to six months' jail and Mazibuko to 30 months.

In Cape Town yesterday, police would neither confirm nor deny ANC involvement in Wednesday's bomb blast at Observatory. Earlier in the day, it was reported that the ANC had claimed responsibility.

## Ripped

The explosion ripped through the Standard House offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

A tighter security operation was visible at the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday morning, but police denied any connection between this and the Observatory bombing.

A police spokesman said no arrests had been made. A number of people had been questioned routinely.

He had no comment to make on any other aspects of the blast shortly after 3am on Wednesday.

ANC  
Blasts!



# NO room in Ciskei for ANC, PAC exiles

EAST LONDON — There was no room in independent Ciskei for former members of the ANC and PAC who fled the country when they fell foul of the South African Government, the Director General for State Security in the Ciskei, Major General Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

General Sebe was reacting to an inquiry as to what the position of expatriates would be in the newly independent state.

"It would be needless for anyone with ANC and PAC connections to come back to Ciskei," he said.

Asked what would happen if any of them decided to come back to their homes in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha now that Ciskei was independent, he said:

"In that case we would

have to deal with the matter when it arose.

"You must realise that every case would have to be treated on its merits. We cannot just have an umbrella ruling on such an issue by my experience is that once a communist always a communist."

To a question involving former PAC members, he replied: "Once a Pan Africanist Congress man always a Pan Africanist Congress man."

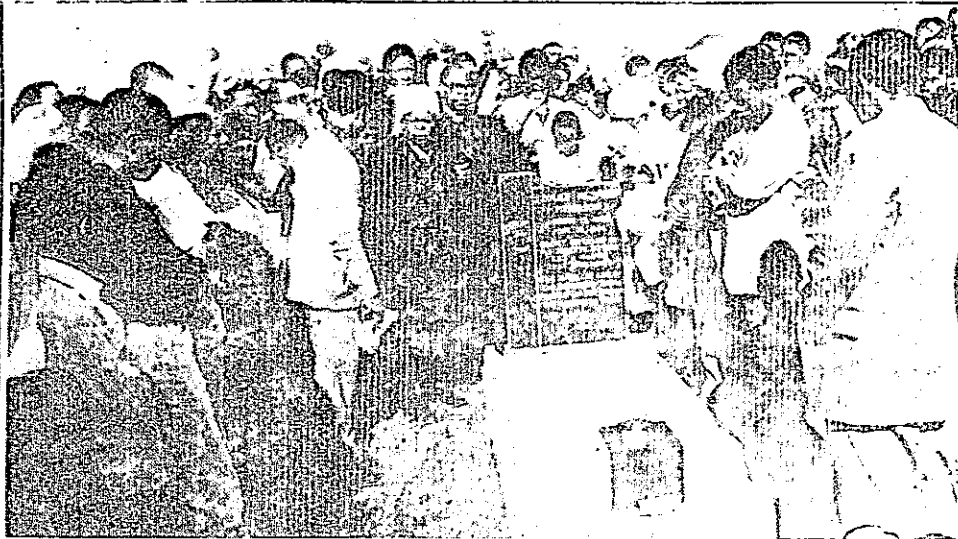
"It is worse when you leave the country and seek political asylum abroad in a country where you will be politicised against the system within which we are operating," General Sebe said.

Names put to him were

those of Mr Mzimkhulu Gwentshe, formerly of Mdantsane, who fled to Lesotho while facing trial for allegedly contravening a banning order; Mr Papa Mbatyoti, who also fled to Lesotho; Mr Stephen Pandula Gawe, who left Zwelitsha on an exit permit in 1966 when he was banned for two years; and Mr Sobhizana Mngqikana, a former rugby star, who left East London on an exit permit in 1965 after serving a year for involvement in ANC activities while studying at Fort Hare University.

Mr Gawe and Mr Mngqikana have since settled in the United Kingdom.

Asked about Mr Gawe he said: "I know Gawe very well. He is tiny, humble and dangerous." — DDR



UNVEILING: Fists are up at Hector Peterson's tombstone.

## Hero's tombstone unveiled

By WILLIE BOKALA

THE tragedy that befell Soweto and South Africa on June 16, 1976, when police opened fire on marching schoolchildren, was remembered when a chanting crowd unveiled Hector Peterson's tombstone yesterday.

The schoolboy hero's tombstone was unveiled at the Avalon Cemetery in an emotion-charged service led by the Rev Charles P Mabokela of the Methodist Church in Africa, who called for unity among blacks and said blacks, united, could achieve their goal.

Police kept a low profile as the emotional crowd — hoisting placards, shouting revolutionary slogans and singing freedom songs with clenched fists raised high — marched to the cemetery and continued to sing as the tombstone was uncovered.

The service started with an all-night vigil at Peterson's home in Meadowlands, Zone 10, where several speakers representing black conscious-

ness organisations launched scathing attacks on the police and the Government and vowed to continue the struggle for freedom until it was achieved.

Speakers also praised Hector Peterson and other black leaders who died and called them "heroes" of the struggle. They said with their blood the martyrs had watered the tree of freedom.

Engravements on the stone read: Zolile "Hector" Peterson. Deeply mourned by his parents, sisters and a nation that remembers. Time is on the side of the oppressed today. Truth is on the side of the oppressed today. One Azania one nation one people.

It had a fist engraved on it.

Peterson was the first schoolboy shot dead when police and students clashed in Orlando West on June 16, 1976. He was 19 years old and a Standard Five pupil at the Itsepeng Higher Primary School in White City, Jabavu.

# Ciskei bans Transkei Ministers

ARGUS 14/12/81

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Argus Bureau  
EAST LONDON. — Two Transkei Cabinet Ministers and a Deputy Minister were prevented from attending a funeral in Ciskei by policemen at a roadblock this weekend.

The Minister of Transport, Chief D D P Ndamase, the Minister of Education, Mr S Qaba, and the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr C S Mvambo, were en-route to the funeral of Miss Gertrude

Mdledle in the Alice district.

The Ministers were stopped by Ciskei policemen near Dimbaza and told to go back.

The convoy of three cars had intended meeting the President of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, near Hogsback and driving together to the funeral.

A spokesman for the President's office said today that Chief Matanzima

had not attended the funeral. The President was not available for comment.

The incident follows a telex on Friday from Ciskei's Department of Foreign Affairs to Transkei stating that Chief Kaiser Matanzima would not be allowed to travel in Ciskei.

Transkei's Department of Foreign Affairs notified Ciskei on Thursday that

the President would be attending the funeral.

Ciskei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chief Lent Magoma, replied that the President would not be allowed to travel in Ciskei as he had stated openly that he did not recognise Ciskei's independence.

Tensions between the two Xhosa-speaking nations escalated during Ciskei's independence

celebrations which were boycotted by Transkei.

The Matanzima regime stated at the time that Transkei would not recognise Ciskei's independence as they regarded Transkei to be the true leaders of the Xhosa.

President Lennox Sebe is opposed to amalgamation with Transkei.

President Sebe could not be contacted for comment.

RDM 15/12/81 (11A)

# Sympathy, but no aid for the ANC

LAST week two ANC cadres alleged to be using Swaziland as a conduit for a raid against South Africa died in an ambush on the SA-Swazi border. Before that South Africa's Security Police Chief named Lesotho as a base for ANC insurgents. Some observers see Botswana as even more important as a potential insurgent base. PATRICK LAURENCE reports.

IN a recent leading article an Afrikaans newspaper characterised Botswana as "Our own Cuba" and described it as a new focal point of Soviet interest in Southern Africa.

The implication was clear: since the death of Sir Seretse Khama in July last year, Botswana — in the view of the newspaper — had swung away from the "moderate" course pursued by its founding president towards a more radical direction, including closer alignment with Soviet-inspired subversion.

The editorial was sparked by earlier reports in the newspaper that the Botswana Defence Force (BDF) had received a supply of Soviet arms, including armoured vehicles, and that Soviet military advisers had arrived in their wake to assist in the planned expansion of the BDF.

Western diplomats in Botswana do not, however, endorse the interpretation of Botswana as an incipient Cuba, exporting subversion to "fascist" states in the sub-continent, and of Botswana's President Quett Masire as an aspirant Fidel Castro.

The purchase of Soviet arms may have been triggered by the reluctance of the United States, during the Carter Administration (1976-1980), to supply the BDF with further weapons on the grounds that it could accelerate an arms build-up in Southern Africa, one diplomat said.

But most Western observers agreed with President Masire that the decision to purchase Soviet weapons could be justified in purely financial terms: that the Soviet Union offered the best deal.

## Value

As one observer put it: "The Soviet Union offered the most equipment at the cheapest price and promised to deliver it in the shortest time."

Only nine months elapsed between the arrival in Moscow last December of a Botswana negotiating team under



**QUETT MASIRE**  
no aspirant Castro

the Left under President Masire has a corollary. It is that he has loosened the reins on ANC militants operating in the territory.

In an interview with the Rand Daily Mail in July, President Masire said: "We have made it abundantly clear that we are not going to allow Botswana to be used as a launching pad against our neighbours."

Far from representing a deviation from the attitude of Sir Seretse, it all but echoed his words.

Before his death, Sir Seretse told the ruling Botswana Democratic Party: "Botswana cannot allow itself to be used as a springboard for violence against the minority regimes. Our task is to insulate ourselves from the instabilities their policies provoke."

## Patrols

In the view of one diplomat in Gaborone, the expanded BDF will be able to patrol Botswana's borders more effectively — thus increasing

Steenkamp, and the deputy commander of the BDF, Brigadier Ian Khama; and delivery of Soviet arms in September.

Commenting on the possibility of the Soviet Union using its position as a supplier of arms as a lever to increase its influence and power in Botswana, a Western diplomat agreed that the Soviet Union might try to do just that.

The training of Botswana defence personnel in Moscow in handling and maintenance of Soviet weapons would theoretically provide an ideal opportunity to the Soviet Union to establish a hold on some Botswana soldiers.

But that risk, the observer continued, had to be weighed against opposing factors, including:

● Botswana's determination to retain its status as a non-aligned state in the conflict between East and West.

● Botswana's use of British and American armoured cars, as well as the FN rifles in evidence during its independence celebrations in September.

### Indians

Moreover, for the present at any rate, the BDF is being trained by about 40 Indian advisers in the use and maintenance of its newly-acquired Soviet arms (which, according to unofficial reports, includes SAM-7 missiles and AK-47 rifles). The Indian advisers are equipped to do so because the Indian Defence Force has Soviet equipment.

The use of Soviet weapons by the BDF does not in itself signal a radical departure from past policy, as some on-lookers seem to think.

Botswana first took the decision to expand its then mobile police unit into a Defence Force in April 1977, to counter violations of its borders by Rhodesian security forces in hot pursuit of black insurgents.

At the time the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe, gave notice of Botswana's intention to buy weapons from any friendly country, regardless of its ideology.

### KGB

According to some South African-based reports, the arrival of Soviet arms was presaged by an expansion of the Soviet Embassy in Gaborone. One report put the number of "accredited" Soviet diplomats at 208, many of whom, it averred, were "known members of the KGB".

Western sources in Botswana reject these reports as grossly exaggerated. A well placed observer did not quarrel with President Masire's contention that, if the American aid mission personnel are included, the US has more representatives in Botswana than the Soviet Union (43 against 31).

The belief of some South African observers that Botswana has moved sharply to

thereby forestalling a Matola-type punitive raid by South Africa into Botswana.

Real fears exist in Botswana governing circles that South African-based reports of growing Soviet influence in the territory may be the prelude to, and pretext for, a smashing military blow from Pretoria.

It is, of course, theoretically possible that President Masire is publicly declaring his opposition to ANC guerrilla raids into South Africa from Botswana while privately conniving at them.

But, against that, sources close to the ANC do not view President Masire's government as particularly sympathetic to their cause.

President Masire has persisted with the policy initiated by Sir Seretse of forcing most refugees to live at a camp at Dukwe in northern Botswana. Refugees there include ANC cadres.

Since President Masire came to power, black South African expatriates have been taken to the border and handed to the South African authorities. Four men were sent back to South Africa in February. In November another, Mr Patrick Tshabalala, was taken under armed escort to the border near Zeerust.

### Weapons

Last month four South African expatriates were all sentenced to prison for five years after being found guilty of possessing weapons of war. The minimum sentence for the offence is five years, which is not indicative of a compliant attitude towards either quasi-insurgents who have degenerated into bandits or genuine insurgents who are jeopardising Botswana's security by their zealotry.

A pending trial underlines the Botswana's tough attitude to refugees who abuse the sanctuary granted to them by Botswana - Four South African exiles face charges of murder. The victim, a South African-based chief, was allegedly sent to spy on refugees. One of the accused is Mr James Mbeki, a son of the Robben Island prisoner and Mr Govan Mbeki, a veteran ANC leader.

Both the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) have representatives in Botswana. The ANC man is Mr Isaac Makopo, PAC's is Mr Elias Nthloedibe. But, as far as is known, their role is political, not military: to make propaganda, not war.

President Masire, like Sir Seretse before him, has made quite clear his dislike for South Africa's race policies. Like his predecessor he is willing to give refuge to South Africa's opponents, provided they restrict their enmity to verbal assault against the powerful - and dreaded neighbour - geography has placed next to Botswana.

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# CHURCHES TO DEFY

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15/12/81  
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# BAN

**BLACK organisations are to hold Heroes' Day services tomorrow in defiance of the Soweto Council ruling that political meetings are now banned from all churches.**

Meetings are planned in churches in Soweto, Bosmont and Alexandra townships. Other services will be held all over the Reef.

December 16, which is now officially called the Day of the Covenant has been turned into Heroes' Day in the black calendar. While white South Africans will be remembering the events of Blood River in 1838, blacks will in turn remember their dead who died during several uprisings in the past few years.

By **LEN KALANE**

Wednesday will also be a day of commemoration for those in detention, those who have died in detention, those banished, those banned and those in imprisonment.

A spokesman for the Anti-Republic Committee said that they were calling upon all the oppressed and freedom loving people of South Africa to attend meetings on this day. The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has also drawn up programmes for Soweto and Alexandra.

By yesterday more organisations were busy preparing for December 16.

The Anti-Republic Committee has announced that meetings will be held at the AME Church in Orlando West near the Maponya shop, Soweto. There will be another meeting at the Lutheran Church in Meadowlands, Zone Nine.

Cosas has also organised a meeting in Bosmont, at the Methodist Church, opposite the station, at 2 pm. The meetings in Soweto will be at 1.30 pm. There will be another meeting in Alexandra at the N G Kerk to start at 1 pm.

A statement issued by Cosas said blacks were not going to be fooled by the granting of a public holiday, whether it be 'led Dinga's Day,

Day of the Covenant or Day of the Vow.

It says: "We shall not forget that when we asked for one education system we were teargassed, beaten and thrown into cells."

The statements says blacks will remember Steve Biko, Griffith Mxenge, Hector Peterson, Solomon Mahlangu, Iman Haroon, Amhéd Timol, Mdluli, Joe Gqabi and many others.

Work out your reading rates for your prescribed books - you will then know in advance whether to schedule a whole weekend for a chapter, or whether to read it on the train on the way home. Try to do the same for best preparation, essay planning and writing, etc.

(B) The second missing element is obvious. You have work to do, a time to do it, but where do you do it? Studies on study areas suggest that a good place to study:

- (i) Is free from interruption (noise, visual distraction, friends, people constantly walking past).
- (ii) Is out of sight of a telephone!
- (iii) Has a firm, comfortable chair, but not one in which you can fall asleep.
- (iv) Has good, even lighting.

constitutes one of the major study tasks for most students in the faculties of Arts and Social Science. Once again, taking

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# Community bodies reject mancoms

CAPE TOWN 15/12/81 (S) 11A

By ENRICO KEMP

COMMUNITY organizations in Cape Town's coloured areas yesterday reiterated their rejection of the management committee system and repeated their call for direct representation in local and central government.

Their comments follow Sunday's television news programme in which local management committee members attacked the Cape Town City Council for refusing them representation on its standing committees.

The chairman of the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (Cahac), Mr Wilfred Rhodes, said yesterday the management committees' dissatisfaction with the council was "irrelevant".

"It is irrelevant to us how the council treats them. The people reject management committees and they are therefore not representative of the people. If the council treats them in this way, we consider it to be their just due," he said.

## Organizations

Mr Rhodes said the city council rejected management committees, but also refused to consult with representative community organizations such as Cahac, which has about 10 affiliated residents associations in townships on the Cape Flats.

"We have come to expect this kind of treatment from them. It is because all those in local and central government are not elected by the people. Until the day that the majority elect their

own representatives, the city council will have no credibility. It is not elected by the majority of the people," Mr Rhodes said. The chairman of the Combined Mitchells Plain Residents' Association, Captain Mr Chris Stevens, said Cahac rejected management committees "because they are useless and the people who serve on them are useless".

"The people who were elected as members of the council last night were an extremely electable part of the total registered population of Cape Town and they are not representative of the people," he said.

## Gutless

Mr Stevens described the attack by management committee members on council members as "gutless". "It is a better to attack people whom they see in your presence," he said.

He said Cahac's call for direct representation in local and central government was ignored by the department and management committees, and red coloured people a platform.

Other community leaders yesterday pointed to the voter registration figures and the percentage points in past management committee elections.

According to census statistics for 1970, the Athlone and District management committee last year had 227 members out of an estimated 100,000 people who qualify for voting. That is 4.75 per cent of the electorate.

## Rylands Estate

In Rylands Estate there are an estimated 3,000 people qualified to vote, out of 24,000 registered. The Wynberg Mitchells Plain management committee will have 2,000 names out of an estimated 6,000 people who are qualified to vote.

In 1972 only six percent of the registered voters turned out to elect a member on the Athlone and District management committee. In November 1977 election, the turnout was only 14.5 percent.

In Wynberg the percentage turnout was 10 percent in 1972 and 31 percent in the 1977 election. In October 1978 69.7 percent of the registered voters in Athlone cast their ballots and 14.6 percent voted in Kensington.

In Southey this year, 76 percent voted in Kensington and 18.8 percent in Wynberg. "Telephone calls will spread opposition to the elections from local residents' associations.

To a lectures tomorrow and the day after will look at the... that kills some of their study habits as regular... today's lecture will look at an important factor they all have in common - they all require a carefully planned use of a scarce commodity - TIME.

study... you will look for... factors mentioned should help you decide between venues even

# Renewed calls for black unity

STAK 17/12/81 11A

Calls for black national unity were made at various meetings in Soweto and Alexandra yesterday to commemorate the National Day of Prayer.

Some of the leading exponents of the Black Consciousness ideology did not attend because they did not recognise the day.

In Alexandra an executive member of the Women's Federation, Ms Amanda Kwadi, told a gathering: "Blacks must elevate their heroes to noble levels because that is where they belong.

"The blood of the heroes who died in the struggle is also our blood."

Blacks should unite to resist exploitation and oppression. It was a moral obligation to follow the example set by the fallen heroes, Ms Kwadi said.

A member of the Congress of South African Students said: "Christmas is not worth celebrating while most of our people languish in detention."

The Wilson-Rowntree sweets boycott, enforced since the beginning of the year in black rural and urban communities because of the dismissal of several black workers by that company was confirmed at the meeting.

In Soweto at the Orland

do West AME Church, the mother of executed former member of the African National Congress, Solomon Mahlangu, Mrs Martha Mahlangu, urged blacks to forge ahead in greater strides for national unity.

She said that if, and only if, blacks were united the liberation struggle would be realised sooner.

Her son was one of two gunmen arrested after the Goch Street killings in which two white men were shot

In Bosmont the wife of Robben Island life prisoner, Walter Sisulu, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, whose banning orders were lifted recently after she had been restricted since 1963, promised all the women "who died in the course of the struggle."

Mrs Sisulu, national president of the Federation of South African Women, paid tribute to Mrs Ida Mtswana, who died in 1960; Mrs Lilian Ngoyi who died last year; Mrs Mary Moodley who died in 1979, and "to all those who are still suffering in the struggle."

Mrs Helen Joseph, former executive of the council of SA Women; Mrs Frances Baard, who has been banished to Mabopane; and Mrs Nomzamo Winnie Mandela, who has been banished to the Free State town of Brandfort, were also remembered in Mrs Sisulu's speech.

"With those languishing in jail, such as Ms Dorothy Nyembe of Natal who is serving 15 years in the Kroonstad prison; Happy Mashamba whose husband is in jail and Ms Thandisi Maqunke, who is also serving a jail term, we express our solidarity."

Pretoria jail inmates Mrs Phandi Modise, Mrs Elizabeth Nhlapo, Mrs Motshidisi Serokolo, Mrs Elizabeth Gumede and Mrs Kona Makhele were also remembered by Mrs Sisulu.

Security Police in several cars were seen around the AME church in Orlando West

## Mrs Sisulu in permit incident at Day of Prayer

Staff Reporters

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, the formerly banned wife of Robben Island life-prisoner Walter Sisulu, was detained briefly yesterday on her way to address a meeting in Bosmont outside Johannesburg.

She and three coloured people were leaving the AME Church in Orlando West where she had delivered a speech on National Day of Prayer.

Orlando police last night would not deny or confirm they were arrested and said Mrs Sisulu's name did not appear in their books.

### WARNED

Mrs Sisulu said her coloured companions were asked to produce permits entitling them to enter Soweto but said they did not have permits.

She was asked to produce a reference book

which she said she did not have with her and never carried anyway.

They were told to drive up to Orlando East. Just before reaching the police station they were told that if the coloured people with her ever entered Soweto again they would be charged.

### 178 DAYS

This was confirmed last night by one of them who declined to be named.

Mrs Sisulu's son Zwelakhe today completes 178 days in incommunicado detention in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

He was the banned president of the Media Workers' Association of SA and was detained on June 19 this year, two days after the detention of Sowetan news editor Mr Thami Mazwai.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu's wife Zodwa said yesterday the family has consistently been refused permission to see him.



# Labour Party lashes out at committees

11A  
30/12/81

THE Labour Party yesterday reaffirmed its opposition to management committees but found that "participation in these institutions need not be detrimental to the quest of full citizenship".

This was outlined in a report unanimously adopted at the party's 16th annual conference in the Elsie's River Civic Centre.

The report was drawn up by a committee which investigated a code of conduct for Labour Party members serving on management committees.

Mr Jac Rabie, an executive member, said management committees were different to the President Council's because they were "in touch with the daily lives of our people".

He said the main objectives were to ensure the success of the Government's homelands' policy

and to make independent states and other African countries dependant on South Africa.

A "burning issue", he said, was the unregistered unions in which the General Workers' Union featured prominently.

"Improvements in legislation governing the industrial sphere are there and will no doubt go a long way in stabilising industrial relations but a situation in which the greater majority of the population have economic rights but no political say in their own future is no guarantee for peace and security," he said.

Among the clauses of the code of conduct accepted by the conference was that party members would use management committee for the political benefit of the party and would not cooperate with local authori-

ties in a manner that serve to entrench the current system of local management.

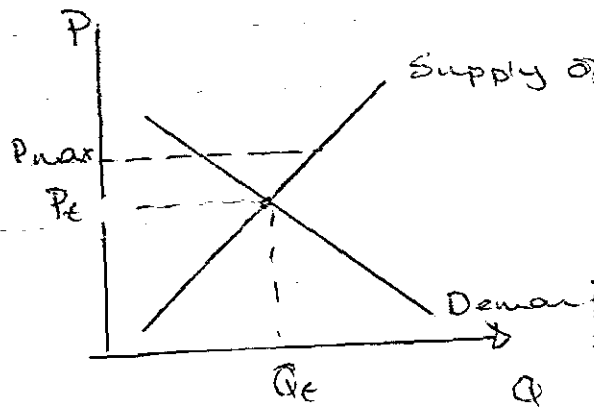
The code of conduct further stipulates that members should be seen to reject the "oppressive form" of local government which had been imposed on black people.

It further stated that members of management committees should avoid attending civic receptions except when contact could be made and influence exerted upon foreign dignitaries and people who could further the interests and objectives of the party.

Party members would not be allowed to attend royal induction ceremonies or use ceremonial garb.

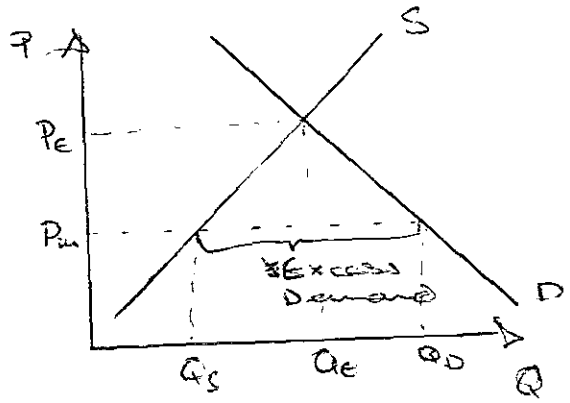
Any member who deliberately flouted the code of conduct would be subjected to disciplinary action. — Own Correspondent.

Rent control - the gov sets a price legislation on the rent of houses  
 If this is set above the  $\Sigma m$  level it will have no effect on the market



landlords will not be price or rent controlled  
 ∴ there will be no effect

If the gov sets the price level below the  $\Sigma m$  level by stopping away



$P_m$  = max price rent

$Q_s$  = quantity landlords are willing to supply at that P

$Q_D$  = quantity demanded at price P.

∴ landlords can't change the supply of housing

freedom of iramians from the rule of the Shah's dictatorship.

The Rev Walter Mbethe, said it was not true that God had anything to do with the victory of the Afrikaners over the Zulus during the battle of Blood River.

He said the history of South Africa needs to be rewritten for the future generations of this country to know the true facts about how South Africa fell into the hands of foreign rulers.

When Ms Mahlangu took the platform, she was draped with an ANC flag with the black, green and gold colours and a number of miniature ANC flags were waved by part of the congregation during the service.

In Alexandra, a meeting held at the N G Kerk was told to continue with the Wilson Rowntree boycott and not to take the rumours that the boycott was over seriously, reports Nkopane Makobane.

And at another meeting held in Evaton, detention without trial, bannings and banishments were condemned by the Rev Teboho Moselane, reports Joshua Raboroko.

# QWAQWA

18/12/81  
300  
11A

# BANS



CHIEF MINISTER: Mr Mopeli.

# OPPONENT

**INSIDE TODAY**

**Permits for shebeens**  
PAGE 2

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PAGE 3

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PAGE 37

**IN A MOVE** to silence opposition, QwaQwa has banned Mr W R Malefane of the Matla-A-Sechaba party for six months.

**By JOSHUA RABOROKO**

The banning order on Mr Malefane, outspoken against the apartheid laws and "independent" homelands, was served on him by two policemen yesterday morning.

The order means that Mr Malefane is barred from having any contact with the party's stronghold which is in the urban areas, and it is believed that it is aimed at "stifling activities" of the party in the homeland.

The shock ban is likely to instil fear into members of the party inside and outside the homeland and sources say legal advice will be sought.

The party's chairman, Mr J Koekoe, told **The SOWETAN** that the ban would not deter the aims and objects of the party. This "cowardly exercise" by QwaQwa will make the party to grow from strength to strength, he said.

The news of Mr Malefane's ban was told to **The SOWETAN** by his wife, Mrs E Malefane, who said that two plainclothed policemen came to her house and delivered the banning order. The ban is with immediate effect.

It is not known whether homelands — except for "independent states" — have the right to ban citizens, but it is understood that during the last Legislative Assembly Session, QwaQwa asked the State President to bestow the homeland with such powers.

In terms of the order her husband is prohibited from leaving Phuthaditjhaba, the homeland's capital, at any time for a period of six months.

Mr Koekoe said it was his feeling that the ban was aimed at "crippling our activities in the homeland," especially after his party had applied for a Supreme Court interdict declaring the last general elections null and void.

No further details were available and the order was signed by the homeland's Minister of Justice, Chief Wessels Mota.

This application was, however,

refused because of certain technicalities. The respondents were Dr Piet Koornhof, Chief T K Mopeli, the homeland's Chief Minister, the electoral officer and 19 others.

"This move will not stop us from fighting for the liberation of blacks in the country. We believe that South Africa is meant for all of us and discriminatory laws affecting blacks should be scrapped.

"My party is opposed to the so-called independent states and we have spelt it out to QwaQwa Government that opting for independence will be the same as committing suicide," Mr Koekoe said.

The "independent" homelands have deprived most blacks of their citizenship in the country of their birth and "this we have told Minister Koornhof and other members of Parliament." Blacks wanted a share in the decision-making machinery in this country, he added.

The QwaQwa Chief Minister, Mr Mopeli, said he could not confirm whether Mr Malefane had been banned, but added: "It is possible that this prohibition has been imposed on him."

Minister of Justice, Chief Mota, was not available for comment.

SERIOUSLY THINKING YOU SHOULD  
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# Azapo youth gathering

(11A)

HUNDREDS of youths are expected to attend a youth symposium called by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) in Soweto this weekend.

*Soweto  
18/12/81*

The symposium will be held at the Entokozweni Centre in Moletsane and will start at 9am on Saturday and end on Sunday. The theme of the symposium will be "Youth Awareness" with speakers tackling the subject from educational, cultural, society involvement and political sides.

Among the highlights of the gathering will be an Afro-night on Saturday evening with groups rendering poetry, music, traditional dances, and drama.

Speakers lined up for the symposium include Dr B Asvat, who will speak on South Africa and the international scene, and Mr Phillip Dlamini, who will speak on the labour scene and trade unions.

(11A) Sowetan  
(8/12/87)

## Azapo concert

THE Azanian People's Organisation cultural committee will stage a concert and art exhibition in a bid to expose budding artists and groups tomorrow at Entokozweni Centre in Moletsane, Soweto.

Among the artists who will be exhibiting their works are Thami Khambule, Mbuzeni Zulu, Mphumelelo Manakaza, Zolile Manaka, Thamsanqa Manakaza, Sipho Manakaza, Duma Sibisi and sculptor Fano Sikhakhane.

Velaphi Mzimba who recently held a one-man exhibition at the Carlton Hotel gallery will also be showing some of his impressionist work.

Music at the concert will be rendered by Badiri, Abafana Besicathamiya, Abafana Bendlamu and a group from Zola youth club.

The dramatic groups Mzi, Khuvangani and Vukani will perform their play and there will also be a poetry session and craftwork exhibition.

The concert starts at 7.30pm and the community is invited to attend.

• The African Dance teachers' Academy will hold its Champ of Champs ballroom dance competition tomorrow night (Saturday) at Diepkloof Hall and the couples placed will travel free of charge to Swaziland where they will compete at the Gold Cup competition on December 26.



Bishop Desmond Tutu

# Mothers will be the destroyers of apartheid

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

SOUTH Africa has a vicious, evil un-Christian policy which is causing untold suffering to many people, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said this week.

South Africans, the bishop said, were living in a country that had many casualties and disasters, some of them caused naturally, but many caused by man in his inhumanity to fellow man.

Bishop Tutu was speaking at the opening of the four-day 44th annual national conference of the National Council of African Women in Krugersdorp.

## RACIAL

Remarking on the Day of the Covenant, Bishop Tutu said a section of South Africa celebrated the day as though God had given them a racial victory over another group of people.

"They think that God has given them superiority over all people of South Africa to do as they wished with them. They speak about self-determination for everyone except that they have unilaterally decided how that self-determination must happen.

"If for instance people said they do not want Bantustans or Bantu Education then those in power reject these desires as communism. They are like those who say you are free to choose any colour that you like as long as it is white," the bishop said.

Turning back to the policy of South Africa, Bishop Tutu said it produced people that were banned, detained without trial, uprooted and dumped in the resettlement areas, hostel dwellers and pensioners who could not make ends meet.

## BANNED

He suggested that concerned people should visit banned or detained people and show that they do not fear contamination or the system. He quoted Mrs Albertina Sisulu at Mr Griffiths Mxenge's funeral when she asked how many children had to go into exile, be banned, detained or killed before people would do anything.

The bishop pointed out that mothers would ultimately be the ones who must play a significant role to destroy apartheid. He said in actual fact women were already playing a tremendous role beside their men.

Bishop Tutu said a woman was created out of a man's rib so that she could share his chief concerns as an equal side by side with him. Subordination is not the same thing as inferiority, he said, but sometimes the subordinate is superior to the one to whom he is subordinate.

11A  
Sowetan  
18/12/81

NEW (11A) Somerset 18/12/81

## Matsepe denies sacking

By JOSHUA RABOROKO  
THE secretary of the Diepkloof Civic Association, Mr Godfrey Matsepe, has refuted allegations that he has been expelled from the organisation.

He was reacting to reports by the chairman of

the organisation, Mr Isaac Mogase, earlier that he was dismissed from the organisation following his refusal to return books belonging to DCA.

Mr Matsepe said the DCA executive had resolved to write a letter to Mr Mogase

inviting him to a meeting where the "whole issue of my alleged sacking" would be discussed.

Mr Matsepe contended that his expulsion from the organisation was "unconstitutional" and this meeting was essential.

(47) (11A) Star 21/12/81  
7/12/81  
**Tanzanians holding Zulu prince**

DURBAN—Lawyers acting for Chief Gatsha Buthelezi have been granted a habeas corpus hearing by the Tanzanian High Court in connection with the detention of his nephew, Prince Vusumuzi Buthelezi, a member of the Zulu royal family.

Prince Vusumuzi has been in the hands of the African National Congress (ANC) for months and has been moved to several countries.

In June Chief Buthelezi received an anonymous letter from a white man telling him he had seen the prince on a Zambian Airways flight from Dar es Salaam to Lusaka.

The man said the prince told him he had been arrested by the Tanzanian police, and members of the ANC had fetched him and bundled him on to the plane to Zambia.

Chief Buthelezi contacted President Julius Nyerere and the International Red Cross for help, and appealed to the ANC not to let "a descendant of King Dinzulu die in their hands".

Chief Buthelezi has now received a telegram from his lawyers saying that the prince was brought back to Tanzania from Angola in October.

He was looking well when visited in prison, it said.



**SPECIMENS** containing thallium, a deadly poison which has caused the illness of a young Port Elizabeth student leader recently released from five months of detention in Port Elizabeth, have been taken from Cape Town to London for examination by a British neurologist, Dr Ross Russell.

Mr Siphiso Mtinkulu, a leader of Cosas (Council of South African Students) is in Groote Schuur Hospital.

Professor Frances Ames, head of the hospital's department of neurology, said today that the reason the specimen was sent overseas was because 'we wanted more quantitative precision.'

'We have done our testing and Mr Mtinkulu undoubtedly has thallium poisoning.'

#### POSITIVE

'Our own tests were unmistakably positive,' thallium poisoning was almost unheard of.

Dr Russell had taken samples while visiting here and she had not heard from him yet.

Thallium — a 'homocid's dream' — is colourless, odourless and tasteless.

It was used as rat poison until it was withdrawn some years ago as it was too dangerous.

Professor Ames said the poison was banned in most civilised countries and only occasionally cases appeared, in less civilised countries.

'What we are not sure about is the accessibility to the poison in South Africa.'

'I would have thought the Health Department would have banned its use in all rodent pesticides.'

Professor Ames said the poison could damage the nervous system very rapidly.

She said she was told by Mr Mtinkulu's parents that he had lost weight and complained of abdominal pains and pains in his legs when he was discharged from prison.

'The parents said he had told them that the pains started while he was in prison.'

#### BRAIN DAMAGE

'We cannot be sure of the veracity of this because the parents said he seemed very nervous and probably confused at the time.'

Professor Ames said Mr Mtinkulu was still not functioning properly.

'The thallium has damaged his brain. I hope

# Thallium poisoning test positive

11A  
ARGUS 22/12/81

temporarily. He is now brighter and less confused.'

About a month ago, Mr Mtinkulu was visited in Groote Schuur Hospital by an Argus reporter.

His account of what happened to him in detention may not be published because of the Prisons Act legislation.

Mr Mtinkulu appeared to be delirious at times during the interview.

He asked the reporter not to publish certain information because he was afraid 'they would come and get him again.'

#### ACCIDENTAL

Professor Ames said today that there was a possibility that the poison had been 'accidentally ingested.'

'If he acquired it while in detention there is a possibility that the food may have become contaminated if they were using the poison in prison to kill rats.'

'The other incredible possibility is that someone gave it to him.'

'The other important aspect that should alert any health department is whether other people are in danger,' she said.

#### DETAINED

Mr Mtinkulu was detained on May 31 during anti-Republic Day festival demonstrations after being shot in the arm.

He was held for nearly five months under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Brian Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights League and Mrs Di Bishop, MPC (Gardens), were telephoned seven weeks ago by Mrs Molly Blackburn, MPC for Walmer, to say that she was accompanying a newly released young man to the airport for transfer to Groote Schuur.

'She asked us to meet him and assist where possible,' said Mr Bishop.

Mr Bishop said today that Mr Mtinkulu was an executive member of Cosas and had been regarded as a moderate influence at the time of the schools boycott.

He was detained in May and Mrs Blackburn had met his parents and his priest during his detention.

He was held in solitary confinement in Port Elizabeth's notorious Sanlam Building where Steve Biko was interrogated.

Siphiso states that on the anniversary of Steve Biko's death he spent the night in Biko's cell.

But exactly how Mr Mtinkulu came to ingest the poison remains a mystery.

Mr Bishop said Mr Mtinkulu had collapsed shortly after his release and was taken to hospital with pains in his stomach, hands and feet.

'When we met him, he was delighted to make friends so soon after arrival.'

#### BULLET WOUND

'He had a bullet wound in his arm and his feet were in such a state that we doubted he would ever walk again.'

'He was in great pain.'

'We visited him daily and saw his condition deteriorate. We personally delivered a letter from him to his parents in Port Elizabeth, by which time he could hardly write.'

'He continually claimed that he had been poisoned but he was so confused that some days he hardly recognised us.'

#### HAIR FELL OUT

'We attributed his condition to what he had endured and to the terrible effects of solitary confinement and did not take his allegations of poisoning seriously until we saw his hair fall out.'

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, visited him on November 21 but he was very confused at the time.

● Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet of the Police Division of Public Relations in Pretoria said today that as a civil case had been instituted in connection with the poisoning the matter was 'sub judice'.

He said there was no police investigation being held into the matter at this stage.

# Kgame calls for a new crop of councillors

(11A)

Sowetan

22/12/81

By NORMAN NGALE

MR Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councillors' Association of South Africa (Ucasa) called for a new crop of councillors in 1982.

Mr Kgame was addressing a function to mark the close of the year by the Fulamehlo Vukani Peoples' Party (VVPP) held in Mamelodi.

VVPP, headed by Mr Bernard Ndlazi, a local community councillor and national organiser of Ucasa is the opposition party in the local council.

Mr Kgame said even the postponement of council elections would not prevent the emergence of councillors with vision and foresight to lead their people like Moses towards prosperity.

Civic leadership on advisory capacity, Mr Kgame said, was a thing of the past. "We want to have a share in the decision making."

He said councillors wanted to participate in all commissions of inquiry

concerning the lives of urban people.

"Laws made by us we will defend to the bitter end but all laws made for us must be scrapped."

Blacks, he said should stop pointing fingers at each other for all were in the same sinking ship. People who called councillors sellouts were themselves cowards afraid to fight for the rights of the people.

Urban areas had nothing to do with homelands and, he said, the establishment of the 99 years leasehold scheme was an admission by the Government that urban people were there to stay.

Mr Kgame called for the scrapping of administration boards whom he accused of being stumbling blocks between the councils and progress.

"We will learn by our mistakes which mistakes will not be deliberate like those of the boards who would like you to remain subservient all the time," Mr Kgame said.

*not great  
crop over  
important matter*

IIA Sowetan 22/12/81

# Propaganda issue forces church move

By MONK NKOMO

THE Mamelodi branch of Idamasa (Interdenominational African Ministers Association of SA) have demanded an urgent meeting with the local community council today.

The meeting follows a stern warning issued by the council chairman, Mr W M Aphane, early this month that certain priests "used their platforms on Sundays for propaganda purposes against the local council."

Rev Z Mpepele, Idamasa branch secretary yesterday said they demanded the urgent meeting to discuss the accusations "labelled against certain priests". Although he declined to comment further, Mr Mpepele added that the association also demanded an explanation on the issuing of the statement by the council chairman.

Confirming that he had

received a letter demanding a meeting with the ministers, Mr Aphane, however told The SOWETAN yesterday that the meeting "was off".

He added: "Most of the councillors including myself, are on leave. The proposed meeting will be discussed at the next executive council meeting scheduled for January 7, where it would be decided whether to meet the respective ministers or not. Otherwise the meeting is off. There won't be any until a decision is reached at our next meeting."

A surprised Mr Mpepele, who said he was not officially informed about the cancellation, stressed however that their delegation would gather at the local superintendent's office today - the proposed venue of the meeting.

"We do not involve ourselves in politics and civic matters. Because of the Press release issued by the council chairman, we felt it necessary to meet with him and discuss this national issue which concerns the community and the congregation. Besides, we are liable to be questioned by the national body of Idamasa too," said Mr Mpepele.

Mr Aphane had earlier threatened to take drastic action against "two or three churches whose leaders invited members of a certain civic party in an effort to denigrate the community council."

"Certain leaders," he said, "used the pulpit to criticise, condemn and encourage their respective congregations to join 'this civic party'." He declined, however to name the churches and civic party concerned.

Although no reply had been received from the council chairman, Mr Mpepele believed, however, that the issue was of "utmost importance and should be discussed now".

"As far as we are concerned, the meeting is on. A statement could be released should the meeting not be held. But we would like to meet with Mr Aphane as we usually do" said Mr Mpepele.

# Alex party boss in row

11A

Sowetan  
23/12/81

THE chairman of the Alexandra Action Party, Mr Michael Beea, yesterday disputed reports by Reverend Thomas Molepo that he was never a member of any party opposed to the Save Alexandra Party.

According to a report in a newspaper circulating in Alexandra, Rev Molepo was co-opted into the Alexandra Liaison Committee after the Save Alexandra Party's overwhelming win in the September elections.

Rev Molepo was brought in because the SAP, under Reverend Sam Buti, was told they could not have Mr Martin Sass as a candidate for the elections due to the fact that he was a 'coloured'. Each party was supposed to have six candidates and Mr Sass' withdrawal reduced the SAP to five candidates thus the co-option of Mr Molepo who was before then an 'independent' candidate.

Mr Beea said: "I agree to the fact that Mr Molepo was not a member of both my party and the Alexandra People's Action Party (APAP), under Mr Nick Moloto, at the same time. But I want to assure the Alexandra residents that Mr Molepo was a member of my party, the Alexandra Action Party.

"He joined our party on July 7, this year and he used to address a lot of meetings canvassing for support for the September elections. He is now telling blue lies in reporting that he had no connections with any party claiming that he was an independent and has been standing as such in the elections. Why didn't he notify people of his stand - he took them for a ride."

# Attorney's death

11A

sparks

327

## US inquiry

344

Star 23/12/81  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — An influential civil rights group in Washington has made representations to the Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, about the death of attorney Mr Griffiths Mxenge in Durban last month.

Mr Mxenge's body was found mutilated and with multiple stab wounds. According to Press reports in America friends and family have blamed right-wing extremists for his murder.

The Washington-based Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law is interested in the case because "Mr Mxenge and his firm have acted as our correspondent attorneys on several matters in the past."

In a letter to Mr Le Grange they say: "According to our current knowledge Mr Mxenge's family has not been informed by police of the institution of any investigation into the circumstances of his death."

Noting the detention of two members of Mr Mxenge's law firm, the letter says: "We have a professional interest as well as personal concern that the circumstances of his death be investigated thoroughly and objectively, that the law with regard to violent deaths be enforced, and that the detentions comport with internationally recognised standards of due process."

Copies of the letter have been sent to the Law Societies of Natal, the Free State, the Transvaal and the Cape, as well as to the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

# Labour to discuss Govt's attitude

ARGUS  
24/12/81

11A

## Political Staff

THE Government's attitude to constitutional change will be a major issue at the Labour Party's national conference to be held in Cape Town next week.

A motion to be discussed expresses concern at the Government's 'reluctance and failure to change the status quo through negotiation.'

The motion asks the conference to consider whether 'positive and purposeful pressures' would not be more effective in attempts towards constitutional reform.

The question of constitutional reform will be one of the major topics for discussion at the conference, to be held at the Elsie River civic centre on Monday and Tuesday.

The conference will be opened by the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse.

The party's national chairman, Mr David Curry, who will lead the discussion on constitutional change, said today a stage had been reached in South Africa where it had to be stated clearly whether constitutional change would be brought about by negotiation, and what the Government stood for.

Those opposed to Government policy had to decide what strategy they could adopt to negotiate effectively with the Government.

Other important matters to be discussed include a paper on coloured education and the De Lange Commission's report, to be delivered by Mr Franklin Sonn, a leading educationist.

## HOUSING

Housing, labour and the trade union movement, pensions, salaries, the Group Areas Act and the general political situation are among other major issues on the conference agenda.

The theme of the conference will be 'Time is running out.'

# I was warned I would be detained again'

ARGUS 24/12/81



Mr Kent Mkhalipli

Education Reporter  
ON AUGUST 10 Mr Kent Mkhalipli walked out of jail, free after 11 months in detention.

But it is a tenuous freedom, for he is one of those who have been told by the Security Police: 'Whenever there is trouble, you will be picked up.'

On the surface the 21-year-old former Fezeka High School pupil, who was chairman of the students' regional committee during the 1980 school boycotts, is relaxed and apparently unresentful.

Beneath the quiet exterior is a steel will, however. Mr Mkhalipli was detained on September 14 1980.

As chairman of the regional committee, he had represented students at public meetings, airing grievances about Bantu education'.

'We were fighting for a fair deal for everybody, to be recognised as citizens in our own country.'

'We have the right to the best education that can be provided.'

'The fact that we were fighting for basic educational needs — equipment, buildings, books — showed that apartheid was not working for us.'

With six others he was charged a month later on three counts of sabotage.

These involved the burning of cars belonging to two school principals, the burning of a house, the stoning of a church mission and the cutting of its telephone line.

After many postponements, all were acquitted

in Worcester in February.

Less than two weeks later, he was detained again and held incommunicado in terms of Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act. This was substituted by Section 19, 'preventative detention.'

Six months later he was released from Modderbee prison in Benoni without being charged.

'People involved in the struggle for a democratic South Africa know that at some stage they will be detained.'

'I was expecting to be detained after we were acquitted, because the police believed we would get five years.'

'And I expect to be detained again. I was warned that I would be.'

He is well informed about his rights in prison and on ways to ward off despair.

His two spells of solitary confinement were in a 3 m by 3 m cell with nothing but a bed, blanket, toilet and cement bench.

He said: 'One would try to recall movies one had seen and places one had been to often in the township. Singing was a suggested technique.'

'I spent very little time being angry and bitter. It is one of the things one has to try and avoid, because those emotions are useless.'

'Mainly it is the strength of your beliefs and dedication that get you through.'

During his six months at Modderbee he shared a large cell with two and later three others.

The cell had zinc, louvered shutters and anti-social lighting.

They were let out into

the natural light in a quadrangle for 90 minutes twice a day.

They had access to a kitchen and another large cell, which they used as a gym.

They were given books, chess and Monopoly sets and cards provided by the South African Council of Churches.

After four months, relatives were allowed to see the detainees and he received his matric syllabus books to start preparing for his examinations.

He wrote the examinations last month and is concerned about the mathematics and biology papers.

He is also concerned about his financial position next year.

But most of all, as a 'temporarily' free man, he is concerned about freedom and justice.

# Demand to end rent increases

A petition to protest against increased rents was launched this weekend and most Western Cape townships were flooded with pamphlets calling on people to resist high rents.

The pamphlets and petitions were put out by the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (CAHAC) and distributed by its affiliate community organisations.

They demand an end to

rent increases, that the Government take responsibility for all housing and bigger State subsidies for housing.

CAHAC — an umbrella body of community organisations — is spearheading the campaign embarked on recently by 30 local civic bodies and trade unions.

## CONTROL

People in rental areas under the control of the Cape Town City Council,

Divisional Council, Housing League and Administration Board, face increases — in some cases more than 100 percent — from the start of next year.

In the pamphlet, CAHAC said the only way to stop rent increases was to change the present rents structure.

The huge increases we will now have to pay will mean less food. Our wage

increases are being swallowed by the Council,' they said. ~~the Council~~

CAHAC believed housing was a basic need.

As workers, we cannot afford to build our own houses. Housing is therefore, the responsibility of the Government. This Government has a Minister of Sport, but no Minister of Housing.

In the absence of central control, the councils

do as they please. If the housing situation is to improve, the central Government must take responsibility for all housing.'

*Cape Herald* URGED 26/2/81

They urged people to join their local civic bodies or form Rents' Action Committees, sign the petition and get their churches, trade unions and neighbours involved in the campaign to keep rents down.



# New vow to battle bus fare increases

LOCAL community organisations have vowed to fight vigorously the proposed busfare increases for Mitchells Plain and Atlantis which come about two months after similar increases were refused due to 'community pressure'.

The Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (CAHAC) and Mitchells Plain's Electricity Petition Committee (EPC) both said last week they would again contest the applications.

The increases asked for by City Tramways and the bus companies in Mitchells Plain and Atlantis were refused after a three-day hearing at which more than 30 organisations — with petitions signed by about 25 000 people — opposed the applications.

### OPPOSED

A spokesman for the EPC said the latest applications would definitely be opposed.

'People will be spurred on by our recent victory and will fight more vigorously this time. Also, the situation has worsened with rents going up,' he said.

Mitchells Plain and Atlantis have asked for increases of up to 30c a route.

A senior spokesman for City Tramways said the company did not intend applying.

Mr Trevor Brice, a director of Associated Bus Holdings, the mother company of Atlantis and Mitchells Plain, said the main reason for their application was to offset higher labour costs from January 1.

He said the company ran at a loss of R75 377 last year.

'We will not be able to continue this way,' he said.

### EXTENT

He said he would not be surprised if people again objected to the increases, but he did not know what the extent of the objections would be.

Under the proposed fare structure, the costs of internal journeys in Mitchells Plain would rise from 15 to 20c. From Mitchells Plain to Hanover Park they would rise from 35c to 40c.

A journey from Atlantis to Killarney would rise from 90c to R1.20 while the fare from Atlantis to the Koeberg power station would rise from 70c to 90c.

A trip from Hanover Park to Atlantis will cost R1.75. The present price is R1.50.

*Cape Herald*

*11A*

*26/12/81*

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*244*

*Why didn't they go through on 22/81?*

*see also accompanying*

# Labour wants say in House

ARGUS  
28/12/81

11A

## Political Staff

**THE leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said today that nothing but direct representation in Parliament for all South Africans would satisfy the majority of South Africans and particularly the Labour Party.**

Opening the Labour Party's annual conference in the Elsies River Civic Centre, he said the last session of Parliament and statements by Government representatives had dampened his party's hopes.

'These as well as certain actions have demonstrated the Government's intransigence and an un-

History had shown that domination by one group, however privileged or politically strong, had never ensured survival or continued existence.

### Fraudulency

The Prime Minister's admission that a coloured or Indian could not be elected as State President exposed the 'fraudulency' within the National Party proposal for an electoral college of whites, coloured and Indians on the basis of 50:25:13.

This implied that the concept of separate parliaments was not dead.

'But we must warn Mr P W Botha that we are tired of playing games. Nothing but direct representation in Parliament of all South Africans is going to satisfy the majority of South Africans and particularly the Labour Party.'

It appeared that National Party unity had become more important to the Prime Minister than the unity of South Africa.

### Support

Mr Hendrickse said he had told the Prime Minister at a meeting in November, 1979, that if he were prepared to lose some National Party support he stood to gain a greater South African support.

'I said this again after the white elections of April this year. Taken together with the support given to the PFP and the NRP and his own party support, he has a clear mandate for political reform. But what do we

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

## Labour Party

(Continued from Page 1)

find? — a position of paralysis.'

This paralysis would continue to prevent the Government from embarking on a programme of meaningful change.

### Treurnicht

'The National Party is no vehicle for change as long as Dr Andries Treurnicht prevails. It would appear that neither Mr P W Botha nor Dr Treurnicht is prepared to put a choice before the National Party. So a stalemate continues and the expectation of change withers away,' Mr Hendrickse said.

Statements in Parliament by the Prime Minister and others had indicated that the President's Council was a sterile body, without competency to bring about meaningful constitutional change.

Mr Hendrickse condemned 'in the strongest terms' the continued arrests and detention of students, trade unionists, churchmen and others who spoke out against 'an evil system.'



The Rev Alan  
Hendrickse

willingness to move away from ideological concretisations.

'They have indicated that baasskap is still and will remain the order of the day.'

### Education

Mr Hendrickse said the call of the Labour Party was for one national system of education.

The acceptance by the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, that white self-determination meant white domination had come as a shock.

'Domination by its very existence has in it the seeds for violence and revolution,' Mr Hendrickse said. 'It certainly makes it difficult for us to continue to plead for negotiation.'

# We're tired of playing games, says Hendrickse

(11A)  
Staw  
28/12/81

## Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said today that nothing but direct representation in Parliament for all would satisfy the majority of South Africans and particularly the Labour Party.

Opening the party's conference at Elsie's River, he said the last session of Parliament and statements by Government representatives had dampened his party's hopes.

"These, as well as certain actions, have demonstrated the Government's intransigence and unwillingness to move away from ideological structures. Baasskap is still the order of the day."

"Domination by its very existence has in it the seeds for violence and revolution," Mr Hendrickse said. "It certainly makes it difficult for us to continue to plead for negotiation."

History had shown that domination by one group, however privileged or politically strong, had never ensured survival or continued existence.

"But we must warn Mr P W Botha that we are tired of playing games.

Nothing but direct representation in Parliament of all South Africans is going to satisfy the majority of South Africans and particularly the Labour Party."

It appeared that National Party unity had become more important to the Prime Minister than the unity of South Africa.

Mr Hendrickse said he had told the Prime Minister at a meeting in November, 1979, that if he were prepared to lose some National Party support, he stood to gain a greater South African support.

"I said this again after the white elections of April this year. Taken together with the support given to the PFP and the NRP and his own party support, he has a clear mandate for political reform. But what do we find? A position of paralysis.

"The National Party is no vehicle for change as long as Dr Andries Treurnicht prevails. It would appear that neither Mr P W Botha nor Dr Treurnicht is prepared to put a choice before the National Party. So a stalemate continues and the expectation of change withers away," Mr Hendrickse said.

# Only unity will bring liberation

11A  
Sowetan  
28/12/81

By WILLIE BOKALA

THE POLITICAL struggle by black organisations inside South Africa has for the past two years been dominated by bickering and sharp attacks on one organisation by another.

Like Mr Letsatsi Mosala, former national organiser of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), once said, to write about Black Unity in the country's situation, is like looking for a needle in a haystack.

Unity among the organisations during this year was at breaking point with leaders of the different groups also perpetuating the situation by launching their malicious attacks on others on public platforms and obliterating real issues in the black man's struggle.

Talking about unity here, we are deliberately going to leave out of the subject the "collaborationists". This term was used by Mr Mosala, when referring to "those operating within the Government-created institutions like the Bantustans, management councils and community councils".

We exclude Inkatha, the ruling party in the KwaZulu Government, Dikwankwetla, in QwaQwa, the National Party in Venda and Chief Lucas Mangope's democrats in BophuthaTswana.

From speeches and other political papers delivered at secret and public meetings right through the year, it emerged that personal differences among people and the method of effecting change was the cause of the bickering which were driving the organisations apart.

Other factors included:

- Which of the two main national organisations — the African National Congress (ANC) or the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) — should be supported.
- Who organises meetings, prayer services and commemoration days and who invites who; and
- Whether whites should be given a place in the struggle for freedom.

Just recently, the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu) erected and unveiled the tombstone of Hector Peterson, a very important happening that should have attracted thousands of the struggling society, but Cosas and Azaso with their mass following among students, shunned this occasion and failed to attend.

A week later there was a December 16 National Day of Prayer called for by organisations — among them Cosas, Azaso, Women's federation, the anti-SAIC Movement and the Anti-Republic Committee — and conspicuous by their absence at the meetings were leaders of the Black Consciousness Movement.

Although some good things were said by some of the leaders at the Hector Peterson affair the occasion was marred by some "political hotheads" who went out of their way to openly sow division by calling other organisations "integrationists".

What was impressing and moral-building however, emerged from the December 16 meetings where leaders, including Mrs Albertina Sisulu, spoke unity and nothing else but for the struggle for freedom.

A true statement of appeal that has been made by leaders so far is that people should not make the struggle theirs at the expense of others. This attempt by certain individuals and organisations to make the struggle their own property surfaced when leaders of other organisations were refused the platform during the massive June 16 commemoration service at the Regina Mundi Church.

Evidence of disunity was glaringly present and quarrels dominated the service more than prayers and encouraging speeches.

One other thing that must have annoyed the thousands of mothers, fathers and children who packed the church was the usage of words like "we Azapo", "we Cosas" and "we Azanyu".

What these opponents of unity do not understand, is the fact that when Soweto's massive population — or any other area's people — go in their thousands to a meeting on June 16, they do not go there because they have been called by Azapo, Cosas, Azaso or Azasm.

People go to commemoration services because it is either Heroes' Day, June 16, or October 19. People remember these days for the sufferings inflicted on their society.

Leaders agree that the masses need to be conscientised, but it is a terrible blunder for any of the organisation's leaders to take June 16 platforms to advertise and lecture people on the policy of their bodies. Organisation should be done at rally level.

Many leaders agree too, with Mr Mosala, when he says unity is undoubtedly a very important vehicle towards change.

And like Mrs Sisulu said recently: "If, and only if, blacks were united the liberation struggle would be realised sooner."

The impact of the struggle stands to be reduced tremendously in the coming 1982 year, and years ahead, if unity is not seriously considered by the movements.

Handwritten notes: a circled '11A', 'COM', and '28/12/81'.

# Swaziland ANC boss

## in Lusaka for key talks

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE political representative of the African National Congress (ANC) in Swaziland, Mr Stanley Mazibela, was summoned to Lusaka, Zambia, on Christmas Eve for talks with senior men of the outlawed movement. It was learnt at the weekend.

Their discussions are almost certain to focus on the position of the ANC in Swaziland, which seems to have become increasingly precarious over the past few months.

The decision to call Mr Mazibela to Lusaka came after the death of two ANC cadres in a shootout with unknown men near the South African-Swaziland border control post at Osthoek less than a fortnight ago.

The ANC men were buried at Manzini, Swaziland, shortly before Christmas, when one of the two dead men was publicly identified for the first time. The two men were Mr George Ndlovu, of Soweto, and Mr Kenneth Nungu, who had earlier been known only as "Chris".

Funeral arrangements for Mr

Ndlovu were made by his father, Mr Daniel Ndlovu, who was earlier reported to have tried unsuccessfully to get permission from the South African authorities to bury his son in Soweto.

The Swazi Observer reported on Christmas Eve that arrangements for Mr Nungu's funeral were made by Mr Peter Nzuma of the ANC.

According to well placed sources in Swaziland, the two men were on their way to a rendezvous with another ANC man with instructions to abort a planned insurgent attack in South Africa. They themselves came under attack and their bullet-riddled car burst into flames near the border.

### Chased

News agency reports quoted witnesses as saying that the vehicle in which they were travelling was chased into Swaziland

from the South African side of the border. The Swaziland Observer later quoted local residents as saying they had heard men speaking a "strange language" near the car.

South Africa's Security Police chief, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, denied that South African police were involved.

Swaziland's Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, confirmed that "a serious incident affecting the security of Swaziland occurred next to our border with South Africa". He declined to elaborate until investigations into the incident were complete.

The decision to send Mr Ndlovu and Mr Ngunu to the rendezvous to cancel a planned attack in South Africa came after the reported interception of a group of about 10 ANC men by a Swazi army patrol near Lomahasha on Swaziland's border with Mozambique.

Most of the ANC men are reported to have escaped but two were injured in the clash and arrested.

In a separate incident a short time before, Mr Mazibela was arrested near Lomahasha, allegedly for not being in possession of a police permit, as required by Swaziland's Refugees Control Order. He was kept in custody for about two days.

Alleged attempts by Swaziland's authorities to restrict Mr Mazibela's movements are said to have been raised by the ANC with the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, when he visited Zambia last week for talks on the proposed African Preferential Trade Area agreement

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| UMGENI WATERFALL | 1949 |
| CULLINAN         | 1974 |
| STERKFONTAIN     | 1943 |
| WESKOPPIES       | 1892 |
| WITRAND          | 1923 |

HOSPITAL OPENED/FOUNDED/ COMMENTS

Clincs operated under Sterkfontain's control. For most of the 1 half of 1976, the majority of the clinics ceased functioning > the Rand Riots.  
Lamont Report particularly critical of Weskoppies.

# Labour tackles PW on new constitution deal

*Star 29/12/81 (11A)*

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Labour Party is to seek an urgent meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to open negotiations on the party's own constitutional proposals.

A resolution to this effect was adopted at the party's 16th annual conference at the Elsie River civic centre yesterday. The resolution said the party's 1980 conference empowered the leadership to initiate a process of negotiation with the Government.

This was to achieve the political goals of the party and to end the stalemate over a new and acceptable constitution for South Africa caused by the Government's unilateral approach to the constitution issue.

## HARDSHIPS

The 1981 conference has asked the leadership to open negotiations with the Government on the basis of the party's own alternative constitutional pro-

posals as contained in the Coloured Persons' Representative Council report of 1978.

Another resolution affirmed the party's advocacy of an economic boycott of South Africa as a "strategy for liberation."

It said the party was perturbed that the governments of the United States, Great Britain and West Germany were not applying pressure on the South African Government through economic sanctions.

"As investments in South Africa are investments in institutionalised violence, they merely perpetuate the hardships and discrimination suffered by the oppressed and the exploited rather than providing the claimed relief or change," the resolution stated.

In another resolution, the party condemned the continued detention without trial as a gross violation, students and churchmen under security legislation.

It said the conference considered detention without trial as a gross violation of basic human rights and legal principles.

In a resolution on education, the party said it identified fully with the sentiments of the minority group which served on the De Lange Commission on education that the "heart was cut out of the commission's report" when the Government rejected the recommendations that a single Ministry of Education should be established and that State schools be opened to all.

"The party strongly recommends that the establishment of such schools become State policy and be given priority treatment.

"In this way the process of getting all groups to accept their common South African nationhood will be set in motion — starting with the young," the resolution said.

A resolution on housing condemned the Govern-

ment for its failure to meet the housing needs and aspirations of all South Africans, particularly the black community.

## RENT RISES

It said the housing crisis was directly linked with a housing policy based on National Party ideological considerations such as the Group Areas Act.

It called on the Government to establish State housing commissions in every town and city, especially where there were serious housing backlogs, to enlarge the membership of the National Housing Commission and include more members of the underprivileged group and to prevent frequent, unjustifiable and exorbitant rent increases.

Other resolutions calling for the nationalisation of all public transport companies, the enforcement of equal employment practices and condemning beach apartheid were also adopted.

# PM's admission on domination

## 'a great shock'

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister's admission that white self-determination came down to white domination was "a great shock" to him, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, said yesterday.

Opening the party's annual congress at Elsies River, he said domination carried the seeds of violence and revolution, and history had taught that domination by one group, however privileged or politically powerful, did not ensure its continued existence.

"The Prime Minister's admission that a coloured or an Indian could not be elected State President points to deceit in the National Party's proposal of an electoral college that must be composed in the ratio of 50:25:13.

"From that it would appear there is still adherence to the idea of three separate parliaments.

"We must warn Mr Botha, however, that we are tired of playing games. Nothing other than direct representation of all South Africans in Parliament will satisfy most people in the country, particularly the Labour Party," Mr Hendrickse said.

Referring to the role the President's Council could play in constitutional change, Mr Hendrickse said remarks by the Prime Minister and other Government spokesmen indicated the council should be considered "sterile and ineffective".

"How can anyone still put his hope for meaningful constitutional change in the coun-

cil after the Government has rejected its proposals for District Six and Pageview and accepted a minority report by one Nationalist?" he asked.

On the situation in white politics, Mr Hendrickse said that if the Prime Minister's support in his own ranks was combined with that of the PFP and the NRP, he would have a strong mandate for significant political reform in South Africa.

However, paralysis had attacked the Government and would continue as long as Dr Andries Treurnicht remained in the party. Neither Dr Treurnicht nor Mr Botha were prepared to confront the party with a choice, and consequently there was a stalemate which prevented reform. — Sapa

## Labour Party seen as negotiator for peaceful change

CAPE TOWN — The Labour Party had to play the vital role of negotiator if it believed in peaceful change in South Africa, Mr David Curry, national chairman, told the party's annual conference in Elsies River yesterday.

Mr Curry said it must be made clear to the Government that the Labour Party wanted to start serious negotiations and not be used as "post offices" for its decisions.

"We want to hammer out with them a mutually acceptable formula and consensus around the conference table," he said.

The Labour Party could end up as merely a "protest" or "complaint" group if its attempts to alleviate the grievances of the people did not become effective programmes of action, he said.

"Many of us think 'big-mouth' politics alone will bring us freedom. It is an effective planned programme of sustained action with definite goals in mind that will bring us the freedom we want," he said.

Mr Curry said the Labour Party had learnt that the position in South Africa was different from that in other countries in Africa.

"South Africa is one of the richest countries in the world and therefore the destruction of the South African economy will mean not only the destruction of the position of whites but of the whole sub-continent of Southern Africa.

"The road forward is not going to be an easy one. It depends on whether we will have the determination and the will to stay on the road of South African politics," he said.

● See Page 5

## Labour Party official says delegate is member of ANC

Post Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A delegate to the Labour Party conference in Elsies River was today accused by the party's treasurer of being a member of the banned African National Congress (ANC) during a heated debate on industrial relations in South Africa.

The allegation was made by Mr Arthur Stanley against a member who had earlier criticised his lead-in paper as being a "public relations document" for management.

A number of other delegates attacked the paper as not representing the views of the workers.

Mr Stanley said the delegate had his feet in two camps by being a member of the Labour Party and the ANC.

Mr Stanley was later forced to withdraw his remark after protests by delegates.

In his paper Mr Stanley said rapid changes in industrial relations were intended to meet the

demands of the year 2000 on the economic level and for South Africa to be able to compete in world markets.

He said the main objectives were to ensure the success of the Government's homeland policy and to make independent states and other African countries dependent on South Africa.

He said a "burning issue" was the unregistered unions in which the General Workers Union featured prominently.

"Improvements in legislation governing the industrial sphere are there and will no doubt go a long way in stabilising industrial relations but a situation in which the majority of the population have economic rights but no political say in their own future is no guarantee for peace and security," he said.

Mr Hercules Munro, of Pretoria, said the Government had taken parts of the Wiehahn and Riekert reports "to suit its own purposes"

# Labour Party reaffirms its opposition to CMC system

Post Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Labour Party today reaffirmed its opposition to management committees although "participation in these institutions need not be detrimental to the quest of full citizenship".

This was stated in a report adopted at the party's 16th annual conference in the Elsie River Civic Centre.

The report was drawn up by a committee which investigated a code of conduct for Labour Party members serving on management committees.

Mr Jac Rabie, an executive member, said management committees were different from the President's Council because they were "in touch with the daily lives of our people".

"We must prevent bankrupt areas from being declared municipalities and I would only support withdrawal from management commit-

tees if they were totally destroyed like the Coloured Representative Council was destroyed", he said.

The committee's report said it was accepted that a system of local government was developed by the Government to maintain the denial of full citizenship rights to black people.

"It is further understood that the aims of the creators of this system can be defeated and the oppressive regime can be left no alternative but to rid itself of the system if all the members of the party who serve on management committees are prepared to exploit the system for the gain of the party while labouring for the satisfaction of the immediate needs of the people," the report said.

"By effective leadership on our part, the cost to the proponents of apartheid and apartheid systems for the maintenance of an oppres-

sive ideology can be made so exorbitant as to be prohibitive."

Among the clauses of the code of conduct accepted by the conference was that party members would use management committees for the political benefit of the party and would not co-operate with local authorities in a manner that served to entrench the current system of local government.

The code of conduct further stipulated that members should be seen to reject the "oppressive form" of local government which had been imposed on black people.

It further stated that members of management committees should avoid attending civic receptions except when contact could be made and influence exerted upon foreign dignitaries.

Party members would not be allowed to attend mayoral induction ceremonies

• See also Pages 2 and 5.

11A

29/12/81



(11A) Star 29/12/81  
**Separate cannot**

## **also be equal, coloureds told**

CAPE TOWN — The crux of the difference between the Government and the Labour Party was the official belief that "separate" could also be "equal," the chairman of the Cape Professional Teachers' Union, Mr Franklin Sonn, said yesterday.

## **Negotiation for change essential, conference is told**

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Labour Party had to play the vital role of negotiator if it believed in peaceful change in South Africa, the party's chairman said at its annual conference in Elsie's River at the weekend.

Mr David Curry said it had to be made clear to the Government that the Labour Party wanted to start serious negotiations and not be used as "post offices" for its decisions.

"We want to hammer out with them a mutually acceptable formula and consensus around the con-

ference table," he said. The Labour Party could end up as merely a "protest" or "complaint" group if its attempts to end the grievances of the people did not become effective programmes of action, he said.

"Many of us think big-mouth politics alone will bring us freedom. It is an effective planned programme of sustained action with definite goals that will bring us the freedom we want," he said.

"South Africa is one of the richest countries in the world and therefore the destruction of the South African economy will mean not only the destruction of the position of whites but of the whole sub-continent of southern Africa.

"The road forward is not going to be an easy one. It depends on whether we will have the determination and the will to stay on the road of South African politics," he said.

Addressing the annual congress of the party in Elsie's River near Cape Town, he said coloured-people firmly believed this could not be the case.

He quoted an American Supreme Court judgment in 1954, which said: "Our conclusion is that, on a public education level, separate education facilities are inherently unequal."

Separate but equal was therefore a contradiction in terms, Mr Sonn said. "Equal opportunities for education can only be developed in a political system where all people share power in a fair manner.

"The process of redividing education facilities and the creation of equal education opportunities must take place simultaneously with the big changes in the South African political structure."

He pointed out the economy in the 80s would apparently be more integrated, but that the Government wanted to segregate society and education "as strongly (so stark) as possible."

Mr Sonn deplored the fact that many white schools in the Cape were empty but could not be used by coloured people whose schools were "bursting at the seams." — Sapa.

# Call for economic boycott

CAPL-TIMES 30/12/81

11A

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN

THE Labour Party yesterday called for an economic boycott of South Africa and attacked the United States, Great Britain and West Germany for not applying pressure against this country through economic sanctions.

But against this background of apparent militancy, the Labour Party also decided to instruct its leaders to seek an urgent interview with the Prime Minister to initiate a process of negotiation with the government "to end the existing stalemate with regard to a new and acceptable constitution for South Africa".

In a strongly worded resolution unanimously agreed to at the end of its 16th annual conference in Elsie's River yesterday, the party said that investments in South Africa were "investments in institutionalized violence".

## 'Hardships'

The resolution said: "Overseas investments merely perpetuate the hardships and discrimination suffered by the oppressed and exploited rather than providing relief or change. The purported changes are merely cosmetic.

"The crux of the matter is that investments in South Africa provide the overseas capitalists with the highest return for their money in any part of the world because it thrives on the exploitation of cheap unskilled labour."

The Labour Party condemned the detention without trial of trade union leaders, students

and churchmen, the Group Areas Act and beach apartheid. The party directed its units and management committee members to "actively strive" for the removal of racial segregation on beaches.

The conference was told that some time ago a party delegation had been assured by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, that no action had been taken against teachers on the matter of restoring "desirable discipline" at high schools.

## Dismissals

On this issue the following resolution was accepted: "On the very day of the interview concrete evidence of dismissals and transfers of teachers had taken place. This type of action is typical of the response by cabinet ministers to representations made by the party on various issues.

"The Labour Party takes the strongest exception to this kind of action which bedevils relations between the people and the government and the party resolves to pursue this matter to the highest authority."

In other end-of-conference decisions the Labour Party yesterday agreed that the President's Council was not going to change present government policy, and that the "press and others" should be condemned for exposing areas where social integration had taken place thereby forcing the government to take action in terms of the law.

● New Labour Party policy on management committees, page 2

(262) (11A) (80) Star 20/12/81

GENERAL NEWS

Coloureds will use management committees

**Own Correspondent**  
**CAPE TOWN** — The Labour Party yesterday reaffirmed its opposition to management committees but found that "participation" in these institutions need not be detrimental to the quest for full citizenship.  
This was outlined in a report unanimously adopted yesterday at the party's 16th annual conference.

The report was drawn up by a committee which investigated a code of conduct for Labour Party members serving on management committees.  
Mr Jac Rabie, an executive member, said management committees differed from the President's Council because they were in touch with the daily lives of the people.  
"We must prevent bankrupt areas from being de-

clared municipalities and I would only support withdrawal from management committees if they were totally destroyed like the Coloured Representative Council was destroyed," he said.  
The committee's report said it was accepted that a system of local government was developed by the Government to maintain the denial of full citizenship right to black

people.  
"It is further understood that the aims of the creators of this system can be defeated if all the members of the party who serve on management committees are prepared to exploit the system for the gain of the party. By effective leadership on our part the cost to the proponents of apartheid and apartheid systems for the maintenance

of an oppressive system can be made so exorbitant as to be prohibitive."  
Among the clauses of the code of conduct adopted by the party was that party members would not serve on management committees for the political benefit of the party and would not cooperate with local authorities in a manner that would be detrimental to the interests of the people.

# Labour bid to end <sup>ARGUS</sup> 30/12/81 (11A) constitution 'stalemate'

THE Labour Party is to seek an urgent meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to open negotiations on the party's own constitutional proposals.

This decision was adopted in a resolution at the party's 16th annual conference at the Elsie's River Civic Centre yesterday.

The resolution stated that the party's 1980 conference empowered the leadership to initiate a process of negotiation with the Government.

## Stalemate

This was to achieve the party's political goals and to end the 'existing stalemate' with regard to a new and acceptable constitution for South Africa which was caused by the Government's unilateral approach to the constitution.

The 1981 conference has changed the leadership to open negotiations with the Government on the basis of the party's own alternative constitutional proposals as contained in the Coloured Persons' Representative Council report of 1978.

Another resolution affirmed the party's advocacy of an economic boycott of South Africa as a 'strategy for liberation.'

## Perturbed

It stated that the party was perturbed that the governments of the United States, Great Britain and West Germany were not applying pressure on the South African Government through economic sanctions.

'As investments in South Africa are investments in institutionalised violence, they merely perpetuate the hardships and discrimination suffered by the oppressed and the exploited rather than providing the claimed relief or change,' the resolution stated.

In another resolution the Labour Party condemned the continued

detention without trial of trade union leaders, students and churchmen under security legislation.

It said the conference considered detention without trial a gross violation of basic human rights and legal principles.

In a resolution on education the Labour Party said it identified fully with the sentiments of the minority group which served on the De Lange Commission on education that the 'heart has been cut out of the commission's report' when the Government rejected the recommendations that a single Ministry of Education should be established and that State schools be opened to all.

## Common aim

The party strongly recommends that the establishment of such schools become State policy and be given priority treatment.

'In this way the process of getting all groups to accept their common South African nationhood will be set in motion — starting with the young,' the resolution said.

A resolution on housing condemned the Government for its failure to meet the housing needs and aspirations of all South Africans, particularly the black community.

It said the housing crisis was directly linked to a housing policy based on National Party ideological considerations such as the Group Areas Act.

## Backlogs

It called on the Government to establish State housing commissions in every town and city especially where there were serious housing backlogs, to enlarge the membership of the National Housing Commission and include more members of the 'underprivileged group' and to prevent the 'frequent unjustifiable and exorbitant' rent increases.

11A Sowetan 30/12/81

ETAN Wednesday, December 30, 1981

Page 3

## 'He's an ANC man'

A DELEGATE to the Labour Party conference in Elsie's River was yesterday accused by the party's treasurer of being a member of the banned African National Congress (ANC) during a heated debate on industrial relations.

The allegation was made by Mr Arthur Stanley against a member who had earlier criticised his paper as being a "public relations document" for management.

A number of other delegates attacked the paper as not representing the views of the workers.

Mr Stanley said the delegate had his feet in two camps by being a member of both the Labour Party and the ANC.

Mr Stanley was later forced to withdraw his remark after protests by delegates.

In his paper Mr Stanley said rapid changes in industrial relations were intended to meet the demands of the year 2000 on the economic level and for South Africa to be able to compete in world markets.

He said the main objectives were to ensure the success of the Government's homeland policy and to make independent states and other African

countries dependent on South Africa.

A "burning issue" was the unregistered unions in which the General Workers Union featured prominently.

"Improvements in legislation governing the industrial sphere are there and will no doubt go a long way in stabilising industrial relations, but a situation in which the greater majority of the population have economic rights but no political say in their own future is no guarantee for peace and security," he said.

A delegate from Pretoria, Mr Hercules Munro, said the Government had taken portions of the Wiehahn and Riekert reports "to suit its own purposes".

He said it was mostly the Fosatu unions which were prepared to take industrial action when negotiations failed.

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# Labour Party lashes out at committees

11A  
30/12/81

THE Labour Party yesterday reaffirmed its opposition to management committees but found that "participation in these institutions need not be detrimental to the quest of full citizenship".

This was outlined in a report unanimously adopted at the party's 16th annual conference in the Elsie's River Civic Centre.

The report was drawn up by a committee which investigated a code of conduct for Labour Party members serving on management committees.

Mr Jac Rabie, an executive member, said management committees were different to the President Council's because they were "in touch with the daily lives of our people".

He said the main objectives were to ensure the success of the Government's homelands' policy

and to make independent states and other African countries dependant on South Africa.

A "burning issue", he said, was the unregistered unions in which the General Workers' Union featured prominently.

"Improvements in legislation governing the industrial sphere are there and will no doubt go a long way in stabilising industrial relations but a situation in which the greater majority of the population have economic rights but no political say in their own future is no guarantee for peace and security," he said.

Among the clauses of the code of conduct accepted by the conference was that party members would use management committee for the political benefit of the party and would not cooperate with local authori-

ties in a manner that serve to entrench the current system of local management.

The code of conduct further stipulates that members should be seen to reject the "oppressive form" of local government which had been imposed on black people.

It further stated that members of management committees should avoid attending civic receptions except when contact could be made and influence exerted upon foreign dignitaries and people who could further the interests and objectives of the party.

Party members would not be allowed to attend royal induction ceremonies or use ceremonial garb.

Any member who deliberately flouted the code of conduct would be subjected to disciplinary action. — Own Correspondent.

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11A  
20/12/81

# Labour Party calls for boycott of SA

CAPE TOWN — The Labour Party called yesterday for an economic boycott of South Africa and attacked the US, Great Britain and West Germany for not applying pressure against this country through economic sanctions.

In a strongly-worded resolution unanimously agreed to at the end of its 16th annual conference in Elsie's River, the party said the investments in South Africa were "investments in institutionalised violence."

The resolution added: "Overseas investments merely perpetuate the hardships and discrimination suffered by the oppressed and exploited rather than providing relief or change. The purported changes are merely cosmetic."

"The crux of the matter is that investments in South Africa provide the overseas capitalists with the highest return for their money in any part of the

world because it thrives on the exploitation of cheap unskilled labour."

However, against this background of apparent militancy, the Labour Party also decided to instruct its leaders to seek an urgent interview with the Prime Minister to initiate a process of negotiation with the government "to end the existing stalemate with regard to a new and acceptable constitution for South Africa."

It was also resolved that in spite of its opposition to the system of separate local authorities for different race groups, the party would retain a close grip on management committees to derive maximum "political benefit" from the system for the party.

The conference ordered all party members serving on management committees accountable to the party at all times.

In a code of conduct laid down, it was stressed that Party members serving on management committees

shall extract from their service every political benefit possible for the party and shall not co-operate with their respective local authorities in any manner that might serve to entrench the current system of local government."

In a further effort to bind party members the conference instructed members to obtain permission from the party before resigning from management committees to attend party caucus meeting before committee meetings and to accept decisions taken at such caucuses. — DDC.

Editorial opinion, page 6.

# Labour Party seeks talks with PW

THE LABOUR party is to seek an urgent meeting with Prime Minister P W Botha to open negotiations on the party's own constitutional proposals.

This was decided at the party's 16th annual conference near Cape Town this week.

The conference charged the leadership to open negotiations with the Government on the basis of the party's alternative constitutional proposals as contained in the Coloured Persons Representative Council report of 1978.

Another resolution affirmed the party's advocacy of an economic boycott of South Africa as a "strategy for liberation".

It stated that the party was perturbed that the governments of the United States, Great Britain and West Germany were not applying pressure on the South African Government through economic sanc-

tions.

The party also condemned the continued detention without trial of trade union leaders, students and churchmen under security legislation.

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31/12/81





# Coloured leader warns of growing militancy

Star  
12/91 (11A)  
311 By Hugh Robertson

CAPE TOWN — The overriding mood at the Labour Party's congress this week was one of impatience and growing militancy, the party leader the Rev Alan Hendrickse warned yesterday.

"People are losing faith in talking and negotiating. While we are still prepared to pursue peaceful change, a very clear time limit is beginning to emerge," he said in an interview after the congress.

"I would like the Government to take note of this. I cannot stress too strongly the mood of impatience, even cynicism, in the coloured community as a result of all the talking that has been done, all to little avail."

## BOYCOTTS

Mr Hendrickse, who was re-elected party leader unanimously and to a standing ovation, said the congress had approved a proposal that further talks be held with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, as a matter of urgency in spite of a widely held view that the exercise was pointless.

Mr Hendrickse said a resolution calling for foreign boycotts of South Africa and a stop to foreign investment was a reflection of the militant mood at the congress. So was the fact that two prominent student leaders who were detained during school disturbances last year — Ishmail Richards and Charles Redcliffe — were elected deputy leader and deputy national chairman respectively of the Labour Party.

Mr Hendrickse strongly denied the party was being inconsistent by calling for the abolition of the management committee system yet agreeing to continue to serve on these bodies. He said the Labour Party would use the committees to destroy the system.

# Time to destroy the 'dummy' LAC system, says Moolla

~~287~~  
11A

Mercury Reporter

Henry  
3/12/81

THE executive of the Natal Association of LACs yesterday decided to back a move to withdraw from the Government's proposed interim working committee.

It has also agreed to work towards the destruction of the LAC system, which it claims is serving no purpose.

Mr Yunus Moolla, the association's chairman, said it was time that 'dummy' advisory institutions like the LAC were destroyed.

'Not only is the community opposed to such systems, but members of the institutions have also rejected them,' said Mr Moolla, adding that if the Government failed to meet the demands for direct representation on all local authorities, it could 'kiss the LAC system goodbye'.

Mr A W Stowman, chairman of the coloured LAC, said that if the association of LACs aligned itself with the Government's proposed working committee, it would be entrenching the status quo.

'It is our aim to destroy the LAC system from within; therefore we have decided to back a move to withdraw from the proposed working committee.'

He said the association would be opposed to any other mechanism which would prolong the life of the 'unwanted LAC system'.

If it is accepted that access to health care is the right of all citizens, then as John Bryant stated in the opening quotation of this paper there are "profound social, political, ethical and educational implications". This paper has examined some of the educational aspects of the provision of future health workers in southern Africa. I have made no attempt to predict what types of health workers we will need, or to suggest where they should work or within what type of national health care delivery system they should work.

... I have indicated that education should be viewed as part of the system all the data is available for use described we will be able to predict  
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future health workers for southern Africa.

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Sunday Tribune 3/10/82 (11A)  
**Peace talkers are losing, Labour told**

THE leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, warned this week that the credibility of black leaders opting for peaceful change through negotiation was diminishing.

Young people particularly were becoming impatient, he told the party's annual congress in Cape Town.

The National Party could not be an instrument of change so long as Dr Andries

Tribune Reporter

Treurnicht prevailed. The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, did not take the results of the general election as a mandate for reform which could give hope to all moderates.

"Nothing but direct representation in Parliament for all South African would satisfy the majority of South Africans, and particularly the Labour

Party," Mr Hendrickse said.

The acceptance by the Prime Minister that white self-determination meant white domination had come as a shock.

"Domination by its very existence has in it all the seeds for violence and revolution. It certainly makes it difficult for us to continue to plead for negotiation."

The national chairman of the party, David Curry, said the party would have to play the role of negotiator if it believed in peaceful change.

"We must make it clear to the Government that we want to start serious negotiations and that we do not merely want to be used as post offices for Government decisions."

Sunday  
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# Coloured view not hopeful (11A)

By RIC WILSON

LABOUR Party leader the Rev Alan Hendrickse warned yesterday that another year without signs of political change would force the coloured people to "review" their policy of negotiation. Mr Hendrickse, speaking after the party's annual congress in Cape Town, said the coming parliamentary session would be crucial for the future of the coloured people. Despite growing militancy among delegates at the congress, party leaders pushed through reaffirmation of their policy of non-violence and negotiation.

## Further talks

The congress approved a plan to hold further talks with the Prime Minister, although it was generally felt that the move was pointless.

In an interview, Mr Hendrickse said: "I think by the next congress we definitely will have to review our position."

"I wouldn't like to anticipate our congress in a year's time, but if there is no change by then we will have to decide whether it's worthwhile continuing with a policy of negotiation."

In his opening address of the congress, Mr Hendrickse said the last session of parliament had shown that "baasskap is still the order of the day".

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# Reds attract young black exiles

## ANC fighters step up their violence campaign

In the nine months to December, the guerilla army, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) was responsible for the vast majority of more than 50 attacks and sabotage actions — a marked escalation on previous levels.

And the year saw a remarkably open mobilisation around the freedom charter, the ANC's "minimum programme," in protest to the 20th anniversary of the Republic and the ethnic South African Indian Council elections.

There has also been continuous change in the ANC.

Since it laid down its roots in 1912 as a rather conservative, reformist coalition dominated by intellectuals and traditional chiefs, it has undergone several changes. Now it has emerged as an internationally respected revolutionary black nationalist organisation drawing deeply on the Marxist doctrine so many Third World liberation movements have traditionally found useful.

It heads an alliance with the South African Communist Party (SACP) and the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), through which it is developing a significant guerilla capability.

Both before and since its banning and near decimation in the Sixties, the ANC has tried to bring together different race and class groups in a common alliance for the overthrow of the existing order. It appears to be

For the past year black revolutionaries have escalated their campaign of attacks and sabotage against the existing order in South Africa. Howard Barrell of The Star's Africa News Service outlines how effective their mobilisation has been.

a matter of policy that potential allies in this quest should not be alienated, and the result is the development of a strategy interlocking mass action, worker action and armed struggle.

This strategy, and the alliance behind it, has given rise to two kinds of charges: that the ANC is communist dominated and that it has diluted the necessary black nationalist content of the struggle in South Africa through working together with liberal or left-wing whites.

Portraying the ANC as a communist front must be a propaganda point for any government support. While there is merit seeking Western substantial support for the SACP among exiled elements of the ANC, and some dual membership, the allegation that the ANC is a communist front does not provide any useful insight into the nature of this alliance.

Each organisation has had a profound effect on the others' thinking. Through SACP has moved from a purely class analysis, for example, the of South African society to one linking both racial and economic factors. On the other hand, the ANC has undergone a similar change in thinking from a purely nationalist perspective

A major factor in this intellectual convergence has been the close co-operation between the ANC, communist and trade unionists going back beyond the formation of the Congress Alliance in the Fifties.

That alliance headed by the ANC and comprising the South African Indian Congress, the Coloured People's Congress and the (white) Congress of Democrats, was, with the Freedom Charter, a major factor in the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) breakaway in 1958.

The PAC's charge was that the ANC was diluting African nationalism, and coming under the control of white communists.

This allegation, though still strident from some black consciousness elements and the PAC, appears to be decreasing.

Membership of the ANC, like that of the SACP, is overwhelmingly African. The entire national executive committee of the ANC is composed of Africans. And, according to sources, some whites and members of other racial groups have become members of the ANC.

In as much as it is possible to gauge its intentions, they too are overwhelmingly nationalist: that is, directed towards the mobilisa-

tion of the African majority to achieve majority rule.

The role of the SACP has been most marked in two areas: the formation of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe; and in worker organisations.

A number of leading communist sit on the revolutionary council which oversees Umkhonto we Sizwe on behalf of the National Executive of the ANC. And it is clear that South African communist have been helpful in ensuring the ANC's access to Eastern-bloc arms.

The mood among the black working class in recent years has created a fertile ground for the development of a communist allegiance.

But, in the nature of things, the extent to which the SACP and SACTU have succeeded in taking their chances is unclear.

Many young blacks leaving the country are now said to be asking first and foremost to be taken into the Communist Party, according to sources. And this appears to be the exile version of an apparent trend within the country, where a generation educated through the liberal nationalism of black consciousness

are now increasingly finding their answers in Marxist-Leninist texts.

According to exile sources, this development will not alter the basic nature of the alliance. The ANC will remain the mass movement, embracing all classes and groups, while the SACP and SACTU will continue to further their own causes.

What tensions may exist in this alliance have not revealed themselves since the mid-seventies when a group of eight ANC members broke away.

Sources explain this absence of disruption by pointing to the development of a strongly collectivist leadership tradition in which personalities are not emphasised.

With the PAC and the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCM), still trying to get going to any meaningful extent, the ANC's alliance has succeeded in gaining international support where it counts — in the socialist countries and the frontline states.

But where support will count most is on the home front. As the recent clampdown on the ANC in Swaziland has demonstrated, to succeed the ANC will have to give more meaning to its assertion that it will not rely on external bases for its operations to the extent other revolutionary movements have.

"We fully expect to take many hidings doing that," said one source recently.

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*Sowetan*  
**Azapo warns the bosses: Be fair!** (11A)

By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE

THE Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) yesterday warned all managements in South Africa that no further exploitative and unfair practices would be tolerated by blacks.

Mr Jefferson Lengane, Azapo secretary for Labour said in a statement Azapo pledged solidarity with 11 employees of Metro Managing Services in Booyens who were fired this week for allegedly staying away from work and with their colleagues who went on strike. Azapo demanded their reinstatement.

"We warn Metro and her allies that they should not forget we can use our economic power to bring them down. They should scratch their heads a few years back and remember the Fatties and Alomes and the ongoing Wilson and Rowntree boycotts," he said.

He added that labour strife and unfair practices were common for black workers in the preceding year and it appears Metro is geared to repeating the unfortunate and aberrant practice by being the first company to take action against employees.

Secret

witnesses

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by ANC

The Star Burqda 4/1/82

LONDON — The African National Congress has published the names of informants in recent terror trials involving its members.

They were named in a broadcast last week by the ANC Radio Freedom in Dar es Salaam.

Sources close to the ANC said the movement had named people who had infiltrated the ANC on instructions from the South African Special Branch.

None of those named were people who had turned State's evidence as a result of threats or torture.

The ANC, according to these sources, had not specifically called for the killing of the informants.

But they accepted that some of the people named could be killed as a result of the broadcast.

Howard Barrell of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Salisbury that according to reliable sources in the Frontline states a pamphlet entitled "Death to the Impipis (Sellouts)" has been distributed in South Africa, purportedly in the ANC's name.

The pamphlet contains photographs and details of about six regular security law trial State witnesses and others the ANC regards as "traitors."

The pamphlet does not say the ANC itself will kill those listed but calls on the black community to take "appropriate action" against them.

Report restricted

This report has been restricted in terms of the Internal Security Act.

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## Inkatha member's funeral

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Thousands of people attended the funeral yesterday of Kwa-Mashu councillor and leading Inkatha member Dr Crifford Mngadi, who allegedly died in mysterious circumstances in Gazankulu last month.

The funeral was conducted by the Rev A Khumalo.

Meanwhile the Inkatha organization and Dr Mngadi's relatives are anxiously awaiting the results of a post-mortem examination conducted in Durban.

Dr Mngadi was arrested at a road block in Gazankulu on December 18 for not having his firearm licence with him and was held in a Venda jail for three nights.

When he appeared in court on December 21 he appeared to be having difficulty in breathing and his death the following day was ascribed to asthma.

However, friends of Dr Mngadi have said he had never suffered from asthma before.

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# Row over priests before council?

11A

Sowetan  
5/1/82

By MONK NKOMO

**THE ROW** between the Mamelodi Community Council chairman and local priests may be tabled at the council's executive meeting today.

Mr W M Aphane, council chairman, said that yesterday although the issue was not on the agenda, the matter would be brought to the attention of the councillors in an effort to find an amicable solution.

The local branch of Idamasa (Interdenominational African Ministers Association of South Africa), reacted strongly following accusations by Mr Aphane that there were "some local priests who used their platforms on Sundays for propaganda purposes against the Community Council."

Mr Aphane said that it was

necessary to have a meeting with the priests "for the sake of the community," but declined to give a date for the proposed meeting.

"I never intended injuring anybody's feelings. I only reacted after I had received information from a reliable source that there were priests whose aims were to denigrate the local community council. Even if we do meet with the local priests to discuss the issue, I won't disclose the identity of my source. And as far as I am concerned, the controversy is over," Mr Aphane said.

In a statement issued by the ministers after their meeting with the councillors was abandoned last month, Idamasa said the threat made by the council chairman was an insult to all ministers of religion in the world and to God, whom they serve and obey.

67

# Brown slams people's apathy

THE ending year saw the Soweto community take strain and hardships that plunged them into misery with calm and courage but one most glaring inexcusable failure on their part was the lack of support for their leaders.

*Sowetan 5/11/82*  
This feeling was echoed by Mr Ambition Brown, general secretary of Inkatha's Orlando East branch, in an interview with The SOWETAN. 11A

Mr Brown also expressed concern that the majority of residents were not taking part and contributing to local matters affecting them by their noticeable non-attendance at meetings called by several organisations.

He said he was however impressed by the manner in which different organisations worked in championing the course of fighting for residents in civic problems that confronted them.

Mr Brown further said he was still unhappy by the manner in which the rent and service charge increases were handled. He said his organisation was still awaiting a reply from the Ministry of Co-operation and Development on the matter.

"We wrote to Dr Piet Koornhof, head of the department; to register our objection to the matter and we received a promise that the matter was receiving attention. We are hopeful that the promise will be fulfilled despite

tal would early in the new year reach an amicable settlement on the radiographic situation in order to repair the damaged image of the hospital.

He also said he was pleased with the manner in which the public were responding to the petition to object to Putco's proposal of 35 percent further bus increase.

He said the most important event for Orlando East residents was a mutual agreement they reached with the Soweto Council on the shacks problem.

## By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

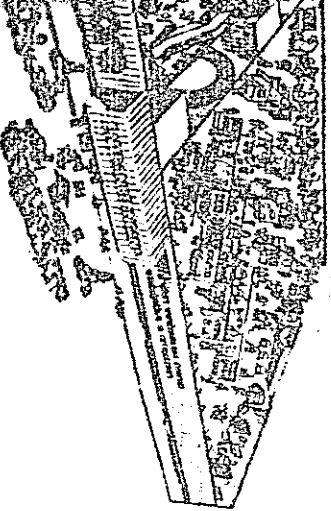
the fact that this is the third month."

He added that he hoped the authorities at Baragwanath Hospi-

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## GENERAL NEWS

# Homelands destroying Black unity — Phaludi

By Dan Janza

Opting for independence in South Africa is one way of weakening the struggle for the liberation of the black man, the Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phaludi, said.

In an interview at Seshogo near Pretoria, he said that some homelands leaders were using the cloak of independence to run from their fellow blacks and into the world of apartheid.

"They divide blacks further to cause mis-

understanding among those who are united and make them call each other self-hats and terrorists."

Dr Phaludi said he was optimistic that the black man in this country would finally be free and that many blacks were aware that whites used tactics to prevent them from uniting.

"The black youth of today is united more than ever and with this unity it will liberate itself from oppression."

"The government will not get away with de-

ceptions without trial and harsh sentences imposed on those who oppose the system."

"Such actions will not bring about the security of the country."

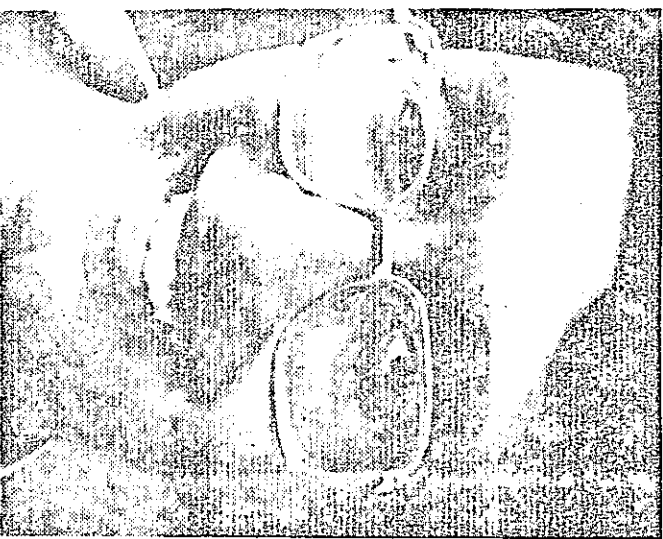
Dr Phaludi said evolutionary methods were preferable, but there was not much time, "if those we realise this quickly, we will find ourselves sitting on the top of a volcano."

"What should be done is to initiate change at a rapid pace. The white minority government

should take the lead while there is still good will among the majority of the blacks in the country."

He said the "so-called independence" was not normal because it was in fact apartheid in action.

"The government and some of its black satellites were asking blacks the wrong question: whether the blacks wanted independence or whether they wanted to get out of South Africa? And this getting out, no black man wants it," Dr Phaludi said.



Anver Mahomed (18) . . . country's top Indian matriculant.

## Top in matric — he turned down car gift

By Yusuf Nazeer

Anver Mahomed (18) of Nyala Avenue, In-nasta, yesterday turned down the R19,000 Mercedes Benz which his family offered him for passing matric with five A's. The achievement made him South Africa's top Indian pupil for 1981.

Anver intends to study medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand in the steps of his three brothers.

Anver is the son of Dr Abdul Kader Mahomed (48), who was formerly an obstetrics and gynaecology consultant at Coronation Hospital and part-time lecturer at Wits.

He notched distinctions in mathematics, science, biology, Afrikaans and accountability. He got a second for English.

Anver is an excellent cricketer, athlete and swimmer. He also plays a good game of tennis and table tennis.

So pleased were his father and mother with his matric results that they offered him any car he wanted, including a Mercedes. The

"Thanks," Anver told his parents and uncle, "I really don't feel I need a car at the moment — or any other present."

He told The Star: "Don't think I'm crazy, but I'm going to thumb my way to varsity with my pals who don't have wheels, or maybe take a bus."

"My dad is my friend. He's been paying for my education, feeding and clothing me and I have a wonderful home. So my parents have already given me enough."

Anver's brother Ish-tak (19) came tops in matric last year. He is at the Wits medical school, and last week received his results — over 70 percent passes in biology, chemistry, physics, and over 60 percent in sociology and biomedicine.

Brother Amos (21) is to complete his fifth year in medicine.

Another brother, Riaz (20), died two years ago after falling from a building at Wits. The brothers attribute their success to

# TO THE RESCUE

Are you being swamped by wave after wave of price increases? Don't lose heart. Your uncle in the furniture business is swimming herd against the current of inflation to your rescue.

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# Black uplift the aim, says Azapo

By Themba Maseko

The president of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation, Mr Khehla Mthembu, yesterday launched a scathing attack on the Government's policies and urged blacks to support "self-help and self-reliance projects and programmes."

In a New Year's statement, he said 1981 had ended in gloom for the masses while whites still held on to exclusive political, social and economic privileges.

He also criticised the detentions of black leaders such as Zwelakhe Sisulu, Thami Mazwai, Thabo Ndabeni and Thozamile Qweta,

saying black people saw no relief when their leaders "were incarcerated for long terms in police custody for some obscure and doubtful crimes"

## FREE SOCIETY

Commissions of inquiry had contributed little in bringing about "meaningful and fundamental" change. These commissions were money-wasting institutions, Mr Mthembu's statement said.

He urged blacks to fight for a free and democratic society. "Black people must start the year 1982 with a resolve to work fearlessly towards a new dispensation of freedom, peace and prosperity"



# Details of ANC execution revealed

PRETORIA — The execution of an ANC terrorist in the bush about 30 km north of the Zambian capital Lusaka was revealed yesterday by a terrorist leader who was in charge of the ANC death squad.

“Kenneth Peaceman Siguqu, a young ANC volunteer from Port Elizabeth, was buried in a shallow roadside grave in January, 1978,” he said.

His crime? He killed a Zipra terrorist during a fight over a woman while they were on operational duty in the former Rhodesia shortly before the ceasefire.

His execution? The blade of a knife plunged into the small of his back to pierce a kidney — an agonising way to die.

Details of the execution, which took place four years ago, were revealed for the first time this week by a former ANC commander who uses the cover name of Godfrey, who was picked up by members of the South African Security Forces last September while crossing from Botswana on a special mission.

Godfrey yesterday recounted his part in the ANC execution. He was detailed to drive Peaceman and the four-man execution squad to a spot about 30 km north of Lusaka under cover of darkness.

“Peaceman had no idea that we had been instructed to kill him. Until he saw the hole in the ground among the bushes, he was under the impression that we were all going on some kind of mission.

“Peaceman casually asked me for a cigarette, but I was under orders to

give him nothing. He then wished his comrades well with the revolution and waited for the sentence to be carried out.

“I did not wait to witness the execution. I wanted to get away from that place as quickly as I could,” Godfrey said.

After killing the Zipra fighter in the Rhodesian bush, Peaceman dropped his weapons and fled to Botswana, where he was picked up by the local police and handed to the ANC representative in Gaborone.

They put him on a plane headed for Lusaka, where he was confined to one of the 30 or so ANC houses in the city. At this stage, ANC headquarters staff were not aware that Peaceman had killed a Zipra fighter, but the story emerged when remnants of his fighting group pulled out from Rhodesia when the ceasefire was declared.

Godfrey said about 100 ANC fighters supported Zipra in the war in Rhodesia.

Peaceman was interrogated by his comrades before Joe Modise, a senior ANC official, issued the execution order.

“Simon Daniel Newen-yama, the leader of the group, was detailed to con-

duct the execution. The others — Uncle Simelane and Mokoposi — held Peaceman,” Godfrey said.

At that time Godfrey was assigned to the Lusaka headquarters staff, on the operations side. Joe Stova, South Africa's arch enemy in the ANC, visited Lusaka once while he was there, but the commander-in-chief of operations in Lusaka was Modise.

Godfrey said he stayed in Lusaka for a further 16 months after the execution of Peaceman, when he was given a special assignment to establish underground bases along the South Africa-Botswana border.

“I was instructed to build seven of these bases. They had to be well camouflaged and large enough to accommodate up to three ANC fighters for periods of up to one month.

“I was also instructed to site them just far enough from the border so that our fighters would not be vulnerable to hot pursuit was snatched by South African security forces.

Godfrey's life as a terrorist ended after five years when, while reconnoitering for suitable sites for the underground bases, he was snatched by South African security forces.



# Politics gave her strength

IT IS NOT every woman who has been banned for 17 years, whose two children are in exile, whose other son is banned and detained, whose husband has been in jail for 18 years, and who can still claim to be leading a normal life, unless she is Mrs Albertina Sisulu.

"You would also feel the way I do if you had led this type of life for as long as I have. For me, this is the life I have grown used to and which I know and understand.

"That is how I come to accept it as normal," says Mrs Sisulu with a somewhat sneering grin.

Born at Cofimvaba in the Transkei 63 years ago, Mrs Sisulu was orphaned at an early age and had an interrupted schooling career because she had to look after her younger brother and sister.

When she completed her nursing training at the Johannesburg Non-European Hospital in 1944, she married Mr Walter Sisulu.

"But for the newly married couple, a normal married life was only experienced for about four to five months. Thereafter, Mr Sisulu's political career kept them apart most of the time.

He was always away from home attending meetings and congresses all over the country. Or, he was in detention.

The final blow to their marriage came after 20 years when she was turned into a grass widow by a life imprisonment sentence passed on her husband in 1964.



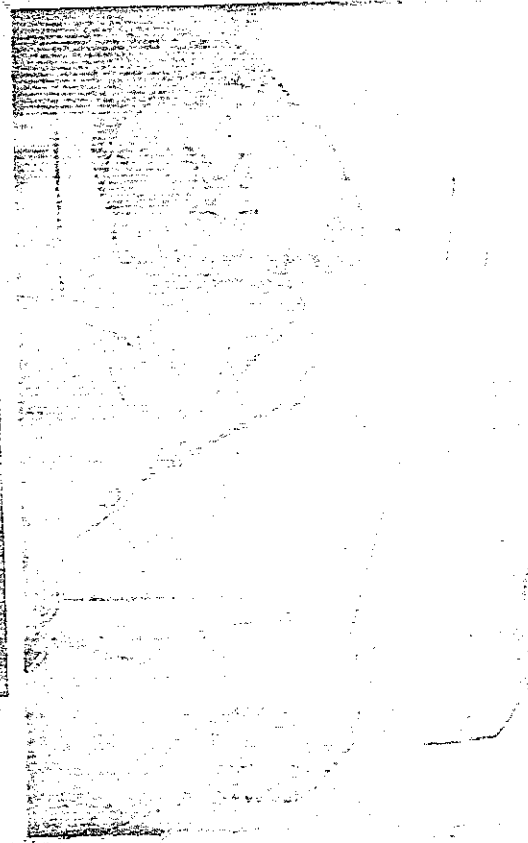
MRS SISULU: Only five months of normal married life.

Walter (husband) —  
life imprisonment  
(1964)

Vuyisile (son) —  
detained (1963) leaves  
SA

Lindwe (daughter)  
— detained  
(1976, 77) leaves SA

Zwelakhe (son) —  
banned (1980), de-  
tained (1981)



SOUTH AFRICA: Liberated in five years.

## A WOMAN WITH THE BREATH OF LIFE AND HOPE

Mr Sisulu, who was then secretary-general of the African National Congress, was convicted with among others, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada and the ANC's leader, Nelson Mandela. All are held on Robben Island.

Albertina's involvement in politics started in the 50s when after joining the ANC, she also joined the Women's League, whose president was the late Mrs

Lilian Ngoyi, who died while she was under a banning order.

Mrs Sisulu also belonged to the Federation of South African Women, whose membership comprised of women of all races from the ANC, Women's League, SA Indian Congress, Congress of Democrats and the Coloured People's Organisation.

"I joined politics because of the inspiration I got from my husband, and although politics has given me a rough life, there is absolutely nothing I regret about what I have done and what has happened to me and my family throughout all these years.

"Instead, I have been strengthened and feel more of a woman than I would otherwise have felt if my

life was different," she says.

When the pass laws were extended to women in the late 50s, Mrs Sisulu led one of the three groups of about 2 000 women who demonstrated outside the old pass office in Market Street where some women were queuing for passes.

Those who had already obtained the passes had

them taken away from them and torn to pieces.

As a result, Mrs Sisulu and her group were arrested and after spending three weeks in jail while awaiting trial, they were acquitted. Their defence was handled by Mr Nelson Mandela.

When she went to jail, she had left behind her youngest daughter, Nonkululeko (liberation) who

was only 10 months old at the time.

In 1963 after her husband's arrest, she was detained together with the eldest of her five children, Vuyisile, who was then 17 years old, under the 90-day detention-without-trial regulation.

After their release, Vuyisile continued being harassed by the SAs and as a result, during the course of the movement, he is partly responsible for a letter bomb which occurred while he was in an office in London.

Mrs Sisulu was tormented with a five-year banning order on her release. When the order expired in 1969, it was renewed with two successive five-year house arrest orders, which were relaxed with a two-year order in 1979. It expired in July last year.

Her third child, Lindwe, who was a second-year BA student in Lesotho, had the misfortune of being on holiday at her Orlando West home during the June 16 unrest.

She was detained for 11 months and on her release, she also left the country. Her third child, Zwelakhe Sisulu, former President of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, was banned for three years a year ago and he has been in detention since June last year.

But Mrs Sisulu has the optimism and patience of a bird. She is sure that in the next five years, she will be with her husband, because by then, South Africa will be liberated, she firmly believes.

# Nothing to lose but our chains

**THE PRESIDENT** of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) Mr Kehla Mthembu, gives his party message for the new year.

**THE** year 1981 ended in gloom for the oppressed and exploited masses of our country. The white minority settler group still tenaciously holds to its exclusive political, social and economic privileges and advantages at the expense of the black people.

The black people are finding it very difficult to subsist on their meagre income which is continuously eroded by the arbitrary increases in rents, bus hikes, taxi hikes and the ever increasing costs in basic necessities like bread, milk and mealie meal. The year ended with many still in detention and under house arrest, banning orders and banishments.

The black people saw no relief when their leaders like Thabo Ndabeni, Zwelakhe Sisulu, Thami Mazwai, Thozamile Gqweta and others were still incarcerated for long periods in police custody for some obscure and doubtful crimes.

This police activity affected almost all popular black groups and organisations which include trade unions such as Saawu, Gawu CCAWUSA, GWV, student organisations and community workers. The ruthlessness and insensitivity of the present system of justice was further manifested in the imposition of the banishment order on Ms Winnie Mandela, one of the long suffering victims of such action.

The political climate is in the doldrums. The country is caught in ever escalating conflict. Even the collaborationists and stooges of the regime are losing faith in its ability to resolve the present political mess. This has been reflected by the disillusionment of the Labour Party and

its fellow travellers in the South African Indian Council.

The pseudo-independent bantustans will soon awaken from their euphoria and illusion commissions of inquiry have contributed absolutely very little in bringing about meaningful and fundamental change in our country. The sad story of such commissions is typified by such time and money wasting institutions as the President's Council.

The black people must start the year 1982 with a new resolve to relentlessly and fearlessly work towards a fundamental new dispensation of peace, freedom and prosperity. As an initial step towards that goal we call and appeal upon the black masses to identify themselves with all efforts and programmes to that end. The black masses support self-help and self reliance community projects and programmes. Coupled with this the black people must enhance black solidarity and a united effort to a democratic and free society.

Gains made in the labour field should not be lost on the black masses. Workers should be vigilant to defend and bargain for their rights without sacrificing their militancy. Hence, we call on all black workers to take up membership with trade unions which have their interests at heart. The spirit first expressed at Mwsa conference and endorsed at the Azapo congress that unions should forge closer links in their common struggle should be nurtured and strengthened. The links should extend also to the black community.

In line with the United Nations' efforts to end racist rule and practice in our country we

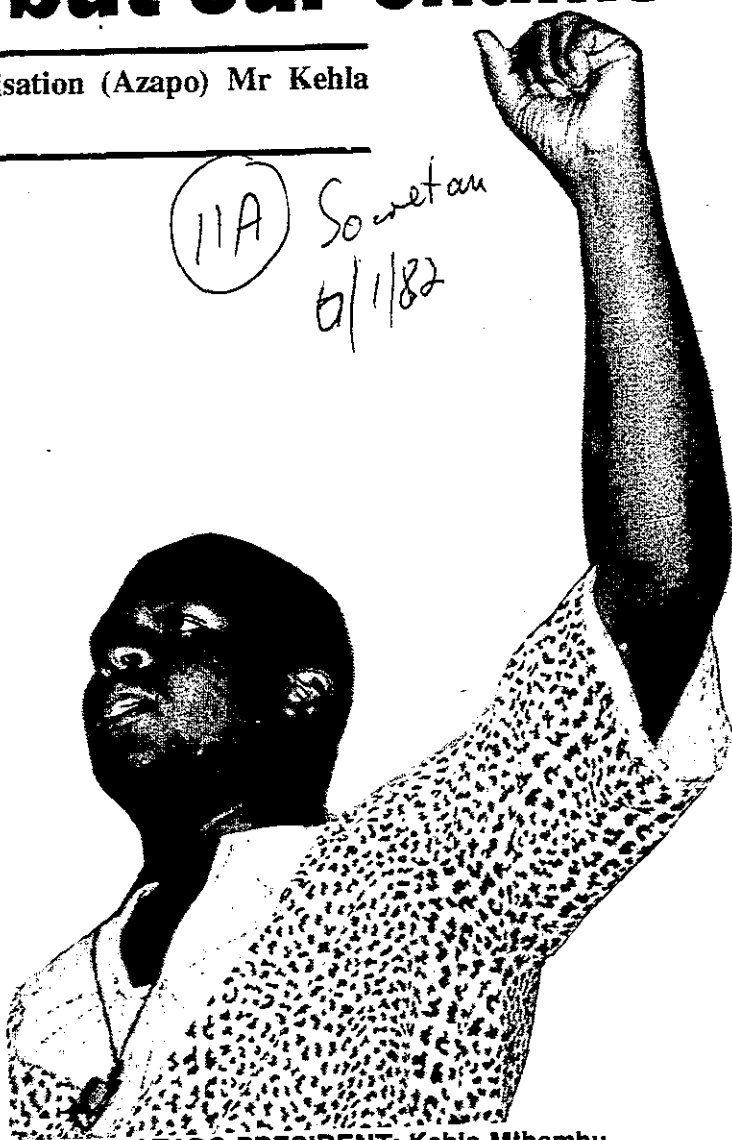
pledge our support to its mobilisation programmes against apartheid and white rule in South Africa. A review and concerted effort to isolate South Africa in the sporting and cultural events should be embarked upon. This should also cover other fields which are seen to support the present regime.

We also call upon all community and national organisations to mobilise and make meaningful the United Nations Year of the Aged. Foe's should be placed on all facets that affect the lives of the aged, especially in the black community. Efforts and resources should not be spared in this

pursuit.

Once again we re-emphasise our belief and conviction that black people have nothing to lose but their chains in the economic, political and social sphere.

People should not be intimidated by the amount of challenges facing them. Police harassment and brutality should be turned to a stepping stone to more commitment and resolve by the oppressed and exploited people. There is no price which is too high for a dominated and oppressed people in the struggle for an eventual, just and equal distribution of wealth and power to all the people of Azania.



**AZAPO PRESIDENT: Kehla Mthembu**

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# Who are the experts leading the struggle?

Leading the "total onslaught" against the present order in South Africa are a group of people who have gained reputations among some of the world's leading practitioners of revolution today.

This is the opinion of a variety of sources in left-wing and revolutionary circles in other countries.

These leaders are members of the African National Congress (ANC), South African Communist Party (SACP) and the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SAC-TU) and are seen as having taken over this revolutionary mantle from the North Vietnamese.

Backing them up is a highly-trained group of technical experts whose fields of expertise include communications and demolitions, according to sources.

The Matola raid by South African Security Forces in January last year is believed to have been aimed at this back-up group, though without success.

The organisational chain of command, as far as can be ascertained, is:

- At the head, the National Executive Committee of the ANC, all of whose members are African at present:

- Subject to its decisions and overseeing both day-to-day matters inside South Africa and the affairs of the military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), is the revolutionary council.

This Council contains members of all South Africa's race groups and members of the AANC, SACP and SAC-

TU.

- The high command of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Leading figures in this hierarchy include:

- Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC and also chairman of the revolutionary council. Once in legal practice with jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, Mr Tambo was vice-president of the ANC when he went into exile in the early sixties to start the external mission.

After the death of ANC president, Chief Albert Luthuli, this soft-spoken, hardworking man has led the reconstruction of the ANC.

- Mr Alfred Nzo, the ANC's secretary general, and Mr Thomas Nkobi, organisation's treasurer general, both former leaders of the Alexandra Bus boycott sit on the ANC's National Executive Committee. Mr Josiah Jele, the head of the ANC's international department and a member of the National Executive Committee, is another former Alexandra activist, who went into exile in 1964.

- Mr Joe Modise, a member of both the National Executive Committee and the revolutionary council, was a leader of the campaign against the Sophiatown removals in western Johannesburg. Numerous trials have shown him to have been actively involved in Umkhonto we Sizwe from its inception.

- Mr Thabo Mbeki, political secretary to ANC president Mr Tambo and a member of the National Execu-

tive is son of imprisoned ANC and SACP leader, Govan Mbeki. Before going into exile, Mr Mbeki was a leading member of the African students association, a precursor of Saso.

- Mr Johnny Makhatini, the ANC's United Nations representative and a member of the National Executive Committee. He led the first group from Natal that went for military training in Umkhonto we Sizwe in 1962.

- Mr Moses Mabhida, a member of the National Executive Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the new general secretary of the SACP, he was until recently the ANC's representative in Swaziland.

- Dr Yusuf Dadoo, chairman of the SACP and vice-chairman under Mr Tambo of the Revolutionary Council. He is regarded as an "elder statesman" of the alliance having played a prominent role in its formation.

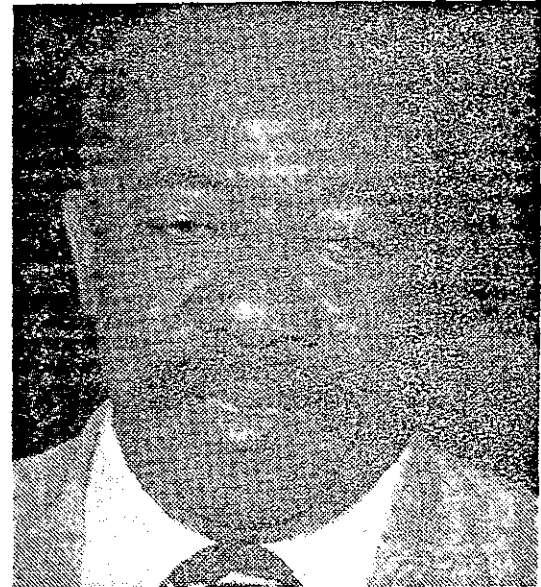
- Mr Joe Slovo, former Johannesburg advocate and prominent member of the SACP, is a member of the revolutionary council.

- Mr Reg September, former leader of the Coloured Peoples Congress, and one-time West European representative of the ANC based in London is credited among others with building up the anti-apartheid movement. He is now a member of the Revolutionary Council.

- and Mr Mzwali Pili- so, one time Cairo representative of the ANC, and Mr John Motshabi, are both members of the National Executive Committee.



OLIVER TAMBO



ALFRED NGO



JOHNNY MAKHATINI



# Tutu: Newsmaker or noisemaker . . .

BISHOP DESMOND MPIOLO TUTU: Spirit of strength and courage.

SOME people call him a news-maker, while others may prefer to call him a noisemaker. Those are but two of his numerous attributes which have elevated him head and shoulders above many of his counterparts.

In the pulpit, he gives powerful sermons and on the public platform, he delivers dynamic speeches. And whenever he opens his mouth, he keeps it open and in the process, he makes himself a number of friends — and enemies too.

The most distinguished of his attributes are his forthrightness, his courage, strength of spirit and daring stances he has taken in defending Christian principles and condemning what he calls the inhumanity of man to man.

His name is Bishop Desmond Mpilo Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches — and husband to Mrs Leah Tutu.

Whatever he says and does, stimulates praise and criticism from his admirers and his critics. And he has many of them. Everywhere in this country.

When he spoke to Prime Minister P W Botha, he was seen as compromising himself. This affected his image to some extent, especially among the youth.

When he shook the hand of the world's highest-ranking church leader, Pope John Paul II, his cri-

BY SAM MABE

tics argued that anybody who got close enough to the Pope could shake his hand, irrespective of their status. Which could also be quite true.

But they overlooked the fact that it is not necessarily anybody, who can get the opportunity, or who can be allowed to get close to the Pope. And few in this country have seen the Pope, let alone got close to him.

## Accusation

For after having met and spoken to various leaders abroad, he was accused by the Minister of Police, of supporting subversive elements and encouraging a climate of revolution in South Africa.

This accusation provoked the wrath of many blacks who snarled at Mr Louis le Grange and immediately pledged their support for the Bishop.

Many observers feared that Mr Le Grange's scathing attack on Bishop Tutu was one way in which the Government could try to prepare the public for any action intended against him.

The Bishop himself was quick to point out — and firmly too — that if the Government intended banning him, that would be a waste of time because he would defy the

banning order.

The Anti-Republic Ad-hoc Committee, comprising of various women, students and labour organisations said: "An injury to Tutu is an injury to all."

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, who also spoke for the Soweto Civic Association said: "We want to say to Mr Le Grange and other racists in his party — keep your stinking fingers off our Bishop."

The Azanian People's Organisation said: "We strongly warn the Government not to touch the Bishop, because it may be biting off more than it can chew."

And while there is evidence of bad blood between Bishop Tutu and both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Police — perhaps the whole Cabinet and a sizeable number of whites — there are blacks who are not sure whether to love or to hate the Bishop.

While impressed by his outspokenness and fearlessness in saying things which many black politicians would be afraid of saying about the Government, he is sometimes criticised for his advocacy of reconciliation.

He infuriated the Prime Minister when he advocated for the application of economic pressure against South Africa while he was

abroad early last year. As a result, his passport was withdrawn.

This trip seems to have done a lot in enhancing his credibility, but at the same time, it drew sharp criticisms from some politicians who may have become worried that he was stealing the limelight away from them.

At one stage, Bishop Tutu was told by the ultra-right wing organisation, the Wit Kommando, to make a choice between leaving SA or getting killed. He chose the latter, because he is still in SA.

## Campaign

A pamphleteering campaign that was launched against him last year accused him of instigating students to boycott schools, of supporting violence and of preaching disinvestments while leading an affluent life.

His battle with Mr P W Botha, who once accused the SACC of having spent R2-million to promote unrest, culminated in the Government setting up a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the SACC's receipt and use of its funds.

But so far, nothing seems good enough to force the Bishop to change his stance in his commitment to fight for justice and an end to apartheid in this country.

By DON MARSHALL

THE execution of an African National Congress insurgent in the bush about 30km north of the Zambian capital of Lusaka was revealed yesterday by a leader who was in charge of the ANC death squad.

Kenneth Peaceman Siguqu, a young ANC volunteer from Port Elizabeth, was buried in a shallow roadside grave in January, 1978.

His crime?: He killed a Zipra insurgent during a fight over a woman while they were on operational duty in the former Rhodesia shortly before the ceasefire.

His execution?: The blade of a knife plunged into the small of his back to pierce a kidney — an agonising way to die.

## Details

Details of the execution two years ago were revealed for the first time this week by a former ANC commander who uses the cover name of Godfrey, who was picked up by members of the South African Security Forces last September while crossing from Botswana on a special mission.

Special permission was given by the SAP for Godfrey to be interviewed in Pretoria by the Rand Daily Mail this week.

Godfrey yesterday recounted his part in the ANC execution. He was detailed to drive Peaceman and the four-man execution squad to a spot about 30km north of

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# Death squad leader tells of bush killing



**DEATH SQUAD VICTIM ... Kenneth Peaceman Siguqu, executed by the ANC.**

the Zambian capital under cover of darkness.

"Peaceman had no idea that we had been instructed to kill him. Until he saw the hole in the ground among the bushes he was under the impression that we were all go-

ing on some kind of a mission.

"Peaceman casually asked me for a cigarette, but I was under orders to give him nothing. He then wished his comrades well with the revolution and waited for the sentence to be carried out.

"I did not wait to witness the execution. I wanted to get away from that place as quickly as I could," Godfrey said.

After killing the Zipra fighter in the Rhodesian bush, Peaceman dropped his weapons and fled to Botswana, where he was picked up by the local police and handed to the ANC representative in Gaborone.

They put him on a plane headed for Lusaka, where he was confined to one of the 30 or so ANC houses in the city. At this stage, ANC headquarters staff were unaware that Peaceman had killed a Zipra fighter, but the story emerged when remnants of his fighting group pulled out from Rhodesia when the ceasefire was declared.

Godfrey said about 100 ANC fighters supported Zipra in the war in Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe.

Peaceman was interrogated by his comrades before Joe Modise, a senior ANC official, issued the execution order.

"Simon Daniel Newen-yama, the leader of the group, was detailed to carry out the execution. The others

## Heartbroken mum is told the news

Mail Correspondent

THE mother of a former Port Elizabeth man, Mr Kenneth Siguqu, was overcome with grief when she learnt that her son had been allegedly "executed" by the African National Congress.

When the Herald approached Mrs Maggie Siguqu, a New Brighton widow, 63, on Tuesday, she said it was the first she had heard of her son's reported death.

She had not heard from him since he left home in 1977.

Mr Siguqu, whose ANC codename was "Peaceman", left the country in July 1977 and was recruited by the ANC in Swaziland.

— Uncle, Simelane, and Mokoposi — held Peaceman," Godfrey said.

Godfrey was at that time assigned to the Lusaka headquarters staff, on the operations side. Joe Slovo, South Africa's arch-enemy in the ANC, visited Lusaka once while he was there, but the Commander-in-Chief of Operations in Lusaka was Joe Modise.

Godfrey said he stayed in Lusaka for a further 18 months after the execution of Peaceman, when he was given a special assignment to

establish underground bases along the South Africa-Botswana border.

"I was instructed to build seven of these bases. They had to be well camouflaged and large enough to accommodate up to three ANC fighters for periods of up to one month.

Godfrey's life as an insurgent ended after five years when, while searching for suitable sites for the underground bases, he was snatched by South African security forces.

By his own admission, his

sent him on a third mission — to recruit members in the Mafikeng area. They returned to Gaborone with only one convert, a schoolteacher.

Godfrey said he was one of hundreds of disillusioned blacks who left South Africa in the wake of the 1976 riots, but he said that he did not know at the time that he would become an ANC fighter.

All he wanted to do in 1976 was get out of the country. The person who recruited him said he could go overseas to study or be trained to fight, saying that South Africa "will be free in three years".

### Training

He crossed the border on foot in August, 1976, and headed for Lobatsi. From there he went to Gaborone and then on to Lusaka, Dar es Salaam, Luanda and northwards to East Germany for military training.

"We were kept in a complex in the East German countryside. We were instructed not to speak to the local people because, our instructors said, there were many West German spies about.

"We were also told that should anyone ask us where we were from we were to say that we were Ugandans studying agriculture. Under no circumstances were we to say that we were South Africans," Godfrey said.

The final part of their training as ANC fighters took place at a camp in northern Angola, where Godfrey's group was instructed in the use of Western firearms.

three missions in South Africa were all failures.

On his first mission, a reconnaissance mission to seek out targets in the Rustenburg district, his comrade — named "Oupa" — decided that he wanted to go his own way and he never saw him again.

### Comrade

As a further setback, the contact in South Africa who was supposed to provide them with money to finance their mission, did not show up at a pre-planned rendezvous.

Godfrey abandoned the mission and returned to the ANC centre in Gaborone in Botswana. Officials there decided to send him into South Africa on another mission, on this occasion with two comrades with whom he had trained in East Germany in 1976.

Their orders were to attack police stations in the Western Transvaal, but when they reached the spot near Zeerust where their arms had been cached they discovered that they had been removed.

Godfrey's commanders

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# MOIE

## History of ANC in Times



The Star Bureau

*Star*  
1/1/72

LONDON — The Times today publishes a major leading article on the 70th anniversary of the African National Congress.

The newspaper traces the ANC's history since 1912 and says: "The progression has been from gentle protest against obvious injustice to carefully-planned rocket attacks on police stations and the blowing up of power plants."

"The African National Congress is still there after 70 years of being rebuffed. Many opportunities have been lost but it is possible, if the Botha Government sincerely wishes to demonstrate a change in direction, that some opportunities might remain."

T

# PC man to head poverty eradication organization

GAPL TIMES 8/1/82 (11A)

Staff Reporter

A NATION-WIDE campaign to eradicate poverty is to be started by the Congress of the People (Cope), a political organization headed by a President's Council member, Mr Lofty Adams.

The campaign will be launched at a congress at the Heerengracht Hotel on tomorrow.

Cope's congress had no link whatsoever with the Congress of the People at Kiptown in the 1950s, Mr Adams said.

Announcing the cam-

paign to pressmen yesterday, he said he aimed to get rid of poverty by "helping people to help themselves."

Mr Adams said he intended mounting a touring exhibition that would "show people everything that could be done to eradicate poverty".

People would be taught handicrafts. This would be accompanied by political action which would form a "very subtle attack on the system."

Mr Adams said poverty-stricken people should get

together and start communal factories to turn out hand-made merchandise.

Socio-economic self-help alone would not solve the political problems of South Africa and political freedom had to be accompanied by economic freedom. For this to come about, the Western powers should explore avenues for increased investment in South Africa.

## 'Political cowards'

People who advocated economic sanctions were "political cowards who were worse than terrorists," he said.

"Economic sanctions are the vilest and most reprehensible form of terrorism. They are part of the total onslaught by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the communists."

Mr Adams said Cope would call on the government to abolish the Separate Amenities, Race Classification and Group Areas Acts and establish a unitary education system.

Motions rejecting the management committee system and urging the government to reinstate coloured people on the common parliamentary voters' roll will also be tabled at the congress.



# Women to hold prayer meeting

Sowetan 8/11/82

11A

By SAM MABE  
THE Federation of South African Women is to hold a National Day of Prayer meeting at the AME church in Orlando West, Soweto, on Sunday.

Women of all races, housewives, including the Black Housewives' League, Manyano Women from various churches in Soweto, trade unions and all other workers are expected to attend.

A spokesman for Fedsaw said the meeting will start at 12 noon, and that it will be

important for all women to make all possible efforts to attend. The theme of the meeting will be: Unity in Action.

Speakers at the meeting will include among others, Mrs Leah Tutu, director of Domestic Workers' and Employers' Project (Dwep), Mrs Sally Motlana, president of the Black Housewives' League and Ms Thandi Ann Evans of Fedsaw.

Mrs Thabethe Raboroko will represent factory workers in urban and rural areas.

117A  
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ROM 8/1/82

**E**XACTLY 70 years ago today the African National Congress (ANC) was founded on the initiative of a black lawyer, Pixley ka I Seme, at a conference in Bloemfontein attended by representatives from all over South Africa and the then British Protectorates.

Today, of course, the ANC arouses powerful emotions as insurgents of its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, capture newspaper headlines in their "armed struggle" against the existing order.

But its founding 70 years ago passed unnoticed and unrecorded by "white" newspapers and even by the black-orientated newspaper, Imvo, whose editor, J T Jabavu, feared it might alienate those few whites who professed sympathy for African grievances.

Looking back over the 70 years of the ANC's existence one fact seems to be of pivotal importance: in spite of undergoing several political metamorphoses and facing near eclipse at critical points in its history, the ANC endured to become a major contemporary contestant for power.

The editor of the influential Afrikaans and pro-government paper, Beeld, Mr Ton Vosloo, acknowledged as much when he told readers of his weekly column: "It must be said straight out: the day will still come when a South African Government will have to sit at the negotiating table with the ANC."

Three major and often overlapping threads seem inseparably intertwined with the ANC's evolution over seven decades:

- Repeated crises of survival
- Strained relations with the South African Communist Party.
- Increasing militancy.

Within 15 years of its formation, the ANC was in danger of being ousted by the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union (ICU), which was established in 1919 by the mercurial Clements Kadalie.

THE African National Congress was founded 70 years ago today. PATRICK LAURENCE analyses its development over seven decades . . .

**FROM...**

**peaceful protest**

**... TO**

**outright**



**violence**

**B**y 1927 the ICU was a growing and apparently dynamic movement with 50 000 members, whereas the ANC was in a state of decline. Its slump was partly due to its inability to prevent the passing of the Natives Land Act of 1913, which restricted the African share of the land to less than eight percent.

The ANC had not recovered when, less than a decade later, the 1936 Natives Land and Representative Act again plunged the African community into ferment.

The Act promised to raise the African share of the land to barely more than 14 percent, but at the cost of depriving African voters in the Cape of their cherished right to vote in parliamentary elections.

But the initiative of organising resistance fell largely on the All-African Convention (AAC), which, as a consequence, threatened to supersede the ANC as the premier vehicle of African protest and resistance.

The next major crisis came in 1958-59 with the break-away from the ANC of the Africanists, who under powerful influence of Robert Sobukwe launched the rival Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC). The Africanists alleged that the ANC had deviated from the African nationalist programme of the ANC Youth League.

Then, of course, came the gravest crisis of all when the ANC was banned in the wake of the Sharpeville shootings of 21 March, 1960, and its underground wing routed with the capture and imprisonment for sabotage in 1963-64 of most of its leaders, including Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu.

The ANC, however, had taken the precaution in 1960 of setting up an external mission under Oliver Tambo and, to a large extent, the ANC's survival depended on its external leaders in the first bitter decade and a half in exile.

As Tom Lodge, of the Department of Political Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, shows in a recent paper, exiled movements face the perils of dissent and disintegration as, far removed from the real battleground, they turn on one another in "hair-splitting disputes".

The external wing of the ANC had ideological rows and ruptures, but unlike the PAC it kept them within controllable parameters.

Lodge, whose major study, "Black Resistance Politics in South Africa, 1945-1980", is scheduled to be published this year, attributes the ANC's ability to restrict conflict to controllable dimensions to the tight control exercised by Moses Kotane over its finances.

Rebellion was kept in check in the ANC by

the simple expedient of cutting off funds from the rebels. Strict command of purse strings also helped to keep divisive accusations of corruption and self-indulgence to a minimum.

Excluding the Okhela movement, which functioned briefly as a separate anti-communist white wing of the ANC, the major rift in ANC ranks came in October of 1975 when Africanist dissidents, under Tennyson Makiwane, were expelled.

The Africanists objected to the 1969 decision at Morogoro, Tanzania, to open the ANC to non-Africans and in particular to the role of the communists within the ANC. The split was largely restricted to leadership echelons and did not extend to the rank and file.

The Africanists were partially discredited when Mr Makiwane "defected" to the Transkei. He was assassinated by an unknown gunman in 1980. A reported alliance between the Africanists and Okhela failed to halt the ANC resurgence as a major force from about 1975 onwards.

According to Lodge, most delegates at the Morogoro conference were Umkhonto fighters (some of whom had been committed in the Sixties to battle in Zimbabwe alongside Joshua Nkomo's Zapu insurgents against Ian Smith's security forces and South African Police).

Referring to the decision to admit whites to ANC membership, Lodge writes: "How popular (it) was is not known, but it could not have been made if it had encountered significant opposition."

The years between Sharpeville and Soweto witnessed two important steps which helped the ANC to survive and enabled it to exploit the dissatisfaction in South Africa's townships and to win recruits from the ranks of young blacks who fled South Africa after 1976.

They were the assiduous and partially successful lobbying for international support and, of more direct importance, the alliance struck with the Frelimo and MPLA movements in Mozambique and Angola. With the fall of Portuguese rule in Africa in 1975, the ANC was thus strategically poised to realise the potential for armed resistance offered by the Soweto rebellion.

The second of the major threads — the ANC's relationship with the SACP — over-

laps with but is distinct from the first.

The first ANC president to visit the Soviet Union was James Gumede. His visit, in the late 1920s, and the controversy which it stirred in the ANC is instructive as a pointer to the future.

At a conference on Gumede's return, some chiefs moved a resolution disapproving of the apparently close relations between the ANC and the SACP. "The Communist Party does not believe in God, in kings or in chiefs," they complained.

But when Gumede countered by pointing out that the SACP was disliked by the white establishment because of its pro-black stance the chiefs agreed to withdraw their motion. Later, however, another motion calling for affiliation between the ANC and the SACP was decisively defeated.

Held more than 50 years ago, the conference accurately reflects the mood of many ANC rank and file members and sympathisers: suspicion of communism but appreciation of the actual concrete measures of support.

The PAC in 1953 and the Africanists again 10 years later complained of the influence of communists on the ANC leadership. The Africanist rebels said: "The SACP white leadership oppose the political philosophy embodied in the concept of African nationalism."

But, if co-operation with the SACP had disadvantages for the ANC, it was not without benefits, particularly in the post-1960 period.

To quote Lodge again: "(The ANC) was ensured a continual source of funds, equipment, training and diplomatic support — resources of a scale and quality its rivals could not hope to match. Soviet bloc-derived aid had been proved to be more helpful than that obtained from any other sources."

The prevailing wisdom of the white power establishment in South Africa is that the ANC has lost its autonomy and become a pliable vehicle in the hands of communists under Joe Slovo.

But the African nationalist imput is not to be underestimated and the official orthodoxy is undoubtedly influenced by a desire to discredit the ANC and to simultaneously sustain the view that Pretoria can reach a modus vivendi with African nationalism if only its "communist cancer" can be excised.

The ANC's trio of leaders, Oliver Tambo, Alfred Nzo and Thomas Nkomo are certainly not radical revolutionaries in a Marxist-Leninist sense and have been characterised as "stolidly bourgeois". Nationalist or bourgeois revolutions can, however, be bloody.

The ANC leadership appears to be cognisant of the conservatism of many Africans at home, whose support they have to win in the long run. Its discreet but apparently temporary links with Chief Gaisa Buthelezi's Inkatha in 1973-1980 may have been a concrete manifestation of these considerations.

The third thread, the increasing militancy of the ANC, is perhaps the clearest of the three running through the history of the movement.

The ANC started out a respectable movement which sought to win the approval of the dominant whites and in that way secure the ameliorating reforms it hoped to win. Its first few presidents were conservative clergymen and its conferences were often opened by the local white mayor and attended by the township superintendent.

Gradually, however, after futile protests, including pathetic deputations and appeals to the King of England, it moved toward more direct action. It was as if it were heeding the criticism of Thomas Mbeki, who said in the late 1920s: "The failure of the ANC was due to too much prayer and not enough action."

An important step came when Dr A B Xuma was elected president in 1940. The author of "African Claims" — now a seminal document in the history the ANC — Dr Xuma sought to organise the ANC into local branches. The idea was to prepare it as a vehicle for mass protest.

It is an indication of the conservatism of the ANC until then that it was only under Dr Xuma's influence that the ANC first made one man, one vote — for the central parliament and not for a racially separate political institution — a key demand.

But the ANC Young League, formed in 1943, found even Dr Xuma too moderate and eventually secured the election of Dr J S Moroka as president.

Its programme, which endorsed boycotts, strikes and civil disobedience as political weapons, led to the Defiance Campaign of 1942-51 in which volunteers invited arrest by breaking unjust laws in protest against them.

The campaign was called off after the outbreak of violence and the passage of the Public Safety Act and Criminal Law Amendment Act, which made volunteers liable to punishment of a fine of 1000 or three years imprisonment or 10 lashes or a combination of any two of these.

In March 1960 the PAC pre-empted by 10 days an ANC campaign against the pass laws. The campaign was a form of passive resistance in which volunteers handed over their reference books to the police and demanded to be arrested. But at Sharpeville it went awry and police opened fire killing 69 blacks.

A State of Emergency was declared, thousands of people detained and the ANC and PAC banned. The outlawing of these movements set the scene for the next phase of the ANC's metamorphosis: the emergence of an underground fighting wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The Rivonia trial marked the end of the first phase of armed struggle. By the early 1960s however the ANC was beginning to re-establish a presence in South Africa. ANC pamphlet bombs exploded in 1971 in four cities and by the next year an ANC newsletter, Amanda-Mathu, was beginning to circulate inside the country.

In 1977 trained insurgents were beginning to re-enter South Africa, as the Goch Street shootings of May that year testified. The number of incidents rose sharply thereafter. The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, spoke last year of a 200 percent increase in insurgent attacks.

So far the insurgents have largely restricted their campaign to selected targets, with the deliberate intention of trying to avoid civilian casualties.

The campaign accords with the decision of the ANC to sign the Geneva Convention last year and the continued publicity it attaches to international approval.

But in recent months there have been signs of a new ruthlessness by ANC men on the run, including the shooting of a black civilian whose car was commandeered and the killing of two white construction workers.

Whether these incidents are coincidental or whether they foreshadow growing impatience by Umkhonto men in the training camps — and metamorphosis of "armed resistance" into a full blooded campaign of naked terror — is as yet unclear.

SEVENTY YEARS ago this Friday saw the birth of the African National Congress and the rise of non-tribal black political aspirations.

Its founders were moderate men whose main aim was to secure black participation in central government.

After 49 turbulent years the ANC was banned following the Sharpsville shootings. But even after 20 years of legal non-exis-

tence it remains, to many, South Africa's black political alma mater.

Over those 20 years black politics in South Africa have become an increasing enigma to many whites but in fact the country is experiencing a powerful black political revival, central to which appears to be growing support for the policies laid out in the Freedom Charter.

On this page today are some of the important trends in the black political scene...



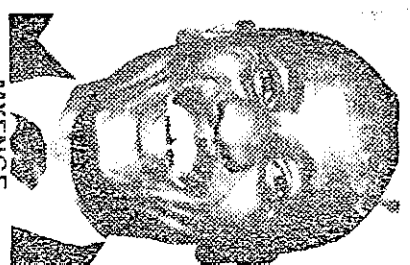
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# The black political revival

## BUTHELEZI SPELLS IT OUT — THE BLACK MAN WILL ACHIEVE LIBERATION

ANTHONY



SWIFT



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi... When the ANC was snuffed out black politics died in South Africa. I think I revived it

"SOME people who criticise me ask how it is that I can say the same things which Nelson Mandela said, but I'm

"It shows their lack of political comprehension. It is a measure of my political strength which makes it so. It's not what they usually say — because I work within the (Government) framework — it is the political strength I have."

In an interview at Ulundi this week, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi went on to illustrate his point: "When blacks started killing each other in Soweto in 1976 (The clashes between hostel dwellers and residents) I was obliged as a black leader to go up to stop it."

"Mr Kruger (former Justice Minister), phoned me and said he didn't want me to come. The police had the matter in hand. If I did come he would take action."

"I went up — because he said he'd take action. He didn't he couldn't. It is a measure of the strength I've built up under their noses."

In terms of support Chief Buthelezi, as leader of Inkatha and of the Zulu people, claims to be the most powerful black leader in South Africa today.

Though the escalation

define him increasingly as a man in the middle, he appears to have little doubt of his continued political strength or in the appropriateness of his political decisions.

He remains committed for the moment to the steady accumulation of power through Inkatha; to seeking what he terms liberation through negotiation, and to working within Governments intentions to confound the Governments intentions and turn them to what advantage they offer to the black man.

Even so he proudly identifies his ANC origins and expresses sorrow over his present rift with ANC leadership, just as he is careful to distinguish himself from other homeland leaders.

"My position is actually quite different from, say the leaders of the Transkei and other places, in that traditionally it had been my duty for 16 years to work with the king. Others canvassed to be elected — I never canvassed. In fact the Zulus asked me to continue to serve them even through a

them by the Government, I could not refuse that.

"Some people say that no government framework may be used and any use of it must be seen as betrayal. I say that in my case when I took over my traditional position as chief I consulted with Chief Luthuli and Walter Sisulu and it was agreed that it was in the interests of the liberation struggle that I take over my position.

"We in Inkatha still see ourselves as committed to the ideals of the ANC — not as it operates now but to the ideals propagated by the founding fathers in 1912."

"When the ANC was snuffed out black politics in South Africa died. I think I revived it."

"I say that because the first thing we did when we had an opportunity to speak to Mr Vorster was to call for a national convention, the release of those in prison — at that time Nelson Mandela and Robert Sobukwe — and an amnesty for those in exile."

"That was at a time when people were afraid to even whisper either name because of what the Government had done when they stamped out early (black) politics in South Africa — either ANC or PAC politics."

"In fact I have never been out of touch with the ANC. There were many times when I sent delegates to meet them in Europe and some neighbouring African countries and I myself met Mr Tambo in Africa and overseas over the years. In fact Mr Tambo's concern over my position was that I was rocking the boat too much — he feared something might be done to me."

Chief Buthelezi differs with the ANC over the issue of armed struggle but hoped that despite the difference in strategies "we could understand each other and realise we were aiming at the same goal".

However, following a meeting in 1979 in London, the Zulu leader found himself under attack from the ANC top brass.

"In view of the history I was rather surprised," said Chief Buthelezi. "In London in front of 16 people who accompanied me, Mr Tambo said that it was wrong to call me a traitor. There were others who were traitors but the ANC had never regarded me as a traitor."

If his rift from the ANC depresses Chief Buthelezi the reponse of the Government towards his negotiating stance gives him no more consolation.

"Mr Vorster used to boast rightly that he was the first Prime

Minister to talk to black people for seven hours or more. But it was no-talk talk. His responses were a rationale for apartheid and he would not address the issues raised. So in the end I didn't attend those meetings.

"When the present Prime Minister took over, he gave hopes to many people. I was even tempted to say to people let's give him a chance because the poor man cannot be expected to undo at the stroke of a pen the damage of decades."

"When he talked at Uppington, when he talked of his commitment to Christianity, when he warned whites to adapt or die — these were very profound words. But then at the election he did an about-turn — he spoke the same apartheid rhetoric."

"Even though I'm a negotiator I will not allow myself to be used by them to create a facade that there are some black leaders who will talk with them, even when the talks are meaningless."

"I am depressed about the possibilities of successful negotiation because I see that Mr Botha is not interested in talking meaningfully. He's spending all his time looking over his shoulder to see what Treurnicht and the HNP are doing."

So far as progress with the Government is concerned, Chief Buthelezi must still count his achievements in negative terms.

By taking the role of homeland leader he has effectively confounded the Government's homeland policy, refusing independence.

A bitter opponent of the fragmentation of South Africa, he argues that he has robbed the Nationalists of the jewel of the homelands policy. "Zulus are the largest ethnic group — white or black—in the country. So whatever happens in other homelands there will still be more Zulus than any other group in the country."

What other achievements does he want to claim for the political choices he has made?

"I identify as really important what my people said — even in the Seventies — that I'd given them back their dignity and pride. Although I can't quantify it, that's what they said. And I would say that in terms of our philosophy of self-help and self-reliance we in Inkatha have inculcated the idea."

"Even I when I was young, and I heard of the blood and thunder spoken at the United Nations and other such quarters, believed that some outside forces were going to come and save us."

"In Inkatha we have succeeded in

inculcating into our membership the idea that they're on their own and that the liberation of this country is their job and no one else's job and that whatever contributions they get from friends — both inside and outside the country — they are just contributions. Every crucial decisive thing they will have to do themselves."

Inkatha, one of Chief Buthelezi's power bases and the one he consistently identifies himself with, now claims a signed-up membership of 300 000. But if it is growing, as its officials claim, it grows in the wings of general white consciousness and so far has defied and avoided checks by the authorities.

"We in Inkatha have mobilised black people on a scale that the ANC never achieved," said Chief Buthelezi.

"In 1977, exactly a month before the so-called Black-Consciousness movements were banned, Mr Kruger invited me to Pretoria because he clearly wanted to take action against Inkatha as well."

"He wanted somehow to strike a compromise with me whereby I would agree to make Inkatha an ethnic organisation for Zulus only, which I refused to do."

Inkatha identifies itself as a liberation movement — pursuing a programme of non-violence, mobilising the people and preparing them for liberation.

"There is a big backlog, so you need a lot of preparation," said Chief Buthelezi. "I must not be ashamed of taking a leaf out of the Afrikaner struggle, because they also prepared people at many levels over a long period of time. People with such backlogs do need that preparation. Even to get rid of subservience is quite something you know."

"Some of my critics say that since I talked in terms of negotiation, I'm only interested in that, while they are working to seize power. I'm also interested in seizing power, provided there is a formula to do it. As they have not provided me with such a formula, I think I'm on the right track in the circumstances which I'm facing."

"I think that as a general in any army you go to war expecting to have casualties and that people will be killed, but it is still your duty to protect your people so they don't die futilely. That is quite distinct from cowardice."

"We Zulus were forged in blood and even now there's no people as troublesome. So that thing is there but we haven't tried to turn it against our enemies."

Chief Buthelezi still argues the odds against violent conflict at this

stage. "One must look back to 1976 in Soweto where young people were killed and the whole population of South Africa was turned inside out and, so far as the policy of containment (of black political aspirations) was concerned, the riots appeared to be a situation beyond their power."

"But when one looks at it analytically one finds it was just the riot police who were called out — they hadn't even called out the army. So in terms of white power — they hadn't touched it."

He argues that there are still bolts in the non-violent bow which are worth trying; the unleashing of worker power and consumer power (withdrawal of labour and boycotting of goods).

But the non-violence stand of Inkatha could change.

"I've always said that the options of my people are my options. That doesn't mean that if the people said you must change the strategy, that I would resist their wishes."

"If the Government tried to force us to accept independence at the point of a gun, we would reply with a gun. I regard non-violence as a noble cause, but it could cease to be noble."

Earlier he said: "I think the nationalists are more afraid of me than the armed struggle. They are more afraid of what I can do here than that because that I think they can contain for a few decades, basing it purely on the logistics of it."

In the foreseeable future Chief Buthelezi dismisses the possibility of a classical revolution.

"We are going to have bloodshed which will be stopped and the graph (of black political aspirations) will go up again and be stopped again, but each time more people will be angry at the end of it."

For those still opting for negotiation it was a game of patience. "How many times were Afrikaners slapped in the face?"

"One thing which is our strength morally — that is we know definitely we will triumph — the question is how and when. But there's no question about the fact that the black man will achieve liberation."

"The question is when and how and how many casualties do we have along the way — because casualties we certainly will have."

"But, in view of our past experience, to what extent must one expose people to a situation where there can be casualties on a scale where there is a death of politics for some years and they have to start from scratch, building up again?"

# MOTLANA - DISILLUSIONMENT WITH THE MODERATE LEADERS...

DAVID NIDDRIE

AFTER five years as Soweto's political supremo, Dr Nthato Motlana believes his support and influence is collapsing.

And he believes the support of other moderate leaders is disappearing alongside his.

"People are fast becoming disillusioned with the leadership of those who say peaceful change is still possible."

The words would sound more comfortable coming from a radical critic of the moderate Soweto doctor who shot to fame as the head of the Black Parents' Association during the student uprisings of 1976. But they are Motlana's own.

"We live within the system and are part and parcel of it. We become despised because of our links with it," he muses. "The only people who appear able to buck the system are the African National Congress.

Motlana himself is no stranger to ANC activity — in his youth, more than a decade before the organisation's banning in 1960, Motlana worked as an ANC organiser.

He is one of many leading black figures in South Africa who trace their political lineage back to the earlier, unbanned ANC.

From Chief Buthelezi (who claims allegiance to the "founding fathers" of the movement) to his arch-rivals, the leaders of the Black Consciousness organisations (who claim allegiance to the "pure" African nationalism of the ANC Youth League of the 1940s), all look to the ANC as their political alma mater.

But it is not to these "earlier" ANCs that Motlana has seen his support slipping away. It is to the ANC of the Freedom Charter, of sabotage acts against Sasol, Soekmekaar police station and Voortrekkerhoogte military base.

And to a growing movement inside the country which broadly defines itself as "democratic" and, without directly aligning itself with the organisation — an unwise alignment to openly admit, given the severe penalties it brings — advocates the policies laid out in the Freedom Charter.

While many may find suggestions of growing support for the ANC difficult to digest, some statistics seem to bear out Motlana's contention.

● A recent survey carried out by the Star newspaper throughout the country put the question to hundreds of black South Africans:

"If you could vote candidates to Parliament today, who would you vote for?"

Cut any way — by language, job category, age or geographically — the ANC came out well ahead of its rivals, both banned and legal.

No matter how unpalatable, such support is significant given that the ANC has spent 20 of its 70 years officially non-existent in South Africa.

● At the funeral of one of the three ANC



Joe Paahla, Azaso president . . . blame it on Government intransigence

the Silverton siege, a senior policeman was asked to estimate the number of mourners. "Man, after 10 000 we just stopped counting," he replied.

● Only five weeks ago former Robben Island prisoner and Durban attorney, Griffiths Mxenge, was buried in the Ciskei. "It wasn't a funeral, it was like an ANC gathering," the Tribune was told afterwards. Estimates of the crowds there varied between 10 000 and 20 000.

Joe Paahla, President of the Black University Students' Organisation, Azaso, explains the upsurge of student radicalism — and that of growing numbers of black trade union members: "As we have seen, notably in Zimbabwe, the more intransigent the ruling group, the more people identify with the organisations which appear likely to prove a match for that intransigence."

He believes practical experience, too, is teaching workers in South Africa a new, radical attitude towards the status quo. "When there is a strike, it is not the company's officials who come into control the workers, it is the police — the Government's police.

"And the workers begin to realise that to improve their working situation and their wages they also need to change the political situation in this country."

Paahla, a 25-year old Durban medical student, who took over Azaso as it was breaking its ties with conventional Black Consciousness (BC) believes the new mood of militancy is also partly a result of the failure of B.C. organisations to "deliver the goods."

"After the bannings of 19 B.C. organisations in October 1977, people looked back to review what they had achieved. What they saw was that the B.C. organisations had achieved less mass mobilisation with their pure, ideological political stance than the Congress organisations had in the 1950s, when they organised around more basic issues like buses fare increases, removals and the pass laws."

The largely successful campaign to boycott the South African Indian Council elections bears him out.

Instead of merely advocating a boycott, Anti-SAIC committees in both the Transvaal and Natal conducted their operations almost like election campaigns, canvassing door-to-door and speaking to almost every voter in many constituencies.

"We were very unsure of the response when we started in June," Dr Essop Jassat, chairman of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC

week.

"We were amazed by the reaction. After 20 years of political vacuum in the Indian community, and without a political organisation to guide them, the people showed they could do the right thing."

The campaign organisers posed, as an alternative to the SAIC, the Freedom Charter, a blue-print for a future South Africa endorsed 26 years ago by the then-legal ANC and white, coloured and Indian congresses.

M. J. Naidoo, vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, which spearheaded the Anti-SAIC campaign in Natal, believes that even the campaign's clearly successful result might not give a clear demonstration of radical black opposition to apartheid.

In a society where advocates of certain political attitudes were prohibited from mobilising support, those allowed to operate could gain an unrealistic level of support, he said.

"In Rhodesia Muzorewa carried the day in the first election. He got well over 50 percent of the vote. One would have thought well, that's the attitude of the people."

"But a year later, he was swept off the face of Rhodesia — but only when people felt safe enough to vote openly."

The same situation applied in South Africa.

"I'm satisfied," he added, "that if the ANC was given the sort of freedom to participate in elections that Mugabe and company had, they'd sweep the board. Only the hardcore homeland leaders would stick out."

Young Soweto students, too, bear witness to climbing support for the ANC policies.

Since 1976, many have looked to them as "the vanguard of the struggle," but they deny this: "Today we realise that our struggle must be based on the working classes, not on intellectuals," said one veteran of the convulsions of '76 and, more recently, of the Anti-Republic Day activities of last year.

Among the men he looks to today for leadership are former law partners Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo.

Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island and was the first leader of the ANCs military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe (the Spear of the Nation).

Tambo — referred to by some young students and his colleagues as "The President" — is the ANCs president and is credited with leading the reconstruction of the movement



Dr Motlana . . . pessimistic about his and other moderates' futures

struction by the authorities in the early Sixties.

White South Africa, unused to the startling frankness of many township conversations, would be even more shocked by the student's attitude to that arch-villain of the South African political scene, the Communist Party.

"Look, I'm no commie," he told the Tribune, but he added that homeland independence and township community councils, had taught him and millions of others to be less suspicious of socialism and its class interpretation of society's ills.

"The Matanzimas and the Sebes taught us it was not a black-white thing, it was not only whites exploiting and oppressing us."

"We looked for an explanation and found it in a class-analysis of society."

The young man, son of a factory worker father and a street vendor mother, is not alone.

While a Tribune correspondent reports exiled sources as saying many young men

leaving the country are asking first and foremost to be taken into the Communist Party, an indication of some of the feelings of some of those who have stayed behind is given by their adaption of the old ANC song: We Will Follow Luthuli.

The names now sung in place of Luthuli's are those of Mandela, Tambo, South African Communist Joe Slovo, Marx and Lenin.

The singers are young and idealistic — but never naive. Even the youngest remembers his baptism of fire on the township streets in 1976.

Their voices — like those of the followers of Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo in what was once Rhodesia — are seldom heard by their white compatriots.

One who has heard is Ton Vosloo, editor of the Government-supporting Johannesburg newspaper, Beeld. "The day will come when a South African Government will have to sit at a negotiating table with the ANC," he wrote last year.

# Venda court to investigate man's death in detention

CAR-Tales 11/1/82  
119 112 329

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Attorney-General of Venda, Mr J D Visser, gave an assurance yesterday that there would be a court investigation into the death of Mr Tshifhiwa Muofhe two days after being detained by Venda police.

Mr Visser: "I will institute a prosecution if there is evidence of a crime. If there is not, I will order an inquest. Whatever happens, there will be a court investigation."

Mr Visser confirmed that the Venda authorities had received a post mortem report, which was now in the hands of the police. He anticipated that their investigations would be completed within a fortnight.

## Deportation

The controversy surrounding Mr Muofhe's death was rekindled last week after the deportation from Venda of the Rev Faure Louw of the NGK in Afrika. Mr Louw was a friend of Mr

Muofhe's and helped the bereaved Muofhe family with funeral arrangements.

Two post mortems were conducted on Mr Muofhe, the first in Sibasa by the district surgeon, Dr M J Teichler, and the second in Pretoria, by Professor Johan Loubser, the South African State pathologist, who conducted the investigation at Mr Visser's request. The second post mortem was attended by a pathologist representing the Muofhe family.

"I thought it better if the post mortem were conducted by an expert with specialized experience," Mr Visser said yesterday.

## Precedents

Both options before him — a criminal prosecution or an inquest — have been exercised in South Africa when detainees have died in controversial circumstances.

In the case of Mr Joseph Mdluli, who was found dead in his cell on the second day of his detention in 1976, four policemen were charged with, and acquitted of, culpable homicide.

In the case of Mr Steve Biko, who was detained on August 12, 1977, and who died in prison on September 12, an inquest was held. The magistrate found that he had died of a head injury but that no one was criminally responsible.

## 14 held

According to the Commander of the Venda National Force, Brigadier T R Malaudzi, 14 people are in detention in Venda at present. He said they had been taken into custody for questioning in connection with the rifle and grenade attack on the police station in Sibasa in October.

The 14 include four of the Lutheran Church's nine full-time ministers in Venda. One of them is the Dean of the Lutheran Church in Venda, the Rev T S Farisani.

11A Inkatha leader dies  
Mercury 11/1/82  
Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—A founder member of the outlawed African National Congress and close friend of imprisoned Nelson Mandela, Mr Msuthu Madlala, died from a long illness at his Soweto home last week.

Born in 1914 at Msinga, district of Natal, Mr Madlala obtained his primary education at Overtoun School and completed his Junior Certificate in Dundee.

From 1947 to 1975, he worked at Wits Medical Library and at the time of his death was Transvaal chairman of Inkatha.

He is survived by his eight children and 20 grandchildren. He will be buried at the Avalon Cemetery on Saturday.



Star 11/1/82  
ANC tells

West:

'isolate

SA . . . or

The Star's Africa  
News Service

SALISBURY — The African National Congress (ANC) has warned that bloodshed will result in southern Africa if the world community fails to isolate the Pretoria Government this year.

Noting that the United Nations had declared 1982 "The Year of Mobilisation Against Apartheid," the ANC said the extent and nature of the threatened slaughter would "forever remain a blot on the conscience of humanity."

In a statement marking the ANC's 70th anniversary, celebrated on Friday, the movement's National Executive Committee vowed to intensify the black nationalist struggle in South Africa on all fronts in 1982.

The movement bitterly attacked the United States, Israel and South Africa and reserved its praise for the socialist bloc and some liberal Western groups from which it gets the bulk of its arms, finances and moral support.

Several African radio stations, among them Radio Mozambique and Radio Ethiopia, carried an address by the president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo at the weekend.

Strong messages of support for the ANC were received from Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia, the Organisation of African Unity and from other countries.

# ANC: 70 years and still growing

ONE of the oldest political parties on the African continent, the African National Congress, this week celebrated its 70th anniversary.

The ANC, spearhead of the fight against apartheid, was created in 1912 in Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State, by a black lawyer, Pixley Ka I Seme.

The event went unnoticed at the time, even though J T Jabavu, the editor of the black-readership newspaper *Imvo ("Ideas" in Xhosa)*, expressed the fear that white liberals might, thereby turn reactionary.

The movement, essentially reformist at the outset, became gradually more radical to the point that its armed wing Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation in Zulu) claimed responsibility for some 50 armed attacks last year.

During its 70 years, the ANC has undergone diverse fortunes but appears today to have overcome its main problems. Its popularity is now very high, especially among young people.

An opinion poll carried out last year by the *Johannesburg Star* indicated that 40 percent of urban blacks would vote for ANC candidates in free general elections.

It has taken some 30 years for the ANC to assert itself with the succession of militant nationalists in place of intellectuals and traditional chiefs.

At the same time, the ANC moved closer to the South African Communist Party and the Soviet Union. In the late 1920s, ANC President James Gumede was the first black South African leader to travel to Moscow.

The organisation underwent its most serious crisis in 1958, when several hundred of its members, led by Robert Sobukwe, broke away to form the



ACTING PRESIDENT: Oliver Tambo.

Pan-African Congress (PAC).

The PAC, whose leader died in 1978, stressed the ethnic

character of the struggle of black South-Africans.

In 1960, 69 residents of the black township of

Sharpeville, near Vereeniging were shot dead by police during a demonstration and the government declared a

state of emergency.

The ANC and the PAC were banned and thousands of their members arrested in the aftermath of the Sharpeville shootings. The ANC thereupon went into clandestinity, forming Umkhonto We Sizwe in 1961.

The arrests in 1963 of its president, Nelson Mandela, and his deputy, Walter Sisulu, were a severe blow to the organisation, which had nevertheless taken the precaution of establishing an office in London.

The head of the London office, Oliver Tambo, immediately assumed leadership.

Mr Mandela, like Mr Sisulu, was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964 and interned on Robben Island, but his prestige, as with that of his wife, Winnie Mandela, has remained great among blacks.

A banning order on Mrs Mandela has recently been extended for five years.

Multi-racial in its outlook, although most of its members are

black, the ANC has a Marxist analysis of the situation in South Africa, while not neglecting the particular ethnic nature of the power struggle.

One by one, the leaders of the "Black Consciousness Movement," highly popular during the 1970s thanks to Steve Biko, who died in custody in 1977, have been going over to the ANC.

The latest to make the move is Barney Pityana, one of the founders of the Black Consciousness Movement.

According to informed sources, the ANC has training camps in Angola and a political training school in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

But contrary to claims by the authorities in Pretoria, the ANC does not appear to have military bases in Mozambique, even if one of the leaders of its military wing, white former South African lawyer Joe Slovo, spends most of his time there. — AFP

ANC  
CAPE TIMES 11/1/82  
veteran  
dies in  
Soweto

JOHANNESBURG. — A founder member of the banned African National Congress, Mr Msuthu Madlala, died at his Soweto home last week after a long illness. He was 67.

Described by KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, as a true patriot, Mr Madlala made his mark in various political circles.

"We will miss him tremendously. He contributed a great deal towards the liberation struggle. A true patriot indeed," Chief Buthelezi said.

Mr Madlala's youngest brother, Mr Funokwakhi Madlala, said yesterday that his brother had been one of the founder members of the banned ANC. He had later joined the also-banned Pan Africanist Congress which broke off from the ANC.

#### Salesman

Born in 1914 in Natal's Msinga district, Mr Madlala obtained his primary education at Overtoun School and completed his Junior Certificate in Dundee.

He worked in Dundee and Bloemfontein as a salesman and stayed in Sophiatown, working for a furnisher's shop.

From 1947 to 1975 he worked at the Wits Medical Library.

At the time of his death, Mr Madlala was Transvaal chairman of Inkatha.

He is survived by eight children and 20 grandchildren.

# Pioneer of pass struggle is dead

A pioneer of the black women's struggle against pass laws, Mrs Rosie Malifu Mbele, has died after earlier undergoing heart surgery.

Mrs Mbele, former secretary-general of the South African Women's Federation, which operated under the banner of the outlawed African National Congress, was one of the more than 20 000 women of all races who marched on the Union Buildings in Pretoria in 1955 protesting enforced passes for women.

At the time she was serving in the national committee, later banned, which included Mrs Albertina Sisulu whose husband Walter is serving life imprisonment on Robben Island and whose son Zwelakhe is in detention under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, and the late Mrs Lillian Masediba Ngoyi who was national president of the movement at the time.

Mrs Mbele was detained in terms of the 90-day detention laws in 1963, though she had escaped being subpoenaed during the Treason Trial of the late 1950s which saw most of her colleagues detained and charged.

Mrs Mbele is survived by two children.

# US eyes on IIA Soviet, ANC, ~~ANC~~ Swapo links

By John D'Oliveira  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A senate sub-committee is planning a detailed investigation of the links between Russia, the African National Congress and the South West African Peoples Organisation.

The investigation is being considered by the Judiciary Committee's sub-committee on security and terrorism under the chairmanship of Senator Jeremiah Denton, a Republican from Alabama who entered the Senate after the 1980 elections.

A retired navy admiral, Senator Denton spent almost three decades in the navy, including seven-and-a-half years as a prisoner of war, many of these in solitary confinement, in north Vietnam.

A senior member of the sub-committee staff will leave here shortly for South Africa to gather material for the inquiry.

The proposed investigation into the two southern African movements will be

made within the context of a series of hearings launched by the sub-committee last year on involvement by the Soviet Union and its surrogates in international terrorism.

A number of hearings have already been held — and it is clear that they were initiated by the sub-committee rather than by the Reagan Administration.

A spokesman for the committee said yesterday he could not comment on the proposed series of hearings on the southern African guerilla movements, although he confirmed these hearings were being "considered."

When the sub-committee pursued hearings earlier this year on the threat posed to domestic security by Soviet-sponsored terrorism, critics warned of a possible return to the McCarthy era of "un-American activities" hearings.

However, the hearings generated little controversy.

# 5-year ban on student leader

ARGUS

12/1/82

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Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A five-year banning order has been served on the president of the Black Students Society at the University of Witwatersrand, restricting him to the Johannesburg and Vereeniging areas.

He is Mr Dave Johnson, a third year social work student. He will be allowed to continue his studies at the university during the period of his banning.

Mr Johnson was convicted in 1980 under the

Riotous Assemblies Act and given a suspended sentence. He was also detained for two weeks last year.

Friends of Mr Johnson said he was held up by the security police yesterday afternoon while driving on the highway. He was taken to John Vorster Square where he was questioned for about an hour and then served with the banning order.

#### FOUR PEOPLE

Security police yesterday confirmed the detention of four people in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

They are: Mr Michael Jenkin, 35, his common law wife, Miss Kathy Hunter, 30, Miss Daphne Mith and Mr Ralph Wortley, a senior member of the University of the Witwatersrand staff.

Mr Wortley is the head of the counselling and careers unit at the university.

Mr Jenkin is the brother of Stephen Jenkin who, with Alexandre Moulbaris and Bernard Lee, escaped from Pretoria Central Prison in

(Contd on Page 3, col 1)

# Red links with SA guerillas probed

D. Dispatch

13/1/82

(11A)

JOHANNESBURG — Two American Senate officials have arrived in South Africa to investigate Soviet links with guerilla movements but are keeping details of their visit a closely-guarded secret.

Mr Joel Lisker and Mr Burt Milling are probing Russia's role in terrorism particularly in manipulat-

ing organisations such as the African National Congress and Swapo, as part of a world-wide study for a US Senate sub-committee on security and terrorism.

They have told US embassy officials they do not want to meet the press and have arranged their own itinerary, which in-

cludes talks with a former official of the African National Congress.

But last night, neither the Department of Foreign Affairs nor the Defence Force knew of any arrangements for the Americans to meet South African officials to discuss terrorism.

The two officials work for US Senator Jeremiah Denton, a member of the Senate sub-committee.

"They won't be interviewed," a US embassy official said.

An official in the Department of Foreign Affairs said: "It's a private visit. We are not involved."  
— DDC.

# From peaceful protest to outright violence

CAPL Tint's  
114 13/11/82

The African National Congress was founded 70 years ago last Friday. PATRICK LAURENCE of the Rand Daily Mail political staff analyses its development over seven decades

SEVENTY years ago the African National Congress (ANC) was founded on the initiative of a black lawyer, Pixley ka I Seme, at a conference in Bloemfontein attended by representatives from all over South Africa and the then British protectorates.

Today, of course, the ANC arouses powerful emotions as insurgents of its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, capture newspaper headlines in their "armed struggle" against the existing order.

But its founding 70 years ago passed unnoticed and unrecorded by "white" newspapers and even by the black-orientated newspaper, Imvo, whose editor, J T Jabavu, feared it might alienate those few whites who professed sympathy for African grievances.

## Endured

Looking back over the 70 years of the ANC's existence one fact seems to be of pivotal importance: In spite of undergoing several political metamorphoses and facing near eclipse at critical points in its history, the ANC endured to become a major contemporary contestant for power.

The editor of the influential Afrikaans and pro-government paper, Beeld, Mr Ton Vosloo, acknowledged as much when he told readers of his weekly column: "It must be said straight out: the day will still come when a South African government will have to sit at the negotiating table with the ANC."

Three major and often overlapping threads seem inseparably intertwined with the ANC's evolution over seven decades:

- Repeated crises of survival;
- Strained relations with the South African Communist Party;
- Increasing militancy.

Within 15 years of its formation, the ANC was in danger of being ousted by the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union (ICU), which was established in 1919 by the mercurial Clements Kadalie.

By 1927 the ICU was a growing and apparently dynamic movement with

launched the rival Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC). The Africanists alleged that the ANC had deviated from the African nationalist programme of the ANC Youth League.

Then, of course, came the gravest crisis of all when the ANC was banned in the wake of the Sharpeville shootings of March 21, 1960, and its underground wing routed with the capture and imprisonment for sabotage in 1963-64 of most of its leaders, including Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu.

## Face perils

The ANC, however, had taken the precaution in 1960 of setting up an external mission under Oliver Tambo and, to a large extent, the ANC's survival depended on its external leaders in the first bitter decade and a half in exile.

As Tom Lodge, of the Department of Political Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, shows in a recent paper, exiled movements face the perils of dissent and disintegration as, far removed from the real battleground, they turn on one another in "hairsplitting disputes".

The external wing of the ANC had ideological rows and ruptures, but unlike the PAC it kept them within controllable parameters.

Lodge, whose major study, "Black Resistance Politics in South Africa, 1945-1980", is scheduled to be published this year, attributes the ANC's ability to restrict conflict to controllable dimensions to the tight control exercised by Moses Kotane over its finances.

Rebellion was kept in check in the ANC by the simple expedient of cutting off funds from the rebels. Strict command of purse-strings also helped to keep divisive accusations of corruption and self-indulgence to a minimum.

Excluding the Okhela movement, which functioned briefly as a separate anti-communist white wing of the ANC, the major rift in ANC ranks came in October of 1975 when

The second of the major threads — the ANC's relationship with the SACP — overlaps with but is distinct from the first.

The first ANC president to visit the Soviet Union was James Gumede. His visit, in the late 1920s, and the controversy which it stirred in the ANC is instructive as a pointer to the future.

At a conference on Gumede's return, some chiefs moved a resolution disapproving of the apparently close relations between the ANC and the SACP. "The Communist Party does not believe in God, in kings or in chiefs," they complained.

But when Gumede countered by pointing out that the SACP was disliked by the white establishment because of its pro-black stance the chiefs agreed to withdraw their motion. Later, however, another motion calling for affiliation between the ANC and the SACP was decisively defeated.

Held more than 50 years ago, the conference accurately reflects the mood of

movement.

The ANC started out a respectable movement which sought to win the approval of the dominant whites and in that way secure the ameliorating reforms it hoped to win. Its first few presidents were conservative clergymen and its conferences were often opened by the local white mayor and attended by the township superintendent.

Gradually, however, after futile protests, including pathetic deputations and appeals to the King of England, it moved toward more direct action. It was as if it were heeding the criticism of Thomas Mbeki, who said in the late 1920s: "The failure of the ANC was due to too much prayer and not enough action."

## Mass protest

An important step came when Dr A B Xuma was elected president in 1940. The author of "African Claims" — now a seminal document in the history of the ANC — Dr Xuma sought to organize the ANC into local branches. The idea was to prepare it as a vehicle for mass protest.

It is an indication of the conservatism of the ANC until then that it was only under Dr Xuma's influence that the ANC first made one man, one vote — for the central parliament and not for a racially separate political institution — a key demand.

But the ANC Youth League, formed in 1943, found even Dr Xuma too moderate and eventually secured the election of Dr J S Moroka as president.

Its programme, which endorsed boycotts, strikes and civil disobedience as political weapons, led to the Defiance Campaign of 1952-53, in which volunteers invited arrest by breaking "unjust laws" in protest against them.

The campaign was called off after the outbreak of violence and the passage of the Public Safety Act and Criminal Law Amendment Act, which made volunteers liable to punishment of a fine of R600 or three



General Magnus Malan... on a 200 percent increase in attacks



the ANC was in a state of decline. Its slump was partly due to its inability to prevent the passing of the Natives Land Act of 1913, which restricted the African share of the land to less than eight percent.

### Into ferment

The ANC had not recovered when, less than a decade later, the 1936 Natives Land and Representative Act again plunged the African community into ferment.

The Act promised to raise the African share of the land to barely more than 14 percent, but at the cost of depriving African voters in the Cape of their cherished right to vote in parliamentary elections.

But the initiative of organizing resistance fell largely on the All-African Convention (AAC), which, as a consequence, threatened to supersede the ANC as the premier vehicle of African protest and resistance.

The next major crisis came in 1958-59 with the break-away from the ANC of the Africanists, who under the powerful influence of Robert Sobukwe,

der Tennyson Makiwane, were expelled.

The Africanists objected to the 1969 decision at Morogoro, Tanzania, to open the ANC to non-Africans and in particular to the role of the communists within the ANC. The split was largely restricted to leadership echelons and did not extend to the rank and file.

The years between Sharpeville and Soweto witnessed two important steps which helped the ANC to survive and enabled it to exploit the dissatisfaction in South Africa's townships and to win recruits from the ranks of young blacks who fled South Africa after 1976.

They were the assiduous and partially successful lobbying for international support and, of more direct importance, the alliance struck with the Frelimo and MPLA movements in Mozambique and Angola. With the fall of Portuguese rule in Africa in 1975, the ANC was thus strategically poised to realize the potential for armed resistance offered by the Soweto rebellion.

many ANC rank-and-file members and sympathizers: suspicion of communism but appreciation of the actual concrete measures of support.

The PAC in 1959 and the Africanists again 10 years later complained of the influence of communists on the ANC leadership. The Africanist rebels said: "The SACP white leadership oppose the political philosophy embodied in the concept of African nationalism."

But, if co-operation with the SACP had disadvantages for the ANC, it was not without benefits, particularly in the post-1960 period.

To quote Lodge again: "[The ANC] was ensured a continual source of funds, equipment, training and diplomatic support — resources of a scale and quality its rivals could not hope to match. Soviet-bloc-derived aid had been proved to be more helpful than that obtained from any other sources."

The prevailing wisdom of the white power establishment in South Africa is that the ANC has lost its autonomy and become a pliable vehicle in the hands of communists under Joe Slovo.

But the African nationalist import is not to be underestimated and the official orthodoxy is undoubtedly influenced by a desire to discredit the ANC and simultaneously to sustain the view that Pretoria can reach a *modus vivendi* with African nationalism if only its "communist cancer" can be excised.

### 'Bourgeois'

The ANC's trio of leaders, Oliver Tambo, Alfred Nzo and Thomas Nkobi are certainly not radical revolutionaries in a Marxist-Leninist sense and have been characterized as "stolidly bourgeois". Nationalist or bourgeois revolutions can, however, be bloody.

The ANC leadership appears to be cognisant of the conservatism of many Africans at home, whose support they have to win in the long run. Its discreet but apparently temporary links with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha in 1979-80 may have been a concrete manifestation of these considerations.

The third thread, the increasing militancy of the ANC, is perhaps the clearest of the three running through the history of the

any two of these.

### Pass laws

In March, 1960, the PAC pre-empted by 10 days an ANC campaign against the pass laws. The campaign was a form of passive resistance in which volunteers handed over their reference books to the police and demanded to be arrested. But at Sharpeville it went awry and police opened fire, killing 69 blacks.

A state of emergency was declared, thousands of people detained and the ANC and PAC banned. The outlawing of these movements set the scene for the next phase of the ANC's metamorphosis: the emergence of an underground fighting wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The Rivonia trial marked the end of the first phase of armed struggle. By the early 1970s, however, the ANC was beginning to re-establish a presence in South Africa. ANC pamphlet bombs exploded in 1971 in four cities and by the next year an ANC newsletter, *Amandla-Matha*, was beginning to circulate inside the country.

In 1977 trained insurgents were beginning to re-enter South Africa, as the Goch Street shootings of May that year testified. The number of incidents rose sharply thereafter. The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, spoke last year of a 200 percent increase in insurgent attacks.

### Selected targets

So far the insurgents have largely restricted their campaign to selected targets, with the deliberate intention of trying to avoid civilian casualties.

The campaign accords with the decision of the ANC to sign the Geneva Convention last year and the continued publicity it attaches to international approval.

But in recent months there have been signs of a new ruthlessness by ANC men on the run, including the shooting of a black civilian whose car was commandeered and the killing of two white construction workers.

Whether these incidents are coincidental or whether they foreshadow growing impatience by Umkhonto men in the training camps — and metamorphosis of "armed resistance" into a full-blooded campaign of naked terror — is as yet unclear.

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Section H

# Mxenge death report

WASHINGTON 13/1/82 *Sowetan*  
The American Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights has written to the SA Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, requesting a detailed report on the investigation into the circumstances of the death of Durban Attorney Mr Griffiths Munoisi Mxenge in November last year.

Condemning South Africa's security laws, the committee also expressed concern for two former articled clerks of Mr Mxenge, Mr Patrick Maqubela and Mr Pali-lani Ngeuka, who were detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act shortly after his death.

They have called on the Minister to either bring the detainees to trial on stated charges or to release them immediately. No reply has been received by the committee to their letter dated December 18, 1981.

In their letter, the committee said that according to their knowledge, Mr Mxenge's family had not been informed by police of any investigation into the circumstances of his death or of the outcome of the autopsy on his body.

"The lawyers' committee has a direct interest in these incidents. For the past 14 years we have engaged correspondent attorneys in South Africa to defend cases arising under South Africa's security legislation.

"Our activities grow out of a longstanding commitment to two basic and overriding principles: The maintenance of the rule of law and the promotion of fundamental human rights.

"Our profession demands that we be concerned with the worldwide maintenance of a standard of justice that reflects well on the ultimate sanctity of the law. We see the work of our Southern Africa project therefore, as being within that context, and as being mandated by that imperative."

The committee states that Mr Mxenge and his firm had acted as their correspondent attorneys on several matters.

"We, therefore, have a professional interest, as well as personal concern that the circumstances of his death be investigated thoroughly and objectively, that the law with regard to violent deaths be enforced, and that the detention of members of his firm comport with internationally recognised standards of due process."

The questions they want answers to include:

Q When and in what location did death occur?

Q If the body was discovered at a place and time known to be different from that of death, what information do you have about the interesting transport of the body?

Q Were there any witnesses to the murder?

Q When was your investigation commenced?

Q How are you officially characterising the death for purposes of your investigation?

Q What steps have been completed and are yet anticipated as part of that investigation?

Q Was an autopsy performed on the body? If so, what were the conclusions?

Q When will the coroner's inquest be held?

Q Are you currently contemplating any arrests or prosecutions in connection with Mr Mxenge's death?

Ms Nonyamezelo Mxenge, the widow of Mr Mxenge, and herself an attorney said yesterday that the investigating officer for her husband's death had not contacted her for nearly a month.

"The last time he phoned me was December 19. He wanted me to come in and see him with regards to my husband's motor car. He said they had information from Pretoria that it was not licensed, which was incorrect. I did not meet with him, as I saw no need to.

"They seem more interested in his motor car than in his death and the circumstances surrounding it.

"Consequently, I have no idea how far or what investigations are being made," she said.

In their letter, the committee states that provisions of Section Six of the Terrorism Act, under which Messrs Maqubela and Ngeuka are detained, "do violence" to the international standards of the universal declaration of human rights, and the international covenant of civil and political rights.

11A 1182  
CAPE TIMES 13/1182

# Tambo holds meeting with UN's new chief

From RICHARD WALKER  
NEW YORK — The new United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, consulted privately with African National Congress president, Mr Oliver Tambo, last night.

Meanwhile the UN's "mobilization for sanctions" year began with its anti-apartheid committee arranging a meeting with black American leaders in Atlanta.

And the city's new mayor, Mr Andrew Young, will welcome the UN committee today and mark the birthday of assassinated civil rights leader Martin Luther King with a seminar to critically review US policy towards South Africa.

The new UN chief's meeting with Mr Tambo was his first with any South African since taking office. South Africa's UN mission, headed by ambassador Mr David Steward, has so far had no contact with the tall Peruvian lawyer-diplomat who has set a SWA/Namibia settlement as his first goal and who last week pledged his personal impartiality and objectivity.

Before seeing Dr Perez de Cuellar, Mr Tambo addressed a specially convened meeting of the UN Committee against Apartheid, whose chairman, Yusuf Maitama-Sule of Nigeria, welcomed him by hailing the ANC's "epic" 70-year history and its "significant advance" in the past year.

It was this advance that appeared to be driving the South African Government to desperation with actions ranging from ever-deeper penetration of Angola to the "vengeful persecution" of Mrs Winnie Mandela, he said.

Stopping South Africa with comprehensive, mandatory sanctions was the only way to arrest the trend towards regional war, Mr Tambo told the committee.

Declaring himself "en-

couraged" by the initial stance of Dr Perez de Cuellar, Mr Tambo told the committee that the "victorious" imposition of a new political, economic and social order in the Republic, as much as in SWA/Namibia, was "a reality of our times", but that a destabilizing counter-offensive by Pretoria against its northern neighbours "is bound to grow, so sanctions are becoming imperative if racial war is to be averted".

Stressing close alliance with Swapo several times Mr Tambo asserted that "our struggle has advanced enormously", but he lashed out at the United States and its allies for pursuing "murderous policies" while whipping up "a cold war psychosis to divert attention". The US strategy had been so successful that South African assaults on Angola had "ceased to elicit international condemnation".

1974-75  
F. D. Young

# ANC has role to play <sup>11A</sup> ~~academic~~ <sup>RAM 14/6/82</sup>

By JOUBERT MALHERBE

GROUPS like the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress will help determine the future of human relations in South Africa, an Afrikaans academic said yesterday.

Addressing the 15th annual congress of the South African

Sociological Association in Pretoria, Professor Hennie Coetzee of Potchefstroom University drew a parallel between the emergence of Rightwing groups like the Ossewa-Brandwag in the 1940s and organisations like the Wit Kommando today.

"While the ideals (of the PAC and ANC on one hand and the Wit Kommando on the other) of the groups differ, they will play a definite role in essential human relations in future," he said.

Prof Coetzee said critics of apartheid did not form a homogenous group.

While certain people totally rejected apartheid on religious or other grounds, one also found people critical of certain aspects of the apartheid policy.

## Resistance

The last groups fell into what eminent Afrikaans writer N P van Wyk Louw classified as "loyal resistance", he said.

He said the emergence of black nationalism had important implications for race relations in South Africa. It represented the expression of a new ideal.

However, it would be "incorrect" to believe the ideal of black nationalism had been realised.

Professor Coetzee said it was distressing to see mutual ignorance between black and white concerning each other's lifestyles continuing, while there was increasing interdependence in other areas.

11A  
Not  
enough  
change  
in SA'

Somewhere along the line, Dr Nthato Motlana believes, current black thinking has to be defined in terms of past developments.

He concedes that during the past few years, it has become increasingly obvious that those moderate black politicians still operating within the country — not necessarily within the governmental framework — continue to face criticism that their calls for negotiated and peaceful change were falling on deaf ears among the more radical.

The immediate past history of countries such as Ghana, Kenya, Angola, Mozambique and more recently Zimbabwe which had all gained their liberation had shown that that status could be achieved only through violent struggle.

"Many people among us working within the country have for many years campaigned for a peaceful solution to the country's problems, but within the past 70 years, as can be seen from the history of the banned African National Congress, there have been no fundamental changes.

"As far as civil rights, basic disabilities like the access to higher education and the like are concerned they have not improved the lot of the black people. As a result those who continue to speak of peaceful change are losing support," Dr Motlana said.

People had now seen, as evidenced by the advent of liberation in many African states, that fundamental change could only come about through armed struggle.

When one looked at the Government with its misuse of radio and television, its control of "our so-called" free Press, its constant talk about the need for a tight security and a strong army, then one saw the Nats were behaving as though they were "preparing for Armageddon" and it was obvious a war psychosis had been created in the country.

"It is in the light of these considerations that many blacks are beginning to say that talk of peaceful change is a worthless exercise," Dr Motlana said.

It has not been an easy road for the Ten since it was founded almost five years ago following the June 16 1976 unrests.

The then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, banned all meetings planned by the organisation to explain its blueprint for the running of Soweto as a self-sufficient and fully-fledged municipality.

Government reaction reached its peak on October 19 1977 when the entire executive was detained in terms of the "preventive detention" clauses of the Internal Security Act and held for months but never brought to trial.

When the Soweto Community Council increased rentals the Ten in collaboration with the Soweto Civic Association took the matter to court but lost.

In his assessment, Dr Motlana said that whatever setbacks had been suffered were not indicative of his movements having only "dwindling" support.

"All of us in different organisations should not fight each other. We must carry those blacks among us because they are of us," he said.

11A Sowetan 15/11/82 X

# ANC compared to Wit Kommando

GROUPS like the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress would help determine the future of human relations in South Africa, says a leading Afrikaans academic.

Addressing the 15th annual congress of the South African Sociological Association in Pretoria on Wednesday, Prof Hennie Coetzee of Potchefstroom University drew a parallel between the emergence of right-wing groups like the Ossewa-Brandwag in the 1940s and organisations like the Wit Kommando today.

"While the ideals (of the PAC and ANC) on one hand and the Wit Kommando on the other) of the groups differ, they will play a

definite role in essential human relations in future," he said.

Prof Coetzee said critics of apartheid did not form a homogenous group.

While certain people totally rejected apartheid on religious or other grounds, one also found people critical of certain aspects of the apartheid policy.

"The last groups fell into what eminent Afrikaans writer N P van Wyk Louw classified as "loyal resistance."

The emergence of

black nationalism had important implications for race relations in South Africa. It represented the expression of a new ideal.

However, it would be "incorrect" to believe the ideal of black nationalism had been realised.

Prof Coetzee said it was distressing to see mutual ignorance between blacks and whites concerning each other's lifestyles continuing, while there was increasing interdependence in other areas. — Sapa

## 'They won't disappear'

THE banned African National Congress would not disappear from the scene merely because certain changes were being introduced in South Africa, says Dr M Hough, of the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria University.

But internal change would make it more difficult for the organisation to recruit members and infiltrate the country, he told the 15th congress of the South African Socio-

logical Association in Pretoria on Wednesday.

A recent survey had shown that the ANC enjoyed a relatively high measure of support among urban blacks, but that the organisation's socialist programme was widely rejected.

To defeat the organisation's objectives, the ANC had to be opposed, both politically and militarily, he added.

Mr Salaam Abraham Mayet, a member

of the President's Council, said the number of people who believed that violence was the only means to bring about change in South Africa was growing steadily.

And this dangerous development could only be halted if the Government was prepared to listen to moderate political leaders and to bring about meaningful change that would be acceptable to the majority of the country's people, he said.

# Changing defence strategy



The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, spoke to the FM about security and military prospects.

**FM:** How do you see SA's security situation during 1982?

**General Viljoen:** One must be honest about the whole situation. The threat in 1982, as in 1981, will be very much directed against us by the Russians and their proxies. This threat has two main elements. One element being black nationalism, which we acknowledge is important. This has been a problem ever since black and white met, but it is something we can accommodate. The bigger problem arises from Russian expansionism. There is no doubt the Russians are misusing black nationalism and also our constitutional problems to their own advantage. To them time is very important — as it is to us.

**Do you see time as being on their side?**

Not necessarily. I think the (political) initiatives of the SA government make Russia fear there could be a political or constitutional solution in SA. This would destroy Russia's appeal in the area.

**Do you blame the Russians for regional instability?**

I think they are causing it in order to create a demand for their services. As long as conditions are unstable there is a demand for training, there is a demand for weapons, there is a demand for assistance with propaganda and there is a demand for doctrine. They have all these to offer.

SA is often accused of destabilising its neighbours. But in your view would it suit SA better if destabilisation came to an end?

I think there can be no doubt. What are we after? I say on behalf of the Defence Force that we are concerned for the happiness of all the people of SA. We want a happy prosperous society with freedom for all the people. We are not concerned with the political side of all this, but in a country where there is a diversity of political and racial groups we believe we are serving all the people. We are politically neutral but there is a belief that the Prime Minister's initiative can work. He has given the assurance that he will solve the problems, he has given an indication of what steps he will take and he has created the machinery — the President's Council. The result of the general election indicates he has the political backing. It is our job to maintain the peace while he gets on with whatever he has in mind.

**If the ANC and the Russians see the possibility of a political solution would you expect them to step up their efforts to destabilise the country?**

There is no doubt. Many examples exist, as in Central and Southern America, elsewhere in Africa and in South West Africa where, since 1972, SA has said it does not want to stay. Our only objective is to create the machinery whereby the people can decide for themselves. The honourable thing for Swapo to do would be to join this process instead of making war. Even the United Nations refuses at this stage to remain impartial, as has been so clearly demonstrated by the new Secretary General. With this taking

place, there can be no doubt that Swapo will not participate in a free and fair election. They and their Russian allies want "freedom through the barrel of a gun," because this would best serve the purpose of expanding Soviet influence. Would you expect the ANC to step up sabotage and subversion in SA itself?

They have already done so and have stated they intend to keep on doing so. The question is why now? Is it because they see progress being made towards a political solution — a development which does not favour Soviet strategy in southern Africa?

**Revolutionary doctrine calls for a "pre-violence" stage, during which arms caches are built up and people are politicised. Do you think SA is beyond that stage?**

No, I don't think so. That is the classical approach. But apart, possibly, from some of the urban areas, they have not had much success. I don't think their politicisation of the community has gone far enough to support revolutionary action. The way they are operating proves they are not, at the moment, operating with the support of the local population. They arrive secretly, they deploy their weapons secretly in buried caches; they do not tell the local population what they stand for; they pretend to be normal members of the black population and they assemble only for the purposes of their operation and then try and disappear immediately. This they would not do if they could count on the local population's support.

**Do you think they have much weaponry cached within SA?**

I don't think they have much. But what

they do have can always be used to create incidents such as the Wonderboom attack. What they have in mind is to create an atmosphere of instability while endeavouring to get maximum publicity from the least activity.

**The SADF is known to want more manpower and will probably change the call-up system. Can you tell us what you have in mind?**

I wouldn't like to say exactly what we have in mind. The Minister of Defence has said we are not going to extend the two-year service period but something will have to be done about service after the initial two year call-up.

**When can we expect action to change the present call-up system?**

During the next Parliamentary session.

**In broad terms will it involve further periods of service after the initial call-up?**

I believe the situation in SA has changed. Among the demands arising from recent developments is that of area defence. In manpower terms this means we must be able to call on sufficient manpower so that no area in SA will be vulnerable to attack. In SWA, Swapo has only fought in the border area, with 90% of incidents happening within 20-30 km of the border and 99,9% north of the Red Line. In SA itself we expect a different approach. They, apparently, do not have a border war in mind. They are going to fight an area war. This has been shown by the number and distribution of incidents in SA.

**This obviously makes you spread your manpower?**

If we had to deal with this using the

full-time force, the demands on the system would be too great. But we are going to deal with it by using area defence, which means we are going to raise the defensibility of all the people.

**Meaning that people living in a particular area will be liable for military service in that area?**

Meaning people living in an area must be organised to defend themselves. They must be the first line of defence. Our full-time force must be a reaction force. The first line of defence will contain any terrorist attack and the better equipped and trained reaction forces will deal with insurgents.

**Can we expect a large increase in the Defence Vote this year?**

I don't think you should expect a large increase. Even in the previous budget, when you take inflation into account, there was an actual decrease of about 4% — notwithstanding the large increase quoted in the press. When you look at defence production you find that inflation is very much higher than the 14-15% in the country's normal economy. To maintain what we need for a number of years would require an increase of not less than the inflation rate in the cost of arms production. Some of the weapons systems increase in price from 25% - 50% annually.

**Are you satisfied that you have the weapons to do your job?**

Considering the threat and the enemies we might be called upon to face, I am perfectly happy. Of course, if Russia were to leave her Afghanistans and her Polands and decide to attack us it would be difficult to defend ourselves. But when you consider the potential enemies —

their military doctrine, their weapons and their training — then we are confident we can handle it.

**What is the major problem facing the Defence Force?**

Finance. We all realise how expensive defence is and the importance of spending money on constitutional developments and on job creation in order to ensure full employment. On the other hand, we have reached the point where Russian interest in the country is so great that if we don't spend money on defence we will be faced with defeat. Do you mean defeat in SA itself or in SWA?

I mean defeat throughout southern Africa. I mean the Russians will attain their objectives.

**Do you see the time coming when you will find it necessary to retaliate against neighbouring countries who harbour the ANC?**

We have indicated we believe in offensive defence. You have to be aggressive, as this demonstrates your determination. If it becomes necessary, as the Prime Minister has said, we will certainly act against insurgents or terrorists harboured by neighbouring countries. If such operations were interfered with by neighbouring countries we would, as in Angola, be prepared to face them as well. We would, however, have no intention of attacking such countries. It is the declared policy of SA to live in peace with her neighbours and to develop all resources for the benefit of all inhabitants of the sub-continent. We sincerely hope our neighbours will allow us to do so by adopting co-operation and not confrontation.

(11a)  
(254) FM 15/1/82

# Preparing for area war

During 1982, SA will prepare and put into operation an "area defence" system to meet the growing "area war" assault by the African National Congress (ANC). This, as the Chief of the Defence Force General Constand Viljoen made plain this week in a wide ranging interview with the *FM*, (page 190) will involve significant changes in the national service system to provide the SADF with more manpower.

He refused to give details of the proposed system which, he said, would be placed before Parliament in the coming session.

It is certain, however, that it will involve increased military commitments for many — although Viljoen added that the Defence Force would keep its pledge not to increase the "initial" two-year call-up period.

The General said the aim was to increase the "defensibility" of all South Africans. People in each area will form the first line of defence, aimed at containing terror attacks, while the full-time forces form a "reaction force" to deal with major incidents.

He made it clear that "area defence" was necessary because of the pattern of ANC attacks. Unlike Swapo in SWA/Namibia, the ANC was not planning a border war but an "area war" of widely spread attacks aimed at creating "an atmosphere of instability" and at spreading security manpower. "They want maximum publicity for the least activity," he said.

For the full-time forces to deal with this threat would make too great a manpower demand on the system, Viljoen said. It was therefore necessary to be able to call on sufficient auxiliary manpower "so that all areas in SA will be less vulnerable to attack."

How this is to be achieved remains partly a matter for speculation, although it is clear it will involve increased military commitments for the citizen and commando forces (probably including local call-up) after their two years of full-time service.

The commando system will be revised to achieve "on the spot defence" and industrial undertakings and businesses may also be called upon to take increased responsibility for guarding their premises.

Although Viljoen is optimistic about the chances of constitutional solutions to SA's problems, it is plain he expects the military to have the important task of holding the ring while the politicians do their work. In fact, he expects any movement towards a political settlement to intensify the security threat.

"Why now?" he asked of growing ANC insurgency. "Is it because they see progress being made towards a political solution? Is it because political stability does not suit the aims of Russia?"

Not everyone shares Viljoen's confidence that the politicians have the political resolution (or even the will) to devise and push through a political solution acceptable to the majority of South Africans.

However, he is determined the SADF will provide them with every opportunity to do so by maintaining the country's physical security.

This includes a preparedness to strike at ANC sanctuaries in neighbouring countries if it should be necessary to do so.

Maintaining a high state of military preparedness is costly and Viljoen cited "finance" as his biggest problem.

He said one should not expect a large increase in real terms in the Defence Vote in this year's budget, but it is clear that there could still be a large increase in monetary terms.

In last year's budget, the Defence Vote apparently increased by 36%. But Viljoen said this, in fact, represented a real fall of a few percent. Inflation in military costs, particularly weapons systems, outruns general inflation by considerable margins. He found the need to spend large amounts on defence regrettable when money was needed for urgent development programmes. Since 1980, Viljoen said, the growth of the defence budget had levelled off in real terms.

The SADF's view is that the ANC has not succeeded in "politicising" the black community to the extent needed for a successful subversion campaign. "They do not have enough support to be able to count on a majority of the local population," Viljoen said. The ANC's secret method of operation demonstrated this was so.

But there is obviously the risk that, in the absence of concrete reform, they could achieve greater success. The General places his confidence in government promises of reform and says he is sure government will achieve a political solution.

Yet the pace of reform remains glacially slow. If the country has arrived at the point where available manpower will be strained to maintain security, it is surely time for government to move faster.

Viljoen wants "a happy and prosperous society with freedom for all the people." Only government can provide that.





ARGUS 18/1/82

# Former detainee home after treatment

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — A placard proclaiming: 'Poisoning people won't stop us', greeted a former detainee and student leader, Mr Siphiso Mthimkulu, when he was welcomed home by family and friends at the H F Verwoerd airport here yesterday.

Mr Mthimkulu, in a wheelchair, returned to the city after spending two and a half months undergoing treatment for thallium poisoning at Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town.

After being released from five months' detention under section 6 of the Terrorism Act, he complained of severe pains and doctors later discovered he had been poisoned.

An emotional Mr Mthimkulu, who was met by his sobbing mother and members of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS), said he was 'really glad to be back.

He said he hoped to continue studying at home as he would not be able to go to school in his wheelchair.

# ANC war of nerves raging in Venda

CAPE TIMES  
18/1/82

11A

Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Agents of the banned African National Congress have launched an apparent war of nerves against the Venda Government as they probe for weaknesses in the troubled tribal State.

Warnings of imminent attack telephoned to the police have kept the small security forces on edge, especially since the attack on the police station at Sibasa on October 26.

Tension in Venda has in any event been running high as a result of the behaviour of the minority government of President Patrick Mpephu. This has culminated in detentions without trial, the arrest and expulsion of Lutheran clerics and the death in detention of at least one man.

### Threatening

The commanding officer of Venda's National Force, Brigadier T R Maulaudzi, confirmed yesterday that police had received threatening telephone calls from men purporting to represent the ANC.

"There have been calls. They say 'we will be there tonight'. We wait for them, but we don't see them."

Asked whether he thought the callers were genuine members of the

ANC — which has claimed responsibility for the October attack, in which two Venda policemen died — the brigadier replied: "Maybe."

If the objective of the callers is to create tension and cause the Venda regime to over-react and alienate itself from the people, they may have succeeded, in the opinion of some well-placed observers in Venda.

The detention of 21 people since October 26 — four of them ministers of Venda's majority Lutheran Church — and patrols of by armed police and frequent road-blocks are interpreted as evidence of "over-reaction".

Tension since the attack has been aggravated by the death in detention of Mr Tshifhiwa Muofhe, a prominent member of the Lutheran Church.

A missionary said: "I am sure the ANC are thrilled with what has happened since the attack. The police have been insensitive. They are living in fear. They have isolated

themselves from the people."

But Brigadier Maulaudzi denied that the police had over-reacted or alienated the people.

"The enemy found a loophole and they hit hard. Their attack confused the people at first, but our actions have reassured them and the people stand with the government," he said.

### Conflicting

Conflicting reports about another detainee, Dean T S Farisani of the Lutheran Church, have done little to calm the situation.

On Thursday the Rev Reinhardt Schultz, acting general secretary of the Lutheran Church, told newsmen he had been informed that Dean Farisani had been admitted to hospital.

On Friday, in an interview, Brigadier Maulaudzi denied that the dean was in hospital. "He is alive and well in detention," he said.



Jonathan Botha, drum-major of the Young Coronation office. He came second in the Grand March-Past Drum Christmas Band's Union.

## Wesbank and Spirit grab yacht race lead

Chief Reporter

Town entry Itatile throughout the week-end

### Watchdog safeguards your rights

READERS with complaints regarding retail or wholesale trading or profession-

## Band wins

Staff Reporter  
FOR the ninth consecutive year, St Joseph Christmas Band of Fairways was the highest-scoring band in the solo section of the 40th City and Suburban Christmas Band's Union compet-

group and more than the Mayor and the sa-

CAPE TIMES  
Two men  
8/1/87  
killed in  
35  
assaults

Staff Reporter

THERE were 157 reported assaults at the weekend, two of them fatal.

A man was killed in a hit-and-run incident.

During the same period, 63 people were injured in 42 road accidents in the Peninsula.

Mr N Twesna, 17, was stabbed in the chest in N.36, Nyanga East, on Saturday. He was certified dead on arrival at Groote Schuur Hospital.

In another assault case, an unidentified 35-year-old man died in Albacore Street, Facticeon Estate, on Saturday night.

Early on Saturday morning an unidentified man aged about 40 was killed a hit-and-run incident at NY.78, Guguletu.

Also on Saturday, the body of an unidentified 45-year-old man was discovered in Kalk Bay Harbour.

● An unidentified child was seriously injured after falling three storeys from a flat in Cascade Court, Hanover Park, last night.

The child was taken to Groote Schuur Hospital.

An 11-year-old boy, M Koyana, was killed in a car accident in NY4, Guguletu about 8pm yesterday.

# Inkatha lauds ex-ANC man

Soweto 18/1/82

11A

**By NKOPANE MAKOBANE**

THE Inkatha Cultural Liberation Movement believes in the liberation of all South Africans — black and white — mourners at the funeral of Mr Msuthu Alpheus Madlala (68) heard at the weekend.

This was said by Mr Z C Conco at the funeral service held at the Orlando East Presbyterian Church, speaking on behalf of the Kwa-Zulu government.

Mr Madlala, former Transvaal leader of Inkatha, died after a long illness at his Orlando home on January 6 this year. He was a founder member of the movement and a prominent member of the banned ANC and PAC in the early sixties.

## RESPECT

Mr Conco described Mr Madlala as a man who was highly respected in the Kwa-Zulu Legislative Assembly

whether one agreed with him or not.

He said the death of Mr Madlala, who represented Madadeni constituency in the assembly, was a great loss because of his ideas regarding the development of his people.

"The KwaZulu Government shares Mr Madlala's beliefs that we are all God's children and should be treated as such. Though we are opposed we should not allow ourselves to be ill-treated and divided.

"In order to get our liberation we should put aside our differences and be united. Even the African National Congress (ANC) preaches that without unity we would be without a leg to stand on," Mr Conco said.

Other speakers also showered praise on Mr Madlala. They said he was a man who was dedicated not only to the Kwa-Zulu Government but also to Soweto civic politics.

# Not for love of criticism

By SAM MABE

YOU DON'T have to like Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to pay him any attention. You may like him or hate him, but you cannot ignore him.

He is the most well-known and the most outspoken of all bantustan leaders. And it seems nothing can keep him out of the news, because controversy is like his shadow, it follows him wherever he goes.

And it is also the controversy surrounding his political life that makes him who he is.

Intellectually, he rates favourably among all his bantustan counterparts. But he has one weakness though. He does not seem to believe that he is capable of making

mistakes or wrong judgments

ing of all demonstrations was at the funeral of Mr Robert Sobukwe in Graaf-Reinet, where he was lucky to have escaped unscathed.

The anger of the youth at his presence was uncontrollable. They were firm that funeral proceedings could not go on in his presence.

They screened almost everybody there and ejected scheduled white speakers and so-called "black-collaborators".

At first, Chief Buthelezi tried to refuse leaving, but pressure mounted. He had to go, the youths insisted. Eventually, the youths won and he had to flee for his life when an angry mob closed in on

him waving clenched fists and shouting all

## Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.



truly has once been accused of being after the Chief's blood.

He is one leader, whose credentials have undergone several public scrutiny tests because of his involvement with Government-created institutions. And this has cast serious doubts on his credibility in some quarters of the black community.

want to kill him. Such accusations are quite familiar in his circles.

He has accused the ANC of plotting to assassinate him. And the SA Government. The BC organisations too. And some other unnamed people in Zululand and others from Swaziland. Even your's

He has had a few head-on collisions with the wrath of black students. They stoned his car and demonstrated against him when he was to receive an honorary doctorate degree at the University of Zululand.

As a result, all student teachers from the

university were banned from doing their practical training in Kwa-Zulu - controlled schools.

At one stage 200 students from the University of Durban-Westville demonstrated against him when he attended a symposium he was to have addressed at the campus.

Directing his anger at the Indian community after the incident, he reminded them of the 1949 riots between Zulus and Indians. This was interpreted as suggesting that Zulus would take physical action against the entire Indian community because of the students' demo.



Chief Buthelezi issues forth.

Hence, there is no criticism that he takes lightly. He answers all of them, no matter where they come from. And this has had the unfortunate results of rubbing with even petty criticisms. The only cabinet ministers he has not attacked are those who have had no reason to mention his name, directly or by insinuation, in their public speeches.

The Jimmy Krugers, Louis le Grauges and others. They have all had a bitter taste of his venom. Nobody has crossed his path and got away without the Chief descending on him like a ton of concrete.

Black leaders like Dr Phatu, Dr Molana, Bishop Tutu, Tshepo Mashimane, Tom Mthembu and George Wauchope. Journalists like Patrick Lawrence, Enoch Duma, Sam Mabe, Donald Woods, Percy Qoboza, Amee Akhawe and Aggrey Khashe.

Then follows the white liberals, the ANC, the youth, the SACC and almost everybody. They all know what the Chief thinks of them. He may not be a highly charismatic orator. But he is devastating in attack. And exceptionally long-winded too.

The most outstanding-

He has boasted about the fact that he is the only leader, white or black, who talks openly with the leadership of the ANC.

His relationship with the movement ran at a very low ebb when he was criticised for not supporting the Free Mandela campaign and for the formation of the "Impis" which were to be used against students who destroyed schools during the 1980 student boycott.

And Chief Gatscha believes that his leadership within Government created institutions is justifiable because he was elected "by the people". He has also argued that it was the ANC that encouraged him to accept chieftaincy.

And he also argues that because of his opposition to bantustan independence, he is not in the same boat as other bantustan leaders.

South Africa would certainly not be the same without Chief Buthezi — for the better or for the worse, who knows?

But he can be extraordinary sometimes. He seems to believe that people who differ with his line of thinking hate him, and that they



# Venda in fear after dean is shot

ARGUS  
18/1/82

114

**Argus Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG.** —  
The latest incident in  
Venda involving a polit-  
ical detainee who was  
treated in hospital has  
plunged the tense terri-  
tory into further fear and  
confusion.

Today Venda politicians  
spoke grimly of their fear  
and refused to be named  
because they believed  
themselves to be in con-  
stant danger of the secu-  
rity network of President  
Patrick Mphahlele's admi-  
nistration.

Adding to their fears is  
the uncertainty over the  
fate of political detainees  
in Venda.

### CHURCH LEADER

It has emerged that the  
detained dean of the  
Lutheran Church in  
Venda, the Very Rev T S  
Farisani, was treated in  
Tshilidzani Hospital, near  
Sibasa, in spite of the  
denials of a Venda Gov-  
ernment spokesman.

Dean Farisani, one of  
several Lutheran church-  
men among the 18  
detained in Venda, was  
treated at Tshilidzani for  
head injuries and then  
discharged under police  
escort and taken back  
into detention.

A spokesman for the

hospital said that 'accord-  
ing to the law I may not  
give information concern-  
ing a patient — more so a  
prisoner.'

Information about Dean  
Farisani had leaked, but  
'I can neither confirm nor  
deny this information.'

A top Venda politi-  
cian, who refused to  
speak to The Argus if he  
was to be named in any  
report, said it was  
obvious that the hospital  
spokesman would not give  
any information about Mr  
Farisani 'because he fears  
being deported back to  
South Africa.'

He added: 'People in  
Venda don't believe the  
police anymore, but they  
are too scared to say so  
or to contradict them.'

# Leaders hit at policy on local govt

Star  
19/11/82

11A

The decision of the Labour Party at its annual congress that members should continue serving on management committees although the party opposes the system has met with sharp criticism from community leaders on the Rand.

"We asked for the Coloured Representative Council to be disbanded because it didn't fulfil the aspirations of the community," said Mrs Ellen Lambert, a former CRC member. "I therefore cannot see how management committees can fulfil the political aspirations of our people."

She dismissed management committees as "helpless" bodies and said they had no final say in vital issues

such as rent increases.

Mr George du Plessis, the secretary of the Reiger Park branch of the Labour Party, scathingly referred to management committees as "part of the machinery of the apartheid structure."

"I have always looked upon bodies like the President's Council and management committees as Government-created bodies which are playing for time. It is a feeble attempt to keep us contented and in perpetual subjugation," he said.

Mr du Plessis, who is secretary of the Reiger Park Tenants' and Ratepayers' Association, said it was time the Labour Party closed down management Committees as they retarded progress towards direct representation in local government.



# 'Afrikaners creating mini colonies'

(CAF) R04  
19/1/82

**SESHEGO.** — The Afrikaner nationalists of South Africa created "mini colonies" in the form of bits and pieces of ill-defined enclaves called homelands.

This system, like the former colonial system under the British, was geared to enrich the coloniser at the expense of the colonised, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said at the presidential banquet of the Lebowa Regional Chamber

## Mail Correspondent

of Commerce at the weekend.

The Afrikaner mini empire was bolstered by exclusive institutions such as the Proederbond, the Volkskas bank and the vague President's Council, he said.

These institutions were characterised by monopolistic tendencies and the exclusion of other people.

The trouble with whites in this country was that they feared that, given a chance, blacks would use their numbers to subjugate them, Dr Phatudi said.

## Oppression

The president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), Mr Sam Motsuenyane, said blacks should work to remove oppression by whites and not just complain about it.

Blacks were not inherently of a lesser quality and they must struggle for self-sufficiency as this was the key to success.

He said the Chamber of Commerce worked to place blacks in a position to uplift themselves and to foster unity on the economic front.

This was important for all blacks in Southern Africa, he said.

# Senate team probes ANC links in SA

WASHINGTON. — Two officials of a Senate subcommittee on security and terrorism are in South Africa investigating Soviet links with the banned African National Congress.

By JOHN MATISONN

They are representing Senator Jeremiah Denton, a retired admiral who was interned as a POW in North Vietnam for almost eight years. He has begun hearings on international terrorism.

Mr Bert Milling and Mr Joel Lisker have arranged their own itinerary. Mr Lisker is a former civil servant who has visited South Africa as head of the Justice Department's foreign agents' registration unit dealing with the Information scandal.

They requested no briefings from South African officials and told the US Embassy in Pretoria they did not wish to meet the Press, Newsweek magazine said.

Sen Denton's critics charge that the conservative Alabama Republican is reviving the witchhunts of the McCarthy era by reactivating a subcommittee to hold hearings along the lines of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy's investigations.

The subcommittee had

held hearings on Soviet support for international terrorism, Mr Steve Allen, the Senator's spokesman, said yesterday. Investigation of Americans who receive funds from the Soviet Union could be a "by-product" of the subcommittee's work.

Newsweek called the visit a "puzzling" mission. The South Africans wondered what there was to investigate since the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, had publicly acknowledged his exile forces were trained and financed by the Soviets, it said.

"Congressional sources suggest they may be using the story as a cover for some other assignment," the magazine concluded.

Mr Allen had no comment on suggestions that the staff aides may be investigating South African methods of dealing with security matters.

# SA unchanged in 25 years, says author

ARGUS 21/1/82

11A

Education Reporter

NOTHING has changed in South Africa in 25 years, says teacher and writer Professor Ezekiel Mphahlele, who spent 19 years in exile after being forbidden to teach because he was a 'subversive.'

Professor Mphahlele, who returned to South Africa in 1976, was answering questions during a UCT Summer School course on African literature last night.

Discussion centred on his autobiography *Down*

Second Avenue in which he describes growing up in a black slum — the constant fear of police, the battle for education and the indignity of being a lawyer's messenger boy when he held a BA honours degree.

'We are no freer to speak than we were in the '50s, which were turbulent times. Maybe more white people are speaking up for the rights of everyone, but a white man is still someone to be terrified of in the townships for many people.'

# Horse wins in ANC colours

C. Herald 23/1/82 (11A)

SOWETO businessman Mr Richard Maponya's race horse, Another Colour, made history at Newmarket last week when it contested the Redruth Handicap (D Division) in its owner's colours. This is the first time a horse owned by an African has competed in a South African race meeting.

Another Colour, who came third last week, ran in the registered colours of black, gold and green — the colours of the African National Congress and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha.

The New Zealand-bred stayer, out of the placings only twice in 15 starts and a winner of two races, was bought for a princely R26 000 — which added up to R30 000 after tax and insurance.

Mr Maponya, now a member of the South African Racehorse Owners' Association, hopes to have a few good horses before the end of the year. He will be one of the big buyers at the next yearling sale of thoroughbreds.

I believe blacks should have representation in racing because of a big percentage of the whopping R120-million spent on racing is black money,' he said.

'Another Colour was recommended to me by my trainer, Michael Azzie, whose opinion and judgment I respect. I also went against top trainers in the bidding, which makes me confident that I made a good buy and will pick up a few good wins.'

Mr Maponya also said he hoped to win a few races so he could enter Another Colour for the July.

## DEBUT

Mr Maponya is confident that he will make a notable debut as a racehorse owner. Going for him are, he believes, a good horse, a good trainer in Michael Azzie and a good jockey in Raymond Rhodes.

'Another Colour is a good each-way bet and a must for big jackpots,' is his advice.

# Student guilty on ANC count

A JOURNALISM student, Mohamed Salek Abba Omar, 25, was convicted in the Durban Regional Court yesterday of contravening the Internal Security Act by distributing a pamphlet issued by the banned African National Congress.

Omar was sentenced to be detained until the rising of the court and a further 12 months' imprisonment was suspended for five years.

He had pleaded not guilty to distributing the pamphlet "A Message to the People of South Africa" by "Comrade President Oliver Tambo on the Occasion of the 69th Anniversary of the ANC" to Miss Sandra Chetty in July last year.

Omar told the court he was given the pamphlet in the street and had given it to Miss Chetty to make photostat copies for him.

Giving judgment, Mr Odendaal said Omar was a pathetic witness who had obviously lied.

He said the legislature viewed this sort of offence in a very serious light. — Sapa.

# Political escapers hid in city from hunt

23/1/82

Star

IIA

By Tony Stirling

South Africa's three most wanted political escapers, Alexander Mombanis, Stephen Lee and Timothy Jenkins, sat under the noses of the police for five days before fleeing the country in December 1979.

The three men were serving long sentences in the maximum security section of the Pretoria Prison when they escaped. The Star has ascertained that after their escape the three men made their way to Johannesburg.

From there they are

believed to have made their way to Botswana, Lusaka and Europe.

Apparently the escape was highly organised as they were helped by three cells of the banned African National Congress during the five-day war in Johannesburg and subsequent escape through security blocks.

The Johannesburg Hotel was used as a rendezvous. The men were separately shuttled daily to a different "safe house."

The escapers were disguised, had dyed

their hair and were wearing false mustaches but must have been seen by hundreds of people during the hotel visits.

According to the information, the three men and their helpers were not aware their escape was not discovered for 11 hours, otherwise their bid to freedom could have been made that same night.

In the days after the escape, by which time it was assumed they had already reached Swaziland or Botswana, roadblocks were set up on all major exit routes. But somehow the three missed detection.

A number of arrests have recently been made in connection with the escape, and court appearances are expected soon.

## PLANS

Meanwhile security sources in Pretoria do not discount the possibility that Mrs Allison Joan Weir, aunt of Steven Kitson, might have been murdered because of a possible link to the escapes.

Mr Steven Kitson was detained by the police when he was alleged to have been found in possession of plans for a prison during a visit to his father.

He was then released and flown out of South Africa, and later admitted having named a few contacts during his interrogation. A number of arrests by the security police followed.

# Police law

What are shop licence' for people, such as receptionists or others who acted for a photographer or processor, photographers were suffering a discrimination not found elsewhere in the new municipal licensing system — with one exception.

"In the case of a "disinfectant" this section too requires a separate, personal licence for any person who acts for a disinfectant."

Mr Paisley said the law should be changed so that only a bona fide photography business could hold a photographer's licence.

There was no agreement between the provinces on the issue of the licensing of photographers.

Mr Paisley said in a similar case in Natal, a photographer was convicted of a similar offence.

# Work, not politics, matters - Nkomo

Argus Africa News Service

**SALISBURY.** — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has appealed to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zanu party to join the ruling Zanu (PF).

# Equal education is an 'idle dream'

ARGUS 25/1/82

Education Reporter

HOWEVER much the Government might wish to keep politics and education separate there was no doubt in the minds of 150 educationists at a seminar this weekend that the De Lange report was primarily a political document.

Addresses and discussion at Spes Bona High School in Athlone centred on the political possibilities and probabilities brought into focus in the report. The seminar was a pre-conference to a national conference to be held in Grahamstown early next month.

Students who had 'made it' in spite of the poor environment from which they came realised intuitively that they would still be at a disadvantage. This had a negative effect on motivation at school.

He felt that black pupils 'must and do use English as a medium of instruction'. But they did this under circumstances of isolation from the main stream of English usage and this prevented an adequate mastery of the language.

# Right to

ARGUS 25/1/82

# Constantia

Staff

Oppositionive Federal Party MP for Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's official rejection of the

Minister the owners of Constantia property by the government.

Mr Kotze said he had nothing to add to what he had written in his letter to Mr Hulley.

Mr Hulley said Mr Kotze had also stated in his letter that submissions made to the regional representative of the Department of Community Development about proposals to declare part of Tokai Forest and Steenberg Farm a coloured area would be considered with other representations.

This meant the Government had not finally decided to go ahead with the group areas proposal for these areas. Mr Hulley said the referendum would be raised at a meeting of the PFP's parliamentary caucus tomorrow.

He made the appeal at a political rally in Salisbury at the weekend.

But at another function in Bulawayo, Mr Nkomo said politics would have to wait until everyone had got together to solve the problem of unemployment.

"No amount of political slogan-shouting and partisanship can solve the unemployment threat to our security," he said. "If we do not do something, these young people will eat us all up."

**UNITED**

At the Salisbury rally Mr Mugabe said: "We are asking Zanu to join Zanu because that is what a united people should do."

Urging officials to step up recruiting, he said everyone should be a card-carrying member of his party.

When all the people carried cards, the National Registration cards would be abolished because they would serve no purpose. It would also be easier to identify the enemy.

Also at a weekend rally Mr Mugabe alleged that the detained MP, Mr Wally Stuttaford, was arrested because he had sought help from Mr Nkomo's former guerrillas to overthrow the present Government.

**MEANING**

"We have arrested and detained him and that is why you hear Ian Smith moaning," Mr Mugabe said. He was referring to Mr Smith's allegation in Parliament last week that Stuttaford had been tortured in detention.

**EQUALITY**

The University of Zululand's Professor A. J. Thembela, vice-president of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, stated categorically that until all the socio-economic and political problems of the country were attended to, equality in education was an idle dream.

Quoting from the report he said: "It will help little to bring in efficient teachers, equitable financing and adequate supportive services, if some people still come from overcrowded, filthy, crime-ridden slums with no prospects of getting out of this situation."

There were shocking social consequences in trying to accommodate 80 percent of the population on 13.7 percent of the land.

**SOCIAL**

"The social consequences of family disorganisation, high rate of illegitimacy, malnutrition and child neglect create conditions which make equality at the entry point into the educational system an idle dream."

"Does anybody need to ask what this has to do

**OPTIMISTS**

The optimists who thought that the report would usher in a new era must disabuse themselves of that misconception and concentrate their energies on the real issues," Professor Thembela said.

Discussion from the floor took up the issue of whether political reform had to precede educational reform.

A school inspector pointed out that any government would have one education ministry if it wanted to ensure equal distribution of funds.

The Government's rejection of a single ministry indicated that it had no intention of implementing such distribution.

**POLITICS**

Mr Randall van den Heever of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, said: "The problem in South Africa is politics. The problems of inequality and racism in the United States were only solved when the Government, backed by the courts, committed itself to non-racism."

Mr Royer Cape of the South African Teachers' Association pointed to a weakness in the report's recommendation that there should be freedom of association and local action regarding integration.

"This leaves the option open to segregated education. White English-speaking schools may decide to remain exclusively white English-speaking schools, for example. The goals of the De Lange report could in this way be sabotaged."

# IN PARLIAMENT

He also intended to raise the matter in Parliament during the coming session, which will be opened on Friday.

The referendum called by Mr Hulley last November was the first of its kind to test the

# Steyn report to be tabled next week

Political Staff week's debate. no-confidence THE Steyn Commission

Education Reporter

THE extent to which South Africa succeeds in redressing educational inequalities will largely be linked to its success in solving the crucial political problems besetting the country, Mr Franklin Sonn said in Cape Town at the weekend.

The president of the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa was addressing a seminar on education at the Spes Bona High School, Athlone. The seminar was a pre-conference to a national conference in Grahamstown early next month.

Mr Sonn said it was impossible to view education in isolation from the socio-political milieu in South Africa.

# Educational, political problems linked — Sonn

ARGUS 25/1/82

HA

The initial negative response of Government to the De Lange report on education did to a large degree pour cold water on the expectations for change in education that can lead to meaningful reform on the broader level, he said.

However, he did not believe that 'we have heard the last of either the De Lange report or fundamental educational reform in South Africa'. Mr Sonn's confidence

stemmed from several practical considerations.

⊗ The factors which compelled the inquiry were alive and well and waiting to be dealt with.

⊗ Pressures on Government to deliver the changes envisaged in the report would increase.

⊗ Economic imperatives would force the Government to abandon the apartheid ideology in order to have progress and growth.

The effects on educa-

tion of measures like the Group Areas Act will become increasingly bizarre and morally indefensible with white schools increasingly running empty while accommodation reaches critical proportions in black schools, Mr Sonn said.

The teacher shortage would compel the Government to spread this precious resource more equitably.

The white man cannot go it alone in Africa, Mr Sonn said.



11A

# Tsietsi surfaces

**SALISBURY** — Self-exiled former Soweto student leader Tsietsi Mashinini visited Zimbabwe last week in what observers see as an opening shot in an attempted comeback into South African exile politics.

Mystery shrouds his movements while in Zimbabwe, but sources here have said he did not have any meetings with Zimbabwe government officials.

Mr Mashinini, president of the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) at the height of the students revolt in June 1976, has been a somewhat isolated figure in exile politics since fleeing South Africa with a price over his head.

He was ousted by Mr Khotso Seathlolo as the leader of the few exiled black students who did not immediately join either the African National Congress or Pan Africanist Congress.

Mr Seathlolo, the alleged leader of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (Sayrco), was captured by Security Police while on a visit back to South Africa late last year.

Mr Seathlolo, another ex-president of the SSRC, and a former Soweto beauty queen, Miss Masabata Loate, go on trial under the Terrorism Act on February 8.

Observers here see a link between Mr Seathlolo's arrest and Mr Mashinini's re-emergence.

Mr Mashinini is now based in Liberia, where he lives with his former beauty queen wife.

Sayrco, which is believed to be funded largely through Nigerian channels, comprises mainly



MASHININI: Making a comeback?

former Soweto students who fled into exile in 1976 and 1977. While no figures on its strength are available, membership is believed to be small. — SANS

## "AT DAMELIN WE DON'T ONLY PROMISE A GOOD EDUCATION, WE GUARANTEE IT."

Mr J P Brummer, Principal, Damelin Correspondence College.



At a Damelin Educational Evening held recently in Daveyton, Mr J P Brummer, Damelin principal and other dignitaries addressed an enthusiastic audience of a thousand people who came to hear how they could improve their educational qualifications. After the meeting Mr Brummer and his staff mingled with the audience to give them personal attention.

"To get a good job and earn more money you must have a good education. And our results over the past 30 years prove that there is no finer way than a Damelin Correspondence Course. My many years in the educational field have enabled me to develop courses that will bring out the very best in you. You see, Damelin is a private institution with no restrictive rules or regulations to stand in the way of dynamic teaching methods. I can therefore personally guarantee the best teachers and the very best notes. But of course correspondence doesn't just mean notes. It means that your teachers are in constant contact with you to watch your progress. In fact I am so sure of our methods, that if you do fail, we will give you up to four years free education until you pass.

## Squatters' shelters pulled down

OFFICIALS of the Western Cape Administration Board moved into Nyanga and Crossroads yesterday and destroyed plastic shelters used by squatters.

People said a big contingent of officials and police arrived at about 9am. According to some of the squatters, inspectors had wanted them to go to Langa, but they refused.

At mid-morning about 70 people, including women with young children, waited on the windswept site for the authorities' next move.

Many of the people from Crossroads had stayed at the nearby Nyanga camp, which was demolished last year, followed by the "deporta-

tion" of thousands of people to the Transkei.

One man said: "They can come at any time to arrest us. We have nowhere to go."

He said the squatters had returned to Cape Town with the approval of the Transkeian "government" and had negotiated with the administration board for residence permits since November.

He said as many as 300 people could be left without shelter because of the raid at Crossroads, the second in two months.

COLOSSEUM (Lessons: Ster-Kinekor)

SENSATIONAL SIZZLING & SEVY

# St

# uk

STUDENT  
Dobsonvil  
grievances

The student grumbled about a number of issues and came to a point where they can no longer hold them," said one who asked to be named for identification.

He said: "I queried their principal on the day, and requested a circuit inspection into, were:

- Causes of failure rate in their school with special being put to qualifications and class attendance
- What should a teacher teach Standard 10?

- Clarification of yardstick used in doing student failed;

- Clarification of suing of department books and

- Procedure to admit new students

He said on school inspection to address them and issued that he would report back after giving an account of the matter looked into.

But he did not come back and yesterday

## 'Disg

COMMUNITY to the news that taught either

Mr Zikhali Mamelodi leader, lashed teachers who they had difficulty teaching Sub-English or Afrikaans.

He said if teachers had been using this circuit official

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

11A  
Smetam 27/1/82

## Buthelezi answers all criticism

DEAR SIR — I would be most grateful if you would publish this letter in order to correct many errors of judgment and to draw attention to many things which are blatantly untrue in Sam Mabe's article on Chief Buthelezi. It is indeed a great pity for all of us that the Transvaal's only newspaper for blacks has such abysmally low standards of journalism and editorial judgment. Nowhere else in the world would a newspaper owned by a multi-million rand company be permitted to publish such bigoted and factually misleading reports.

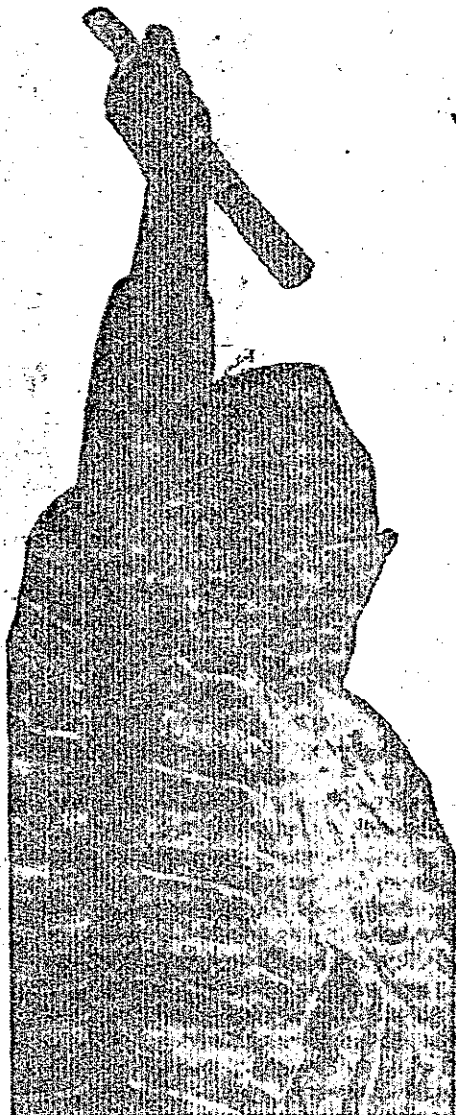
The article as a whole is in bad taste and amounts to a deliberate attempt to besmirch the Chief's name. What makes your paper's attitude so very unacceptable is that nowhere in the history of the country has there been a black leader with such solid grass-roots support. Inkatha's membership of over 360 000 is very dominantly made up of peasants and workers. Does your newspaper despise these ordinary people? Is that why you permit slander to be splashed across your pages?

This article is not journalism. I would really be most grateful if you could allow me to make the following points.

The reporter did not do sufficient background research. Falsehoods are presented as facts and half-truths as whole truths. Let me illustrate. The article, for example, states that at the funeral of Robert Sobukwe the anger of the youth was uncontrollable. The facts of the matter are that the so-called anger was pre-arranged in Johannesburg and was carefully orchestrated. No black of any decency would use the solemn occasion of a funeral as a stage for contrived and manipulated anger over something which had nothing to do with the death of whoever is being buried. Chief Buthelezi did not have to go. He went because he was in the end persuaded that the feelings of the bereaved were outraged by the behaviour of some callous youth.

Chief Buthelezi has never boasted about the fact that he is the only leader who talks openly with the ANC mission in exile. This is a scurrilous statement. The Chief has done more than any other black to open the political debate. Historical analysis will one day show how his courage paved the way for open debate about banned people and organisations.

It is entirely wrong to say the Chief did not support the Free Mandela Campaign. The Chief was the first black to make top level representations to have Mandela freed. He has made these pleas repeatedly. He was never asked to participate because had he done so the many hundreds of thousands of signatures which would have been collected



**INKATHA LEADER: Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.**

would have shamed the puny effort of the organisers.

It is a blatant untruth that Chief Buthelezi formed impis to use against students.

It is a fact that the ANC leadership in the country urged Chief Buthelezi to honour his traditional leadership role. It is a fact that he led a campaign against homeland institutions. It is a fact that the area in which he could act as a Chief, i.e. Natal, was the only area in South Africa on which Pretoria had to force homeland institutions. Sam Mabe does not know the history of the struggle sufficiently well. It is a fact that a lot of hard persuasion had to precede his agreement to serve as a leader

within these imposed institutions. It is a fact that he was the only leader the people trusted sufficiently to serve them without betraying them. These are not questions of belief. They are the facts of the matter.

The Chief has never accused the ANC mission in exile of plotting to assassinate him, nor has he accused the South African Government of working to do so. He simply drew attention to the fact that the Security Police said that the ANC intended to assassinate him and that the ANC mission in exile said that the South African Government wanted to assassinate him.

The student body did not demonstrate against him at the University of Zululand. A handful of students were organised to insult him when the University awarded him an honorary doctorate.

Indian students did not demonstrate against him and he did not threaten them with a repeat of the 1949 riots. This gross misrepresentation of the facts were corrected in Natal newspapers. Why does Mr Mabe perpetuate a falsehood? Or is it that he did not bother to check the facts?

The distorted facts are bad enough. What is even worse is the verbal sleight of hand and the use of innuendo and the deliberately created atmosphere of distrust which is woven around the distorted facts.

The Chief is labelled a Bantustan leader. Mr Mabe knows he is a traditional leader and a national leader whose constituency cuts across all ethnic groups and includes substantial, white, Indian and coloured support.

The thought is thrown out that the Chief is in the news because he is controversial. What sheer nonsense. Every relevant politician in the world is supported by some and attacked by others. A journalist worth his salt would treat Chief Buthelezi's position analytically, setting out the pros and cons of his position. The Chief's political opponents are free to attack him. The position is probably that the Chief's opponents have no platform to stand on, so that they have to conspire with black journalists such as Mr Mabe in order to say something. If this were indeed the case it would be very unprofessional to say the least.

A great point is made of the fact that Chief Buthelezi answers all criticism. As this letter clearly shows, the low ebb that professional journalism in this country has reached necessitates urgent correction. Our struggle for liberation is not served by distorting facts. Chief Buthelezi owes it to all of us to see to it that the political process is clearly spelt out to us all.

**OSCAR D DHLOMO**  
Secretary-General: Inkatha Umdl.

(S) (IIA) (S)

# Swazi anxiety grows over ANC

RDH 28/1/72

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THERE is "a sense of growing anxiety" in Swaziland over the African National Congress and reports of the pending withdrawal of the ANC representative in the territory, a well-placed foreign observer said yesterday.

He was commenting on the tense relationship in the tiny kingdom between the ANC and the Swazi authorities in the wake of the arrest at a roadblock of two suspected ANC cadres and the

search for a third suspected ANC man who was with them.

Last month the ANC representative, Mr Stanley Mazibela, was summoned to Lusaka, Zambia, for talks with senior ANC leaders after a series of events signalling growing tension between the Swaziland authorities and the ANC.

The events included:

- The arrest of Mr Mazibela near Lomabashe on the Swazi-Mozambique frontier for allegedly not being in possession of a police permit as required by the Refugees Control Order. He was held in custody for about two days.
- The interception of a party of about 10 ANC men by Swazi soldiers near the Swaziland-Mozambique border.
- The death of two ANC cadres near the Swazi-South African border after their car was attacked by unknown gunmen in what Swaziland's Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, later labelled a "serious incident affecting the security of Swaziland".

## Visited

The Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, has twice visited Lusaka in the past six weeks. According to diplomatic sources, talks on the deteriorating relationship between the Swazi Government and the ANC were held with President Kenneth Kaunda and ANC officials on one or both occasions.

On his return from the second visit Prince Mabandla declined to disclose the nature of a "special message" he was mandated to deliver to President Kaunda from King Sobhuza II or to comment on reports that the ANC's presence in Swaziland had been discussed.

## Replaced

Several Southern African sources reported yesterday that Mr Mazibela might be replaced in Swaziland. Mr Mazibela could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

One informed source told the Rand Daily Mail that the withdrawal was being considered for Mr Mazibela's own safety. Mr Mazibela is too well known — having been in Swaziland since the mid-1960s — and is therefore vulnerable to attack by hit squads, the source said.

Mr Mazibela is said to be trusted by local Swazi people and the effectiveness of the ANC is to some extent dependent on him.

His withdrawal would thus result in less effective ANC presence in Swaziland.

24  
11A  
Mercury  
28/1/82

# Swazi anxiety over future of ANC

Top official may be withdrawn following incidents with police

### Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—There is 'a sense of growing anxiety' in Swaziland over the African National Congress and reports of the pending withdrawal of the ANC representative in the territory, a well-placed foreign observer said yesterday.

He was commenting on the tense relationship in the tiny kingdom between the ANC and the Swazi authorities in the wake of the arrest at a roadblock of two suspected ANC cadres and the search for a third suspected ANC man who was with them.

The two suspected ANC men were arrested by Swaziland police after weapons, including AK47 rifles and grenades, were discovered in the boot of their car. The two men were later identified as Mr Solomon

Mabuza and Mr John Sibiya, both of Soweto.

Last month the ANC representative, Mr Stanley Mazibela, was summoned to Lusaka for talks with senior ANC leaders after a series of events signalling growing tension between the Swaziland authorities and the ANC.

### Custody

The events included:

● The arrest of Mr Mazibela near Lomahasha on the Swazi-Mozambique frontier for allegedly not being in possession of a police permit as required by the Refugees Control Order. He was held in custody for about two days.

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near the Swaziland-Mozambique border, and

● The death of two ANC cadres near the Swazi-South African border after their car was attacked by unknown gunmen in what Swaziland's Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, later labelled a 'serious incident affecting the security of Swaziland'.

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The first visit was mainly to represent Swaziland at a meeting designed to establish the preferential trade

area between east and southern African States. Swaziland did not sign the treaty.

### Relations

The stated reason for the second visit was for talks on bi-lateral trade agreements between Swaziland and Zambia, but he is reported by informed sources to have discussed relations between his Government and the ANC with President Kenneth Kaunda and ANC leaders in Zambia.

On his return from Lusaka Prince Mabandla declined to disclose the nature of a 'special message' he was mandated to deliver to President Kaunda from King Sobhuza II or to comment on reports that the ANC's presence in Swaziland had been discussed.

A foreign observer commented: 'You wonder why the Prime Minister was sent to discuss trade with Zambia.'

Several southern African sources reported yesterday that Mr Mazibela might be replaced in Swaziland. But Mr Mazibela could not be contacted yesterday and the reports could not be confirmed.

The informed source said that the withdrawal was being considered for Mr Mazibela's own safety. He is too well known — having been in Swaziland since the mid 1960s — and is therefore vulnerable to attack by hit squads, the source said.

### Dependent

Mr Mazibela is said to be trusted and well-liked by local Swazi people and the effectiveness of the ANC is to some extent dependent on him. His withdrawal would thus result in less effective ANC presence in Swaziland, which, some observers contend, is what the Swazi authorities want.

One interpretation for the apparently tougher attitude which the Swaziland authorities have taken against the ANC is that greater control of the ANC — or even its expulsion from Swaziland — is the price demanded by Pretoria for the incorporation into Swaziland of South Africa's Swazi homeland of KATVANE.

## Call for all-race dialogue

11A

JOHANNESBURG — The president of the Urban Council's Association of South Africa, Mr Steve Kgame, yesterday called for urgent dialogue among all race groups.

He said his association would do everything it could to get President's Council representation for urban blacks.

Mr Kgame also called for a national convention

It was futile for the Government to refuse to negotiate now that it was "well known" that negotiations with urban

*E. Post 29/1/82*  
blacks were inevitable, he told Sapa.

"South Africans should know that citizenship, open universities, free and compulsory education, human rights and equal opportunities are not debatable.

"The association has called a meeting in Bloemfontein on May 30 to decide what steps should be taken to approach the Government for representation on the Council — not merely as an advisory body, but with full rights like the whites, Indians and coloureds," Mr Kgame said. — Sapa

# Call for black

# voice on PC

11A

D. M. M. M.

29/1/80

JOHANNESBURG — The president of the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa (UCASA), Mr Steve Kgame, yesterday called for urgent dialogue among all race groups in the country.

He said his association would, to this end, do everything in its power to obtain representation for urban blacks on the President's Council.

Mr Kgame also called for a national convention at which black, brown, white and Asian South Africans could discuss the future of their country.

There was no better time than the present to call such a convention. It was futile for the government to refuse to negotiate now, while it was well-known that negotiations with urban blacks were eventually inevitable, he said.

The future of all South Africans depended on all moving ahead with a common purpose.

"South Africans should know that citizenship, open universities, free and compulsory education, human rights and equal opportunities are not debatable," he said.

"We shall approach the government for representation on the President's Council. The Association has called a meeting in Bloemfontein on May 30 to decide what steps should be taken in approaching the government for representation on the council—not merely as an advisory body, but with full rights like the whites, Indians and coloureds," Mr Kgame said.

UCASA, as an umbrella-body had strengthened the bargaining position of community councils.

Mr Kgame said three bills to go before Parliament this year hopefully would give community councils more power to enable them to function as fully-fledged local authorities.

Black local authorities should pass their own by-laws and should have the right to own land, such as municipalities, he said. — SAPA.

# Tsietsi Mashinini visits Zimbabwe

Tribune Africa News  
Service

*11A*  
*S. T. Mashinini*  
*3/11/82*

**SALISBURY:** Self-exiled former Soweto student leader, Tsietsi Mashinini, visited Zimbabwe last week in what observers here see as his opening shot in an attempt at a comeback in South African exile politics.

Mystery shrouds his movements while in Zimbabwe, but sources here have said he did not have any meetings with Zimbabwe Government officials.

Mr Mashinini, president of the Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) at the height of the students revolt in June 1976, has been a somewhat isolated figure in exile politics since fleeing South Africa with a price over his head.

He was ousted by Khotso Seathlolo as the leader of the few exiled black students who did immediately join either the African National

Congress (ANC) or Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

Mr Seathlolo, the alleged leader of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRCO), was captured by Security Police while on a visit back to South Africa late last year.

Mr Seathlolo another ex-president of the SSRC, and a former Soweto beauty queen, Miss Masabata Loate, go on trial under South Africa's Terrorism Act next Monday.

Observers here see a link between Mr Seathlolo's arrest and Mr Mashinini's re-emergence.

Mr Mashinini is now based in Liberia, where he lives with his former beauty queen wife.

SAYRCO, which is believed to be funded largely through Nigerian channels, comprises mainly former Soweto students who fled into exile in 1976 and 1977. While no figures on its strength are available membership is believed to be small.



MASHININI

*Sowetan 29/1/82*

# Cosas condemns mob deaths

By **MONK NKOMO**

**THE Atteridgeville branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) yesterday condemned this week's killing of a middle-aged ticket examiner and an 18-year-old student.**

In a statement released yesterday, A Cosas spokesman said: "We deeply deplore these murders committed by ignorant youths engaged in a destructive effort to wipe out our responsible and future leaders. Due to alcohol abuse, these hooligans are driven by lust and desire to commit these devilish acts. We strive for unity amongst blacks and these killings should come to an immediate end."

## **STABBED**

Mr Gabriel Mazibuko,

believed to be in his forty's of Saulsville, was allegedly stabbed to death on Monday morning while on his way to work.

Brigadier H A du Plessis, chief divisional CID officer for Northern Transvaal, said Mr Mazibuko, who worked as a ticket examiner for the SAR, at the Atteridgeville Station, was attacked by a mob near his home.

He was stabbed on the shoulder and right thigh. He was rushed to the local hospital where he was certified dead on arrival. Police believe that robbery was the prime motive.

No arrests have been made and police are still investigating, said Brigadier du Plessis.

A spokesman for the students told **The SOW-ETAN** that there was a gang warfare between al-

leged members of the Zebra Force and the Top Seven Gang at "Ten Morgan". "We are doing our best to initiate peace talks before the whole issue results in a bloodbath", he said.

## **BURIAL**

The burial of Hofmeyr High School Student, Andrew Oliphant who was stoned to death this week-end, will be held this Saturday.

The service will start at his Seeiso Street home before proceeding to the local Methodist Church at Mzankomo Street at 10am. The cortage will leave for the local cemetery at noon.

A Cosas spokesman has appealed to students to attend the vigil on Friday night as from 9pm.

The burial of Mr Mazibuko has not yet been confirmed.



11A (circled) ~~11A~~ Sowetan 1/2/82

# INKATHA TO BE IN ELECTIONS

INKATHA branches on the West Rand have been permitted to take part in the forthcoming community council elections, a meeting of residents in Soweto was told yesterday.

Mr Ambition Brown, general secretary of Inkatha's Orlando branch, told the meeting that all 30 branches in the region were given the green light by the movement's national executive to contest the elections later this year. The elections were to have been held this month, but were postponed to September.

He was addressing a general meeting at Orlando East DOCC which had been called to discuss, among other things, the Putco bus increases and the rent issue.

Mr Brown said about 1200 people on the Reef had already signed the petition opposing the 24 percent Putco bus fare increases, and more signatures were being collected.

"We will wait for the outcome of the case in which the Commuters Watchdog Association (Comwasa) is taking the National Transport Commission to court in a bid to halt the fare increases. Should Comwasa lose the case, then we will present the petition to the commission as

soon as possible," Mr Brown added.

Comwasa takes the commission to the Pretoria Supreme Court tomorrow, to contest the fare hikes which come into effect as from March 1.

A letter on the rent issue from the deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr G de V Morrison, sent to Inkatha late last year, was read to the meeting. The movement had sent a memorandum to the deputy minister protesting about the R8 rent increases which came into effect in October last year.

The letter said the rent issue was still under consideration and that a reply would be sent to the organisa-

By **LEN MASEKO**

tion as soon as possible.

A speaker from the floor urged the movement to look into the present pay-out system for pensioners which, he said, was disorganised and a "pain" for hundreds of the aged.

Meanwhile, the West Rand region of Inkatha is to hold its annual general meeting at Zola, Soweto, on February 28.



Mr Ambition Brown addressing yesterday's meeting.

Pic: VUSI MANYONI

THE ARGUS, MONDAY FEBRUARY 1 1982

# Mpetha was too weak to leave cell - relatives

Pages 1/2/82

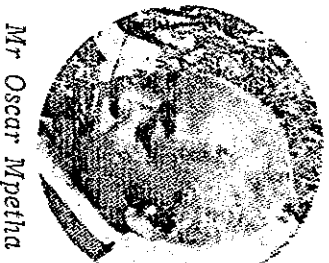
CONCERN has been expressed about the health of Mr Oscar Mpetha, the trade unionist and community leader. He was taken to Groote Schuur Hospital for treatment on Friday. Mr Mpetha, a diabetic,

He has been on trial with 18 others since 1980. Mr Mpetha last year on charges of murder and participating in terrorist activities. The charges follow the deaths of two men after slaying incidents. Mr Mpetha has been in custody since August 13, good health as long as he remains in jail.

The union's committee said 'The State had consistently refused to grant bail. It is our belief that Mr Mpetha can never be in good health as long as he remains in jail.' It could be another six months or a year before the State closed its case. 'This will be the first opportunity for the defence to apply for a discharge.'

Relatives said Mr Mpetha was suffering from great pain and had been in this condition since Tuesday last week, without medication for pain.

A family spokesman for Groote Schuur Hospital said today Mr Mpetha had not been admitted.



Mr Oscar Mpetha

**Mpetha**  
ARBUS 3/2/82  
**back in** (H)  
**hospital** (11A)  
(27)

COMMUNITY leader and trade unionist Mr Oscar Mpetha was taken to Groote Schuur Hospital from Follsmoor Prison today, for the second time in a week.

Mr Mpetha, 72, has been in custody since August 13, 1980. He is appearing in a Supreme Court trial with 18 others on charges of murder and participating in terrorist activities.

A diabetic, he was examined at Groote Schuur Hospital on Friday. Family members said he was in great pain and his health had deteriorated.

A spokesman for the Food and Canning Workers' Union said Mr Mpetha was examined today for a toe complaint.

Last August, during the trial, he had a toe operation at Groote Schuur Hospital.

(020)

SECTION A. MONEY



UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

71A

Enter in the question which it has marks (2) and

# BC is deeply religious - Tutu

All answer books must be

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**BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS** is a deeply religious ideology which seeks to awaken in the black person an awareness of his worth as a child of God, according to Bishop Desmond Tutu, general-secretary of the SACC.

He was reacting to the Steyn Commission's report on the mass media which said certain "gentlemen of the cloth" were preaching a theology of revolution and violent liberation.

**By SAM MABE**

"And I am ready to demonstrate that my position in doing so is Biblical. The Steyn Commission should have recommended that the Bible be banned."

Surname..... Tutu

First Name(s)..... Desmond

Date..... 31/10/82

Degree/Diploma/Certificate you are registered (e.g. B)

Subject..... ECON  
(to be copied from the)

Paper No..... I  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Bishop Tutu, describing himself as an exponent of black theology and a firm believer in black consciousness, said Black Theology merely incarnates the Christian faith for blacks just as German, Scandinavian and other types of theology incarnate the Christian faith for their various people.

"Apartheid, oppression and injustice are blasphemous and evil because they have made God's children doubt that they are God's children," he said.

"Black consciousness

is deeply religious. It is not anti-white. It is pro-black and only if it succeeds will it be possible to have any reconciliation.

"And reconciliation happens only between persons and not between persons and dehumanised half-persons. Why is black consciousness such a horrendous thing and Afrikaner consciousness so admirable?"

"Black Theology is firmly Biblical and I am ready to demonstrate this to anyone who is willing to listen. I will not cease to denounce apartheid as totally evil, un-Christian and as vicious as communism and nazism."

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| Examiners' Initials |  |  |  |  |  |

SECTION B

### NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

### WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Star 4/2/82

By Cheetah Haysom

# Theatre: the ANC has the last word

In the United States, censorship is illegal. But the ANC has such power over the theatre world there that all SA scripts are submitted to it to check for "offensive" material.

IVA  
~~3/5~~

The ANC has developed such influence in the theatre world that it virtually has veto power on what plays connected with South Africa can be produced in the United States.

That influence, backed with the threat of pickets, is regarded by some of those affected by it as a form of ideological censorship. However, unlike in South Africa, censorship is illegal.

The ANC has stipulated what plays can and cannot be produced, asked for segments of works to be changed and tried to bar certain South African actors from getting roles in New York productions.

It is fairly common practice for producers to ask ANC members to check their scripts for "offensive" material.

The ANC has developed such authority in recent years because:

● Its image is growing as the "authentic" opponent of apartheid.

● With no other effective nationalist groups representing South Africa here, the ANC has become a nucleus of almost all anti-apartheid groups

● The effectiveness of ANC pickets, and the wide publicity they get, daunts theatre people involved with South African productions.

● Many Americans in the theatre world, finding apartheid repugnant, want guidelines on what "supports" the status quo.

In the past five years the ANC has picketed at least two productions, including "Ipi Tombi," and "Umabatha". Both



John Kani and Winston Ntshona in "Waiting for Godot" . . . the ANC was opposed to its production in New York because the play did not have anything to do with "the struggle."

shows were closed down as a result.

A Baxter theatre production of Athol Fugard's play "Sizwe Bansi Is Dead" was withdrawn from an "international" theatre festival in Baltimore last year after ANC pressure.

The ANC was asked to read the script of Snoo Wilson's "The soul of the white ant", which is set in South Africa, before it opened here last week.

Last week the issue of ANC "censorship" almost came into conflict with American freedom of speech, when some members of ac-

tors' Equity refused to give dispensation for actors to perform here until the script had been "approved" by the ANC. The request for such approval would have been a blatant infringement of the First Amendment and a form of censorship.

David Ndaba, New York organiser of the ANC, said that the "cultural branch" of the ANC had regular meetings at which the "comings and goings" of shows and entertainers were discussed.

"It is a full-time occupation keeping track. When we hear of something, we try to do

something about it," he said. As more and more people became sensitive to what was happening in South Africa, and wanted to know what was in the interests of the people, they consulted the ANC.

Mr Selaelo Maredi, a South African playwright who is an ANC consultant on theatre productions, said that everything involving South African blacks had to be scrutinised for "exploitation."

He added that artists should contribute to the struggle. They could not be neutral. For example, he was

opposed to South African blacks coming to do "Waiting for Godot," Samuel Becket's play which was produced with black South African actors Winston Shona and John Kani in the main roles last year "What has that play got to do with the struggle?" he said.

Several of Mr Maredi's plays have been produced in New York. They have all revealed aspects of the way apartheid affects blacks.

Black South African playwright and actor Welcome Msomi had his New York production of "Umabatha" picketed by the ANC. "Whatever the ANC says now stands as the authoritative word," he said.

Mr Msomi, who runs a school to teach Americans how to do Zulu and other South African dances, said his work now got the full support of the ANC.

He said the organisation had "a lot of clout in the entertainment world here. People are listed if they go to South Africa, for one thing."

He added that the policies of the Reagan Administration towards South Africa had served to alienate many Americans, specially blacks. Those entertainers interested in going to South Africa, who would have gone to the State Department for advice in the past, now went to the ANC.

● Cheetah Haysom is on the staff of The Star's New York Bureau.



# Azapo expects Govt action

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE Rabie Commission's strong attack on the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) was to prepare the public for Government action against the movement, an Azapo statement said yesterday.

"The white electorate is being prepared for the clampdown against Azapo, which is being used as a scapegoat for the mess South Africa finds itself in today," the statement said.

The organisation was reacting to a finding in the Rabie report — tabled in Parliament on Wednesday — that Azapo was creating "a spirit of militancy and opposition, and even rebelliousness against the authorities" which could lead to unrest.

## Liberation

To counter Government allegations that problems in South Africa were part of a "sinister Soviet plot", the statement said Azapo was "an independent liberation movement" whose aims and policies had been discussed in public.

It was opposed to imperialism "in all its facets — be it from East or West", and would not be intimidated from its commitment to the "national liberation of the black man".

PATRICK LAURENCE reports that University of the Witwatersrand lecturer, Mr Tom Lodge, said yesterday the commission's assessment that support for the banned African National Congress is confined to a "very small minority" of blacks is unconvincing.

## Wrong

Mr Lodge said: "The Rabie commission asserts that support for the ANC is limited to a small minority on the basis of police estimates. But the police were wrong in 1976 and they could be wrong again."

Mr Lodge, whose study on "black resistance politics" in South Africa, is due to be published soon, referred to the findings of the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the unrest of 1976-1977.

Mr Justice Cillie implicitly but unmistakably criticised the police for "lack of knowledge" of what black scholars were planning in Soweto the days immediately before the outbreak of unrest and for "unpreparedness" on how to deal with it.

# Labour Party to approach PM

C. T. M.S. 6/2/82 11A

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN  
SEVERAL leading members of the Labour Party hierarchy gathered in Athlone yesterday to draft a memorandum to the government in which they seek an urgent interview with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

This latest request for a get-together is in terms of a resolution unanimously accepted by the national congress of the party in Elsie's River at the end of last year.

The congress decided that the party leadership should "initiate a process of negotiation with the government of the day in order to achieve our political goals and in order to end the existing stalemate with regard to a new and acceptable constitution for South Africa".

The stalemate, the conference felt, had been caused by the government's "unilateral approach to constitution-making".

At the congress, the party's national chairman, Mr David Curry, set the tone when he said: "We will have to play the role of negotiator if we believe that change must come peacefully in South Africa."

He added that it should be made clear to the government that the Labour Party wished to start serious negotiations and did not merely want to be "post offices" for government decisions.

Pointing out that the party had to be clear in its own

mind why it wanted to negotiate. Mr Curry expressed the view that "absence of clarity of purpose" would lead to a weakening of the party's political position.

"It will result in confusion, insecurity and loss of credibility with our own people. By now it should be clear that the alternative in South Africa is either to talk to the government or to fight with the



Mr David Curry

government." Mr Curry said.

Meanwhile, political observers are unanimous that the negotiation policy accepted by the congress is a blow to the militants in the Labour Party in spite of the widely-reported conference-opening speech by its leader, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, in which he warned the Prime Minister that the party was "tired of playing games" and that "the credibility of black leaders opting for peaceful change through negotiation is diminishing".

The urgency in the move to get around the negotiating table is also seen as an almost full-circle turn for former hardliners who had rejected discussion with the government.

In 1970 the then party leader, Mr M D Arendse, lost his position because it was felt that his "negotiating stance" was not good for the image of the party.

Eight years later his successor, Mr Sonny Leon, lost favour in similar circumstances as he was felt to be adopting an increasingly moderate tone toward the government.

In 1979 Mr Lofty Adams came in for fierce criticism from the party hierarchy for his support of the Prime Minister, Mr Botha's "verligte initiatives". Mr Adams had to resign his job as chief whip of the party in the Coloured Representative Council and later left the party altogether.

Soon afterwards Mr Les du Preez, a prominent member and speaker of the CRC, quit the Labour Party which was opposed to giving evidence to the Schibusch Commission on constitutional affairs. Mr Du Preez had erred, in the eyes of the party, by submitting proposals to the commission.

● Mr Du Preez, Mr Lofty Adams and Mr Sonny Leon have since all become members of the President's Council, the government-appointed successor to the Schibusch Commission.

# Govt plans 'showcase' trials aimed at ANC

By KITT KATZIN

THE Government is planning a series of 'show-piece' terror trials in an attempt to focus attention on alleged links between the banned ANC and trade unions.

The investigations have been marked by the detention of an exceptional number of people, many of them trade unionists.

Although the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, told Parliament that 133 people were being held under security laws, the Sunday Express has established that at least 168 were in detention 12 days ago.

This was made up of 99 held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, 56 under Section 12 (b) of the Internal Security Act (witnesses involved in serious security cases), 12 under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment

Act (which provides for 14 days' detention), and one under the Internal Security Act (providing for preventive detention).

About 35 people appear to have been released since January 25, which accounts for Mr Le Grange's figure of 133.

Mr Le Grange announced this week that 21 terror trials were pending and that at least one of them was due to start shortly.

Inquiries this week showed that:

• The police investigation is one of the biggest of its kind in recent years.

• Police are working in collaboration with the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling, and senior State advocates have been seconded to his office to expedite the trials.

• A SP spokesman said investigating officers were "working around

the clock".

• Charges relating to some of the pending trials have already been formulated, and it is expected they will cover allegations of subversion, terrorism, sabotage, arson, withholding information about terrorism, the establishment of cells, distribution of undesirable literature, and ANC activities directed from Mozambique.

• Sunday Express reporter Charlene Baltramo reports that 12 independent trials (presumably part of the 21 pending) have already been finalised, and that two are expected to start this week.

In the view of Mrs Suzman, the arrest of trade unionists (at least five are in detention) signified the beginning of a solidarity movement among Black trade unions that would flex its 'economic muscle'.

Express 7/2/82

279  
279  
11A





Argus

8/2/82

Mr Oscar Mpetha

(11A)

# Trial judge excuses Mpetha

MR OSCAR MPETHA, 72, community and trade union leader, was today excused from his trial by a Supreme Court judge because of ill health.

Mr Justice Williamson granted an order that the proceedings could continue in Mr Mpetha's absence.

'At present the proceedings do not affect him at all and to continue in his absence would not be prejudicial,' he said.

Mr J Whitehead, for Mr Mpetha, said Mr Mpetha had been admitted to Grote Schuur Hospital last Wednesday for X-rays and blood tests. The results were expected tomorrow.

## RELAPSE

Mr Mpetha had suffered a relapse and his condition had deteriorated.

Mr Mpetha, who has been in custody for more than a year, is appearing with 18 others on charges of murder and terrorism arising from events in Crossroads in August 1980.

Mr Justice Williamson is on the Bench.

Mr J Slabbert with Mr C J van Wilk appears for the State.

Mr J Whitehead, instructed by Mr I G Farlam, SC, of Frank Bernard and Joffe, appeared for Mr Mpetha. Mr T I Skweyisa appears for 12 of the accused, Mr J Whitehead for four and Mr N Willis for two. They are instructed by A M Omar and Company.

(Proceeding)

117  
237

# Witness refuses to give evidence in terror trial

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A State witness broke down and cried in the witness box when she refused to take the oath and give evidence against two Soweto student leaders appearing in the Vanderbijlpark Regional Court yesterday on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Miss Mary Masabata Loate, 23, of Orlando West, and Mr Khotso Sidney Seatlholo, 25, address not given, were pleading not guilty before Mr A H Barlow to two charges under the Terrorism Act.

Miss X, a young Soweto girl, cried in the witness box after she had been asked to take the oath. She told the magistrate she was afraid to give evidence. She said she told the security police she would rather go to jail than give evidence for the State.

Miss X was called after the magistrate had cleared the courtroom of spectators. The press was allowed to remain in the courtroom on condition that the identities of the State witnesses were not disclosed.

## Warning

Mr Barlow warned Miss X that she faces a sentence of five years if she persisted in refusing to give evidence.

The prosecutor, Mr J Swanepoel, said Miss X would be provided with a legal representative. She is expected to be called again on Friday.

Earlier, security police witnesses had told how Mr Seatlholo and Miss Loate were arrested in Soweto on June 17, last year.

Colonel A M Heystek, chief of the Soweto security police, said the news editor of the Sowetan, Mr Thami Mazwai, was found in the house where Miss Loate and Mr Seatlholo were arrested. The police then went to a house in Dube where they took possession of a luggage belonging to Mr Seatlholo.

Colonel Heystek said that on the way to the Protea police station Miss Loate jumped out of the police car and ran into a nearby house. The police chased and arrested her.

Another security police officer, Captain E G Claassen, said he was present when the police raided a house in Orlando West where they found South African Youth Revolutionary Council (Sayrco) documents hidden under a cushion on a settee. The police also found a forged Botswana passport and telegrams to Botswana.

A Soweto leader of a church youth organization, who may not be identified, testified how a group of Soweto church group went on a church visit to Botswana in December 1980 and met with members of Sayrco.

The youth said Mr Seatlholo was described as the leader of Sayrco. He was told that the organization was formed by leaders of the Soweto Students' Re-

presentative Council. Sayrco was said not to be aligned to either the African National Congress or the Pan Africanist Congress. Sayrco was described as the "third force".

The witness said he was told that Sayrco was committed to the freedom of blacks in South Africa by violent means. He was given Sayrco documents to distribute in South Africa.

The youth said he was invited to a "big house" where Soweto student refugees stayed. After the aims of Sayrco had been explained, the youth was asked to explain the purpose of his organization's trip.

## 'Fed-up'

"I was disappointed when I realized that the audience was fed-up when I told them about the church. I was interrupted and told that God was for whites and we should free ourselves and forget about God," the youth said.

The hearing continues today.

# help rape victim, court told

the Waterkloof January 12 last the second on edouw Road on of August 1. He caught his girlfriend and although Mr Boti heard her scream for help he was afraid to go to her aid because he thought he might be shot. 'I tried to flag down many cars but they all passed me,' he said.

He went to the nearest police station where he was told it would be no use trying to find Mr Smuts until the following morning.

At a previous hearing, a 23-year-old St Albans woman said Mr Smuts attacked her as she was walking along the Waterkloof road.

(Proceeding).

# sparks row repayer group

and Ottery ted the ward on the night. council for six years, ac- rington, a for- nounced the executive com- man of the asso- mittee of trying to con- no has represen- trol the ward councillors.

He felt he and Mr Oliver represented all the people in the ward and not merely the 1 000 who belonged to the associa- tion.

Mr Merrington said he was a life member of the association and had no intention of resigning. He had no quarrel with the rank and file member- ship.

He said he had found the situation increasingly difficult over the years.

He and Mr Oliver had recently had 1 000 'report- back' letters printed and had distributed them at random through letter- boxes in the ward.

The executive commit- tee of the ratepayers' association had objected to this.

Mr Merrington said he and Mr Oliver had decided it was no longer possible to work with the committee. He had sent a statement to the associa- tion explaining that he had decided, with deep regret, 'to sever my rela- tionship with the execu- tive committee.'

Mr Merrington said he intended, however, to con- tinue to attend the asso- ciation's quarterly meet- ings.

Mr Oliver was expelled from the association when he opposed its official candidate, sitting council- or Mr Charles Steyl, in the last municipal elec- tions.

The next municipal elections will be held in September.

# Police made terror trial visitor strip naked - claim

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The General Secretary of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) claims he was stripped naked by police when he went to the Khotso Seatlholo terror trial in the Vanderbijlpark Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Simon Nkodi, 23, of Sebokeng Township said he was in a group of 10 people who went to attend the trial. They were all body-searched by police in camouflage uni- form as they entered the courtroom.

'I was singled out by one policeman who said I should be stripped naked because I was a terrorist,' said an angry Mr Nkodi.

But the station com- mander at Vanderbijlpark police station today said he was unaware of the incident and did not know Mr Nkodi.

## TOILET

Mr Nkodi alleged that five policemen man- handled him to a toilet outside the court and he was made to strip naked.

'I was left there for 10 minutes and later taken to the Vanderbijlpark police station.

'A Captain Willers told me to stay away from the trial, because I would get into trouble. He did not give reasons. I was then told to go back home,' said Mr Nkodi.

He said he was prob- ably singled out because he was detained under Section Six of the Terror- ism Act. Last year he spent six months in jail. He said he was taking the matter to his lawyers.

A witness at the trial yesterday told the court

that Mr Sydney Khotso Seatlholo, leader of the South African Revolutionary Council, tried to recruit members of a church youth club to join his organisation when the club visited Botswana last year.

Mr Seatlholo and his co-accused, Miss Mary Masabata Loate, 23, both of Soweto, pleaded not guilty to two counts un- der the Terrorism Act.

The two appeared before Mr A H Barlow.

A witness told the court that his Wesleyan Church Guild Youth Club visited their colleagues in Botswana in December 1980.

There they were intro- duced by their colleague (who refused to testify earlier) and a priest to the South African exiles who were members of SAYRCO.

Among the exiles was Mr Seatlholo whom he knew as a former leader of the banned Soweto Students Representative Council during the 1976 riots, the witness said.

At a meeting held two days later in a house with the exiles, Mr Seatlholo and his colleagues told him about the aims of SAYRCO.

After that meeting SAYRCO members gave him and his colleague booklets about the organi- sation and several others about Leonid Brezhnev and Mao Tse-Tung to dis- tribute in Soweto.

Although he accepted the booklets, the witness said, he did not distribute them as instructed.

The hearing continues.

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# Navy's tiny yacht

# in bid to beat deadline

By Bill Goddard  
THE South African Navy's  
yacht Southern Isles.

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GENERAL NEWS

# ANC won't be pressured out of Swaziland

By Howard Barrell  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

MBABANE — The African National Congress appears set to remain in Swaziland despite the recent clampdown on its members here and reports of South African pressure on the Swaziland government.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Swaziland, Senator Ben Nsibandze, has said his country considers itself bound by its membership of the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations to continue giving humanitarian aid to ANC and other refugees.

"There has been no change in our policy," he said in an interview. And he knew nothing of reports that the ANC's acting chief representative in Swaziland, Mr Stan Mabizela, is about to be expelled by the government or withdrawn by the ANC.

He denied any knowledge of alleged South African Government pressure on Swaziland to clamp down on the ANC.

Senator Nsibandze, whose ministry is res-

ponsible for refugee affairs in Swaziland, was speaking against the background of a number of incidents involving ANC members with arms that are said to have strained relations between his government and the ANC last year.

But relations between the two are said to have improved again in recent weeks following, among others, meetings in Lusaka between the Prime Minister of Swaziland, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, and ANC leaders, among them the organisation's president, Mr Oliver Tambo.

The Deputy Prime Minister made it clear, however, that his government would not allow its territory to be used as a springboard for guerilla attacks against South Africa. Refugees were expected to "abide by their asylum conditions."

Senator Nsibandze also rejected reports, quoting well-placed sources, that his government was about to create a refugee camp in Swaziland's Lowveld region, where

all refugees would be settled.

Instead his government had got funds from the UN High Commission for Refugees for a small reception centre where future refugees could be processed and then sent on to other countries "so as to share the burden." But those South African exiles already "integrated" into Swazi society would be allowed to remain in their present homes, he said.

Well-placed sources had alleged the South African Government had told Swaziland directly that it planned "hot pursuit" raids into Swazi territory unless the ANC's activities were substantially curbed.

But Senator Nsibandze said Swaziland was not subject to outside pressure. Change in the conditions of asylum for refugees were only in accordance with its own security considerations.

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Advertisement for Golden Brand. The text is partially obscured and includes the words "Bottleman's of" and "GOLDEN BRAND" in large, stylized letters at the bottom.

# Swazis deny clamp on ANC

**MBABANE.** — The African National Congress appears set to remain in Swaziland, despite the recent clampdown on its members here and reports of South African pressure on the Swaziland government.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Swaziland, Senator Ben Nsibandze, has said his country considers itself bound by its membership of the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations to continue giving humanitarian aid to ANC and other refugees.

"There has been no change in our policy," he said in an interview.

He told **THE SOWETAN'S** Africa News Service that he knew nothing of reports that the ANC's acting chief representative in Swaziland, Mr Stan Mabizela, is about to be expelled by the government or withdrawn by the ANC.

And he denied any knowledge of alleged South African government pressure on Swaziland to clamp down on the ANC.

## INCIDENTS

Sen Nsibandze, whose ministry is responsible for refugee affairs in Swaziland, was speaking against the background of a number of incidents involving ANC members with arms that are said to have strained relations between his government and the ANC last year.

But relations between the two are said to have improved again in recent

**By Howard Barrell**

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Sen Nsibandze made it clear, however, that his government would not allow its territory to be used as a spring board for guerilla attacks against South Africa.

Refugees were expected to "abide by their asylum conditions," he warned.

## MISCHIEVOUS

Tracked down in Swaziland last week, Mr Mabizela called reports of his impending departure "mischievous." He knew of no plans for his withdrawal.

"At the risk of offending the government of Swaziland, I should tell you that my residence permit was recently renewed until 1985," Mr Mabizela said.

Sen Nsibandze also rejected reports, that his government was about to create a refugee camp in Swaziland's lowveld region, where all refugees would be settled.

Instead his government had got funds from the UN High Commission for Refugees for a

small reception centre where future refugees could be processed and then sent on to other countries "so as to share the burden."

But those South African exiles already "integrated" into Swazi society would be allowed to remain in their present homes, he said.

## RAIDS THREAT

Well-placed sources had alleged the South African government had told Swaziland directly that it planned "hot pursuit" raids into Swazi territory unless the ANC's activities were substantially curbed.

But Sen Nsibandze said Swaziland was not subject to outside pressure and occasionally changed the conditions of asylum for refugees in accordance with its own security considerations.

Late last year, the Swazi government banned travel by refugees between Swaziland's four districts, clamped down on movement by ANC members between Swaziland and Mozambique, and increased police patrols to monitor cross-border activity.

The creation of a camp for refugees was said by well-placed sources to constitute the fourth

prong of a strategy developed at senior Swaziland government level to curb ANC activities.

Sources see South Africa employing a "carrot and stick" strategy with

regard to Swaziland. On the one hand, they say South Africa has adopted a threatening posture while, on the other, it has laid the lure of more land for Swazi-

land — via the incorporation of the KaNgwane homeland and Ingwavuma if it toes the line by, such methods as, clamping down on the ANC.

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by STEVEN FRIEDMAN

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11A

**CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement last night backed the call for a national half-hour work stoppage in mourning for Dr Neil Aggett at 11.30am today — as unionists reported tens of thousands of workers had affirmed support.**

Unionists said only one major company was reported to have threatened to fire workers who participated, and the giant Anglo American Corporation indicated it would give sympathetic treatment to worker requests to observe the action.

Inkatha's general secretary, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said the movement was "deeply shocked" by Dr Aggett's death and urged all workers to observe the stoppage.

The vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Dr D J du Plessis, told staff in a

letter that the university would close for half an hour from 11.30am — when church bells on the Witwatersrand will toll.

Mass public meetings are planned in Cape Town, Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

Police said they were "prepared for any disturbances that might occur during the work stoppage".

The Transvaal Solidarity Committee co-ordinating stoppage action in the province said last night that police had confiscated stickers dealing with the stoppage.

The committee said a Vereeniging unionist, Mr Philip Mosia, had been held by police after distributing leaflets.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said police would not comment on what they considered "routine work". He was unable to confirm that Mr Mosia had been held.

## Endorsed

In a statement, the Transvaal Solidarity Committee said it had received "tremendous support" from union shop stewards on the Reef and in Pretoria and Vereeniging, and that worker meetings had endorsed the call.

Unionists elsewhere also reported a "good response" from unionised workers, although some said they had had insufficient time to contact members. In some factories, religious services have been arranged by workers.

Unionists said they expected few attempts by employers to "obstruct" the stoppage, although some said they would not pay workers who took part for that half-hour, and others asked workers to observe a shorter period of mourning.

Some companies have suggested bringing lunch-hour forward to accommodate the stoppage, but workers have opposed this.

It is understood that Port Elizabeth firms may be asked by employer representatives to observe a brief period of mourning.

Unionists in all centres said workers were being asked to observe the period of mourning in a "dignified and disciplined" way.

This means workers have been asked not to leave factory buildings and to disrupt production as little as possible.

## 'Threat'

The Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union, an affiliate of the Federation of SA Trade Unions, charged yesterday that the giant paper company Sappi had threatened to fire workers at its Reef plant who took part.

Approached, a Sappi spokesman said the firm expected its workers not to take part in the stoppage.

He said the company had told worker representatives it did not believe Dr Aggett's death "had anything to do with the relationship between Sappi and our employees".

In Natal yesterday, some of the province's major employers told Sapa they had assured workers they would not block the stoppage.

In Port Elizabeth, Fosatu unionist Mr Fred Sauls said he expected a show of mourning in all unionised factories in the city and in Uitenhage.

In Cape Town, a representative of the Food and Canning Workers' Union said there was strong worker support for the stoppage, even in some rural areas.

By

# Buthelezi calls for 'politics of survival'

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Stow  
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**OWN Correspondent**

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, at their Cape Town meeting today that blacks were just as necessary as whites in building a future for South Africa.

"The only thing whites can achieve on their own in a future that blacks do not want is a scorched earth. Nobody wants that," he said.

"It is vital, on the other hand, to recognise that blacks cannot achieve a future worth having without the active co-operation of whites," Chief Buthelezi said.

## POWER

In an aide memoire which he presented to Dr Koornhof, Chief Buthelezi said that whites wanted to retain enough power to ensure that they could continue to direct events and ensure their survival as a group.

"They do not consider power sharing because their power must be complete to assuage their fears that they will be swamped



Chief Buthelezi . . . "nobody wants scorched earth."

and decimated as a racial group."

Black politics also sought power and both white and black saw the need for absolute control to ensure that the other did not dominate to their detriment.

In spite of these formal political positions, there was substantial goodwill on both sides. Whites broadly realised that their future had to be shared and "if the Government stopped working so hard to convince

them otherwise, whites would support major reforms towards some kind of shared future."

The transformation of South Africa from hard-line confrontation politics to the politics of survival by co-operation was still an option for black and white, the chief said.

## MORATORIUM

Chief Buthelezi called for a moratorium on future constitutional developments as changes in the constitution were, he considered, further invitations to the spilling of blood.

"I repeat today my desperate concern to do something in co-operation with the Government while we have limited time at our disposal.

"I reiterate my preparedness to bear the brunt of all criticism and to withstand denigration to forge a future through non-violent means. And I reiterate my dedication to my people that, no matter how much I abhor violence, in the final analysis I will not betray their trust," Chief Buthelezi said.

9.1 Written Analysis of Cases

9.1.1 An approach to case studies (from Organisational Behaviour, M. Feldberg)  
 Each reader will develop his own approach to case analysis, but it may be helpful to approach a case in the following way:

1. Who are the people involved?
2. What are they like?
3. Why are they the way they are?
4. How do they relate to each other?
5. What are the critical incidents in this case?
6. How did the people react to these incidents and why?
7. What are the problems in the case?
3. What are the problems?

- a) Write up a maximum rather than see notes
- b) Prepare a class discussion to present play.

*Mercury 12/2/82*  
**I'm still ready to help 'at this late hour' says Buthelezi**

**Mercury Reporter**

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday he was still prepared to co-operate with the Government in situations where apartheid was being dismantled, even at this late hour.

In a memorandum prepared for discussion between Chief Buthelezi and the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in Cape Town, the Chief Minister said he looked forward to the time when it would not be necessary to qualify his willingness to co-operate.

"When we know where we are going in this country and have decided to pull together because we are agreed that we should go there together, then co-operation will know no bounds," he pointed out.

Blacks were just as necessary as whites for building a future in South Africa, he said.

The only thing whites

can achieve in a future blacks do not want is a scorched earth. Nobody wants that," Chief Buthelezi maintained.

"It is vital, on the other hand, to recognise that blacks cannot achieve a future worth having without the active co-operation of whites."

He believed that whites, taken as a broad category, realised that the future of South Africa was shared and, if the Government stopped working so hard to convince them otherwise, whites would support major reforms towards some kind of a shared future.

The chief minister said that, in broad terms, blacks accepted that a black Utopia was not feasible and that they, too, could be led into a shared future.

"The transformation of South Africa from hardline confrontationist politics to the politics of survival in co-operation is still an option for us," he said.

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ROOM 12/2/82 (11A)

# It's heartless and monstrous, says Motlana

By SOPHIE TEMA

DR NTHATO Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten said yesterday: "It is a cruel, heartless, and monstrous thing to shift the tax burden from those who can afford to the poorest of poor."

Dr Motlana was reacting to the Mini Budget.

"Those who cannot afford much have always been hit hardest by GST."

"It is unfair on the part of the Government to introduce this system to the poor when

there are other means by which revenue can be acquired," he said.

Mr Veli Kraai, chairman of the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI) said: "The effect of the 1% increase in GST will definitely be borne by the poorest section of the community and they will have to struggle hard to survive."

The president of the Black Housewives League, Mrs Sally Motlana said: "GST sales tax is so high at the moment, and it is making life impossible for those who can least afford it."

"This will mean starvation and an increase in malnutrition and kwashiorkor ..."

## Tucsa: tax hits poor

Mail Reporter

THE Trade Union-Council of South Africa yesterday condemned the action of the Minister of Finance in raising the general sales tax from 4% to 5% — a jump of 25%.

The general secretary of Tucsa, Mr Arthur Grobelaar, said GST was an unjustified tax on the poor.

The rise would intensify the hardships of this large section of the population.

"It should have been scrapped altogether. To raise it imposes an intolerable additional burden on the lower income groups," he said.

## Bond cash

UNCLAIMED Bonus Bond prizes totalled R3 029 450 by January 28 this year, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday in a written reply to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PF, Yeoville).

Mr Horwood said Bonus Bonds worth R669 229 050 had been bought by November 30 last year.

Those redeemed by that date amounted to R150 140 520. Final figures for December 1981 were not available. — Sapa.

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1. In England, however, the tungsten-tipped spikes would tear the thin tarmac surfaces of our roads to pieces as soon as the protective layer of snow or ice melted.
2. Road maintenance crews try to reduce the danger of skidding by scattering sand upon the road surfaces.
3. We therefore have to settle for the method described above as the lesser of two evils.

### A COMPARISON OF TWO NATIONAL APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEM OF ICY ROADS

The following report has had its sentences re-arranged. All you have to do is to re-arrange the sentences into a sequence which you find acceptable. There is no need to rewrite any of the sentences. Write out your answer in full as you would in normal writing.

- e) They have not placed the retail outlet close to the workshop.
- d) They have not controlled their business efficiently.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

# Buthelezi says he's willing to address Nats

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN  
CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday issued an invitation to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to attend the annual congress of Inkatha, the Zulu politi-

cal organization, "so that you may address the people there and hear for yourself what they say".

In turn, Chief Buthelezi said, he would be willing to address National Party congresses this year on the subject of the need for constitutional reform.

The KwaZulu chief minister, who is also president of Inkatha, and members of his cabinet met Dr Koornhof in Cape Town yesterday to discuss improvement of co-operation between the government and the black people of South Africa.

## Cabinet

In an interview after the three-hour talks, Chief Buthelezi said Dr Koornhof's reaction was that the feasibility of attending an Inkatha or National Party congress was a question which did not rest with him (Dr Koornhof) but with the South African Cabinet.

Earlier, in a strongly worded memorandum to Dr Koornhof, Chief Buthelezi once more laid his reputation and credibility on the line by saying he was "prepared to risk a great deal to bring about co-operation".

He said: "I offer my full support to you in anything you can do to bring the white community to the point where my compromises are politically productive. As things now stand, I reap a whirlwind of abuse for compromising, but no real reward other than the knowledge that the door to a negotiated future has not yet been finally slammed in my face."

## 'I will not betray my people's trust'

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN

THE Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has warned that if his negotiations with the government did not show tangible results, his credibility would become suspect.

In talks in Cape Town yesterday with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, he pledged his full co-operation and reiterated his "total preparedness to bear the brunt of all criticism and to withstand harsh denigration in order to forge a future through non-violent means".

But Chief Buthelezi warned: "I also reiterate my dedication to my people that no matter how much I abhor violence, in the final analysis I will not betray their trust in me, which demands that I work for equality for all in a shared future with whatever means are available to me at any given time."

He added he was "aggrieved" at being unable to go to his constituencies and report successes through co-operation.

Chief Buthelezi said: "I repeat today my desperate concern to do something in co-operation with the government while we have the limited time at our disposal."

"I quite believe the Prime Minister when in Parliament last week he said terrible consequences would follow the use of violence in South Africa. I believe violence in South Africa is coming unless we do something about it."

The Kwazulu leader said it was not in his nature to make empty threats, and he was not stampeded by the left or right. "I am my own political man and I walk along the corridors of history knowing I have a job to do and I am going to do it," he said.

There were those who branded him as a "collaborator" but it did not bother him as his people's support was concrete. But disappointments over the President's Council and other disappointments, including the declaration by the Prime Minister that he would stick "through thick and thin to classical apartheid" had the effect of "removing the carpet from under my feet".

Chief Buthelezi expressed the hope that during the present session of Parliament he would become convinced there was reason for him to warrant his giving the government his co-operation.

## Proposals

"Within this situation of critical appraisal by black Africa and the world, I am still able to say that I am willing to take specific constitutional proposals to Inkatha branches and to mass rallies in order to consult the people about them."

"We need to co-operate before I do this to ensure that we do not lay something before the people which would be rejected by them."

Chief Buthelezi said the government, acting on a mandate from whites and reporting back to whites, would never succeed without the co-operation of blacks. The only thing whites could achieve in a future without blacks was a "scorched earth". Blacks, on the other hand, needed the active co-operation of whites.

Meanwhile, he felt aggrieved that he had been repeatedly rebuffed in his striving for co-operation and development and felt that his demands in the past "were for the decent and the feasible".

Asked what the outcome of yesterday's meeting with Dr Koornhof was, Chief Buthelezi said further "informal" meetings had been encouraged.

# Grim warning from Buthelezi

**CHIEF GATSHA Buthelezi told Minister for Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof yesterday that the Government's policy of sticking to apartheid "has the effect of removing the carpet from under my feet."**

Blacks were just as necessary as whites in building a future for South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said.

"The only thing whites can achieve on their own in a future that blacks do not want is a scorched earth. Nobody wants that," he said.

"It is vital, on the other hand, to recognise

that blacks cannot achieve a future worth having without the active co-operation of whites."

The Zulu leader was invited to Cape Town to discuss with Dr Koornhof how co-operation

could be improved between the Government and the Black people of South Africa.

"It may well be that before we can act in the kind of freedom black/white agreement will give both groups, we have somehow to live with each other and strive sometimes together and sometimes in opposition to each other to find the road forward," he said.

## POWER

In a memorandum which he presented to Dr Koornhof, Chief Buthelezi said that stripped of all trappings and politics the situation, laid bare to its bones, was that whites wanted to retain enough power to ensure that they can continue to direct events around them to ensure survival as a group.

"They don't consider power-sharing because their power must be complete to assuage their fears that they will be swamped and decimated as a racial group".

Stripped to the bone, black politics also sought power, and white and black both saw the need

for absolute control to ensure that the other does not dominate to their detriment.

Despite these formal political positions, there was substantial goodwill on both sides. Whites, as a broad category, realised that their future was shared and "if the Government stopped working so hard to convince them otherwise, whites would support major reforms towards some kind of shared future".

The transformation of South Africa from hard line confrontation politics to the politics of survival in co-operation was still an option for black and white, chief Buthelezi said.

## OWN CORRESPONDENT



**PROMISES:**  
Dr Piet Koornhof.

He called for a moratorium on future constitutional developments as changes in the constitution were, he considered, further invitations to the spilling of blood.

"I repeat today my desperate concern to do something in co-operation with the Government while we have limited time at our disposal. I quite believe the Prime Minister when he

said terrible consequences would follow the use of violence in South Africa".

## FAILURE

The Government's failure to deliver the goods in terms of black representations over the years had created problems because it had enabled political enemies to dub co-operation as "collaboration".

But disappointments over the President's Council and many other non-delivered goods, "including the Prime Minister's declaration that he would stick through thick and thin to classical apartheid, has the effect of removing the carpet from under my feet. In the long run, this will corrode and destroy my support.

## WARNING

Chief Buthelezi ended with this grim warning: "I pledge my full co-operation and I reiterate

my total preparedness to bear the brunt of all criticism and to withstand harsh denigration in order to forge a future through non-violent means. And I reiterate my dedication to my people that no matter how much I abhor violence, in the final analysis I will not betray their trust in me.

"This demands that I work for equality for all in a shared future with whatever means are available at any given time.

"When I met the Prime Minister shortly after he assumed office I made the undertaking that I would co-operate with him in all those things where apartheid was being dismantled. I would not co-operate, in other words, where more measures were being implemented in order to tighten the stranglehold of apartheid on black people's necks.

"This is where I stand, even at this late hour".

## Deporting won't stop squatters - Suzman

THE squatter situation in the Western Cape would remain an endless problem unless the Government realised the solution did not lie in arrests and deportation, Mrs Helen Suzman, FFP, MP for Houghton, said yesterday.

## Tambo on radio

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe Radio carried a 45-minute address to the people of South Africa by the president of the African National Congress (ANC), Mr Oliver Tambo, on the radio's "Struggle Against Apartheid" programme on Wednesday.

The address, delivered by Mr Tambo on behalf of the movement's national executive committee, marked the ANC's 70th anniversary.

**BUTHELEZI: "I will not betray their trust."**

# How strong is the ANC?

11A  
RDM  
12/2/82

THE Rabie Commission's acceptance of evidence that support for the outlawed African National Congress is confined to a "very small minority" of blacks may be comforting to whites, but the evidence referred to conflicts with some of the commission's own observations.

In its earlier attempt to assess the extent of popular sympathy for ANC insurgents, the commission, which investigated security legislation, concedes frankly that it does not really know how much support the ANC enjoys among blacks.

After describing the mass funerals in Soweto of the three ANC gunmen who were killed at the Silverton siege of January 1980, the commission refers to news reports that the men were given a heroes' burial and regarded as "freedom fighters".

## Sechaba

It cautions that not all people who attended the funeral can be assumed to be ANC supporters, but then goes on to say: "These events appear nevertheless to indicate that ANC actions, even violent perpetrations, are seen by many people in a sympathetic light." (Italics added).

In a later reference to the funeral in Soweto in June 1980 of the veteran ANC leader, Mrs Lillian Ngoyi, the commission quotes an article on the funeral in Sechaba, the ANC journal, noting that Mrs Ngoyi's coffin was draped in ANC colours and ANC "freedom songs" were sung.

After quoting Sechaba's statement that the funeral "re-affirmed" that the ANC is "rooted in the masses," the commission then makes what appears to be a frank admission.

"Occasions like the funeral just referred to show that the ANC enjoys support in the black community, but how much, or how general that support is — and what grounds there are for the ANC view just quoted — is a question to which the commission, on the information before it, has no clear answer."

Some 10 pages later, however, the commission seems to come to a different conclusion. It says:

"It was said in evidence before us that those in the black community that have pro-ANC sentiments, and

**PATRICK LAUR-  
ENCE assesses  
the Rabie Com-  
mission's conclu-  
sions on the  
standing of the  
African National  
Congress in the  
black  
community.**

particularly those who approve of ANC acts of violence, form a *very small minority* of the community, and that their influence must not be over-estimated. (Italics added).

"The commission is prepared to accept the evidence that those who harbour such sentiments form a very small minority in the black community, but at the same time there is considerable evidence that they are *not so small* that they can be ignored in any way when the situation is judged from the security point of view?" (Italics added).

While appearing to be neat and final, the commission's conclusion poses a major, if unanswerable, question: What is a very small minority which is not so small?

The commission does not identify the persons whose evidence it refers to in the above paragraphs.

But, judging from the list of people and institutions who gave evidence to the commission, they almost certainly came from those members of the Security Police, the Defence Force and the Department of National Intelligence who testified before the commission, as well as from conservative blacks serving on the community councils, including Mr David Thebehali, of the Soweto Council.

To what extent would the evidence have been altered if the commission heard evidence from, say, Dr Nthato Motlana, of the Soweto Committee of 10, Bishop Desmond Tutu, of the South African Council of Churches and Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, of the University of Natal, who has made several in-depth studies of black opinion.

Mr Tom Lodge, senior lecturer in political studies at the University of the Witwatersrand and author of a new study on "black resistance politics," is unimpressed by the commission's acceptance of evidence that the ANC has support from only a small minority of blacks.



OLIVER TAMBO  
ANC leader

Mr Lodge says: "The Rabie Commission asserts that support for the ANC is limited to a small minority, apparently on the basis of police estimates. But the police were wrong in 1976 and they could be wrong again." He then refers to the findings of the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the unrest of 1976-1977.

Mr Justice Cillie implicitly but unmistakably criticises the police for their "lack of knowledge" of what black scholars were planning in Soweto in the days immediately before the outbreak of unrest and for their "unpreparedness" on how to deal with it.

The judge notes in an earlier comment: "Clear signs of brewing unrest during the last few weeks before the eruption were ignored... the police did not realise the significance of all these portents."

Mr Lodge concludes in his own study: "In the five years which have elapsed since the Soweto uprising, the ANC has re-emerged as the political group with probably the greatest popular support within the townships."

He backs his assessment, in part, with the findings of a survey commissioned by The Star, which found that the ANC would draw most support from urban blacks if it were free to participate in a parliamentary election. The survey found the ANC would capture 40 percent of the black votes against 20 percent for its nearest rival, Inkatha.

In 1977 the authoritative Bergstraesser Institute survey, on which Professor Schlemmer worked, found that ANC leaders attracted 21,7 percent of black support and that 43,8 percent went to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of Inkatha.

Follow up surveys, published in a postscript to the English translation of the Bergstraesser study, show that ANC support stood firmly at about 20 percent and that it rose relative to Chief Buthelezi's (except among the Zulu) and that it seemed to be more deeply rooted than either Dr Motlana's or

Bishop Tutu's.

The increased support for the ANC tallies with the findings of independent research, including that of Professor Schlemmer for the Buthelezi Commission.

In a recent address Prof Schlemmer notes: "Nearly 50 percent of black people in Natal, rural and urban, were of the opinion that many or most people would co-operate with or shelter ANC insurgents if asked to do so discreetly."

The Buthelezi Commission's findings are understood to point to an increase in ANC support, particularly in the Transvaal but not so markedly in Natal and Kwa-Zulu, where Inkatha still enjoys majority support.

Professor Schlemmer declines to comment on these findings, as he is still examining their implications for the Buthelezi Commission (which is scheduled for release to the public soon).

## Justify

However, he warns against attaching too much importance to trends in Soweto. While not denying the strong upsurge of ANC support in the densely populated Witwatersrand region, he cautions: "Soweto is the northern suburbs of black South Africa."

But, even after taking due cognisance of Professor Schlemmer's warning, the empirical evidence does not justify the acceptance by the Rabie Commission that ANC support is limited to a very small minority — particularly in the light of evidence that black impatience and anger is rising and, with it, an inclination to applaud acts of violence against the "established system."

Professor Schlemmer's findings point to a steady increase in the proportion of black men in the Witwatersrand who described themselves as "impatient" or angry: 39 percent in 1977, 44 percent in 1979 and 58 percent in 1981.

He comments: "The basic question may over-estimate or under-estimate political anger. What is significant, however, are the trends over time, using a strictly comparable approach with field work conducted by an independent commercial organisation. Discontent is increasing."

Professor Schlemmer's view should be seen against research conducted by Mr Piet Human, of the University of South Africa. His work on black attitudes in Soweto shows that the biggest single category of Sowetans favour revolution as the most efficient means of improving their lot.

# No vote, no conscription — coloured leaders

Pretoria Press Club last night, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said this was on the cards as the Government was preparing to counter the threats of insurgency and conventional warfare.

General Viljoen said that to ensure the country's safety, greater numbers of white woman and "members of other population

groups will have to be granted a greater share in the defence effort".

In an interview, the leader of the Labour Party, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, said: "My party's point is that we would certainly be willing to be part of the military service — but we are denied the right to defend a country that denies us the right to live as human beings.

"They won't get support from us while we do not have a say in the running of the country and do not have full citizenship and while our country denies us the right we cannot fight and die for it.

"Until there are fundamental changes in the country, different law-making processes, and we enjoy the right to enjoy ourselves on a non-racial basis,

we won't take part and subscribe to it," he said.

The Secretary of the Labour Party in Cape Town, Mr Fred Peters, who served as a sergeant in the Cape Corps in Abyssinia during World War Two, said: "If general conscription comes around, the whites can have it, just as they have everything else.

"How can I defend my country if I don't have a

vote and I'm not recognised in Parliament?"

Mr Kivetts, who favours a cadet training scheme at coloured schools said: "If general conscription is a move away from discrimination, me and my party will be in favour of it. When we are forced into the military service, then we must not be treated as second-class citizens."

Mr Sonny Leon, who ob-

tained the highest rank available to coloureds as sergeant-major in the Cape Corps in World War Two, and who is now a member of the President's Council, said: "There are a number of unemployed youths on the street, and it will stand them in good stead to join the army. When and if they are called up, there must be a guarantee that there will be jobs waiting for them

when they come out," he said.

"If a man wants to sacrifice his life for his country, then he must be given the vote. Any man who goes into the army should have it and be given the same opportunities in life as everyone else.

"It is nonsensical that you can expect a man to give his life for his country if he has no say in the running of it. But then again, if you never did anything for your country, can you expect something in return?"

● See Page 2

# Oppressors t to beat T rise

kes for

By GRANT AUBIN

PORT ELIZABETH is expected to embark on a shopping spree

## Saved from death



The following are a series of questions about your behavior in your group. Answer each question as honestly as you can. There are no right or wrong answers. It is important for you to describe your behavior as accurately as possible.

- 1. I offer facts, give my opinions and ideas, provide suggestions and relevant information to help the group discussion. Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always
- 2. I express my willingness to cooperate with other group members and my expectations that they will also be cooperative. Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always
- 3. I am open and candid in my dealings with the entire group. Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always
- 4. I give support to group members who are on the spot and struggling to express themselves intellectually or emotionally. Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always
- 5. I keep my thoughts, ideas, feelings, and reactions to myself during group discussions. Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always

- 6. I evaluate the contributions contributions are useful to me. Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always
- 7. I take risks in expressing discussion. Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always
- 8. I communicate to other group members their abilities, talents, capabilities. Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always
- 9. I offer help and assistance performance of everyone. Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always
- 10. I accept and support the group for taking risks, and encourage members. Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always
- 11. I share any materials, books with the other group members and the group as a whole. Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always
- 12. I often paraphrase or summarize respond or comment. Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always
- 13. I level with other group members. Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always
- 14. I warmly encourage all their contributions, demonstrate generally being friendly and friendly. Never 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 Always

Mercury Correspondent  
 JOHANNESBURG—A pamphlet bomb exploded at a bus shelter outside the Rand Daily Mail's offices on the corner of Mooi and Main Streets, Johannesburg at 5 50 p m yesterday.

No-one was injured in the explosion which scattered hundreds of pamphlets among pedestrians. The pamphlets claimed to be from the African National Congress, the South African Communist Party, Umkhonto We Siswe and the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

Within minutes policemen in uniform and plainclothes picked up what was left of the pamphlet bomb—a timing device; a detonator, black plastic shreds and tomato box wood.

No one was at the bus shelter when the bomb exploded. A reporter driving in Main Street, said the bomb went off about 3 m from his car.

My car was showered with pamphlets. I immediately jumped out and stopped people from picking up the detonating device and shreds of the bomb.

# in street

# Bomb <sup>(11A)</sup> scatters leaflets

Mercury  
13/2/82

\* Source: Johnson

King Together (Prentice-Hall)

# Inkatha invitation to Dr Koornhof

11A  
Mercury  
13/2/82

**Mercury Reporter**  
THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has invited the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to address the annual conference of Inkatha to be held in Ulundi later this year.

In an addendum to the memorandum which he

gave Dr Koornhof in Cape Town on Thursday, Chief Buthelezi said he, in turn, would be prepared to address National Party conferences this year on the need for constitutional reform.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday the minister had told him he would have to take the suggestion to the National Party. He explained that, 'just like the Zulus, the Afrikaners are tough'.

He said Dr Koornhof had given the impression that he himself was not against the proposal although he had not said so in so many words.

'I had the impression that he was not optimistic about his party accepting,' Chief Buthelezi added.

The Chief Minister told Dr Koornhof on Thursday that the two leaders had a most unenviable task. He could not initiate reform but Dr Koornhof could. He did not fail to insist on reform — but the National Party did.

### Warned

'No member of my Cabinet would abandon me if I grasped the thorny constitutional issues which confront us,' Chief Buthelezi said.

The Chief Minister maintained that enlightened Afrikanerdom could not act in self-interest because of 'crippling fears' in white Right-wing circles.

He said he was willing to take specific constitutional proposals to branches of Inkatha and mass rallies in order to consult the people about them.

'We need to co-operate before I do this to ensure that we do not lay something before the people which would be rejected by them,' Chief Buthelezi added.

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19th April, 1976.

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OLD BELIEFS BIND A NEW GENERATION  
IN HOPES OF BROTHERHOOD AND PEACE

# The Freedom Charter: Back in sharp focus

11A S. Express 14/2/82

THE Freedom Charter was drawn up nearly 27 years ago at a meeting of 3 000 people of all races at Klipfontein, now a decaying Black suburb of shanties and slums.

This week, at a meeting held at the University of the Witwatersrand to commemorate the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett, spokesmen for both the Black Students Society and the Wits Students' Representative Council endorsed the Freedom Charter as a goal to strive for.

So did Mrs Albertinah Sisulu, wife of imprisoned ANC leader Walter Sisulu and mother of detained Media Workers Association president Zwelakhe Sisulu.

For almost a quarter of a century, the Freedom Charter had gathered dust — its authors either dead, in exile, imprisoned, banned, or crushed by security legislation.

But in 1980, the 25th anniversary of the Freedom Charter saw the re-emergence of the half-remembered document.

A new generation took up the belief that Blacks and Whites were working towards a common future in South Africa.

This belief was increasingly voiced at meetings of students, trade unionists, church leaders, social and community workers, in medical circles and among many progressive thinkers.

"... That our country will never be prosperous or free until all our people live in brotherhood, enjoying equal rights and opportunities."

Among the many student leaders detained by the security police last year were four who publicly pledged allegiance to the charter.

A DOCUMENT that tore apart the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa more than 20 years ago has resurfaced to become the rallying point for a new political alignment — one that has captured the centre of the stage from the Black consciousness groups of the Seventies.

The document is the Freedom Charter, which precipitated the split between the ANC and the PAC in 1959.

Despite its turbulent history, the charter has survived to become the informal 'constitution' of a loose coalition that has no officially recognised leaders, no formal

membership, no address, no phone. It is less a political structure than an emerging social awareness. Its members simply call themselves 'patriots' or progressive democrats.

The words of the charter are their inspiration.

"WE, the people of South Africa, declare for all our country and the world to know:

"That South Africa belongs to all who live in it, Black and White, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of all the people..."

## CHARLENE BELTRAMO

These four, Andrew Boraine, president of Nusas; Sammy Adelman, the Wits SRC president who fled South Africa last week; Firoz (who has been in detention since November 27 last year) and Azhar Cachalia, leading members of the Wits-based Black Students' Society, were all banned.

The Klipfontein meeting 27 years ago, known as the Congress of the People, was convened by the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress, the SA Coloured People's Organisation, the SA Congress of Trade Unions and the Congress of Democrats.

One faction of the ANC, known as the Africanists, regarded the congress alliance as an instrument of Whites, both Marxists and liberals. A conflict crystallised around the charter, leading to the split between the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress in 1959.

While the conflict raged, 156 people who had been present at the Congress of the People were arrested and charged with high treason.

For the next three years the charter was the central document in a marathon treason trial.

But the prosecution failed to prove that the charter was treasonable or communist-inspired and all the accused were acquitted.

However, for a full 20 years, South Africa's political restlessness was effectively blanketed under apathy.

But in the late Seventies, the cloak began to be cast aside.

Only vaguely aware of the causes of the battle between the ANC and the PAC, the new generation evolved the Black consciousness movement.

Though they rejected both the older movements — on the grounds that their conflict divided the Black population and weakened their resistance — the proponents of Black consciousness adhered to many of the attitudes of the older generation of Africanists.

In urging pride in skin colour and Black nationalism, they rejected any close alliance with White liberals, whom they accused both of hypocrisy and of paternalism.

The essential philosophy was that Blacks should stand on their own and not rely on, or attempt to imitate, Whites or their cultural ideals.

Significant Black leaders emerged: Steve Biko (who died in security police detention in 1977), Barney Pitso, Saths Cooper, Harry Nengwenkulu, Strini Moodley and others.

Most were allied to the Black consciousness philosophy.

By the end of the decade nearly all had been detained, imprisoned on Robben Island (people like the Saso Nine, including Saths Cooper and Strini Moodley), gone into political exile (Barney Pitso and Harry Nengwenkulu), or had died (Steve Biko and Mapetla Mohapi). Liberal Whites were as-

tonished when Blacks shunned their "paternalism" and turned their backs on Whites who for years had mouthed progressive statements about equality within exclusively White or racially selective organisations.

Black students, for example, broke away from the National Union of South African Students to form the SA Students Organisation.

The death of Steve Biko in September, 1977 and the state clampdown on Black consciousness and its affiliated movements in October, 1977 slowed the momentum of this movement.

Abroad, the leadership of the ANC, now openly allied with the old White Marxists and the South African Communist Party, were equally surprised by the emergence of a new force in South Africa which neither cared for their views nor accepted their leadership.

The ANC moved forcefully to recapture that leadership, cutting off the access of exiled Black consciousness leaders, openly attacking people like Tsietshi Mashini who fled into exile, and arranging to receive and train — in Cuba, Angola and elsewhere — the new flood of youngsters who left the country after Soweto.

Now, traces of the Black consciousness philosophy remain.

The Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) does not subscribe either overtly or covertly to the Freedom Charter.

Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary for Azapo, said that as much as Azapo recognised the role played by the historical liberation organisations, the Freedom Charter was also one of the catalysts that split the ANC and PAC and until those organisations resolved their differences Azapo would not identify with the charter.

Mr Wauchope contends that there has been "a lot of puppeteering and publicity to popularise the Freedom Charter".

He also says the charter contains certain clauses in the charter that Azapo would not agree with.

"The charter begins with the words that South Africa belongs to all who live in it — that justifies the invasion of the land by colonialists and ignores the struggle between the dispossessor and the dispossessed, the invader and the invaded."

An executive member of the Federation of South Africa

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can Women said she considered the Freedom Charter was gaining in appeal because "people don't want theologies or philosophies.

"Some people in the past thought Whites were our enemies. Now they are moving away from that idea and looking to the Government as their reason for insufficient housing or education."

Mr Tom Lodge, a senior lecturer in political science at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the bannings of Black consciousness organisations in 1977 had created a vacuum in which new political leaders could mobilise support.

"The resurgence of interest in the Freedom Charter cannot really be separated from the revival of interest in the ANC among Blacks, although it is important to point out that there is a much wider constituency to which the charter appeals than members of political organisations.

"It has a very attractive Utopian message which many people ranging from

conservatives to radicals can accept and would like to work toward."

Up until about two years ago the Natal Indian Congress — one of the signatories to the Charter — was in a state of what one political analyst calls "moribundity".

Today it is thriving, membership is booming.

It was a prime mover in the successful boycotts of the SA Indian Council elections and is again becoming a political force of note.

A spokesman for the congress said: "The resurgence

of congress activities have made people look at the principles of the charter, which for all of us are unsailable examples of true democracy.

"It is the only document acceptable to all races.

"The charter has become

a focal point of resistance to apartheid in this country. It is a very significant step, because of State endeavours to create false leadership, bantustans, the President's Council — a whole range of State activities dividing Black people and driving

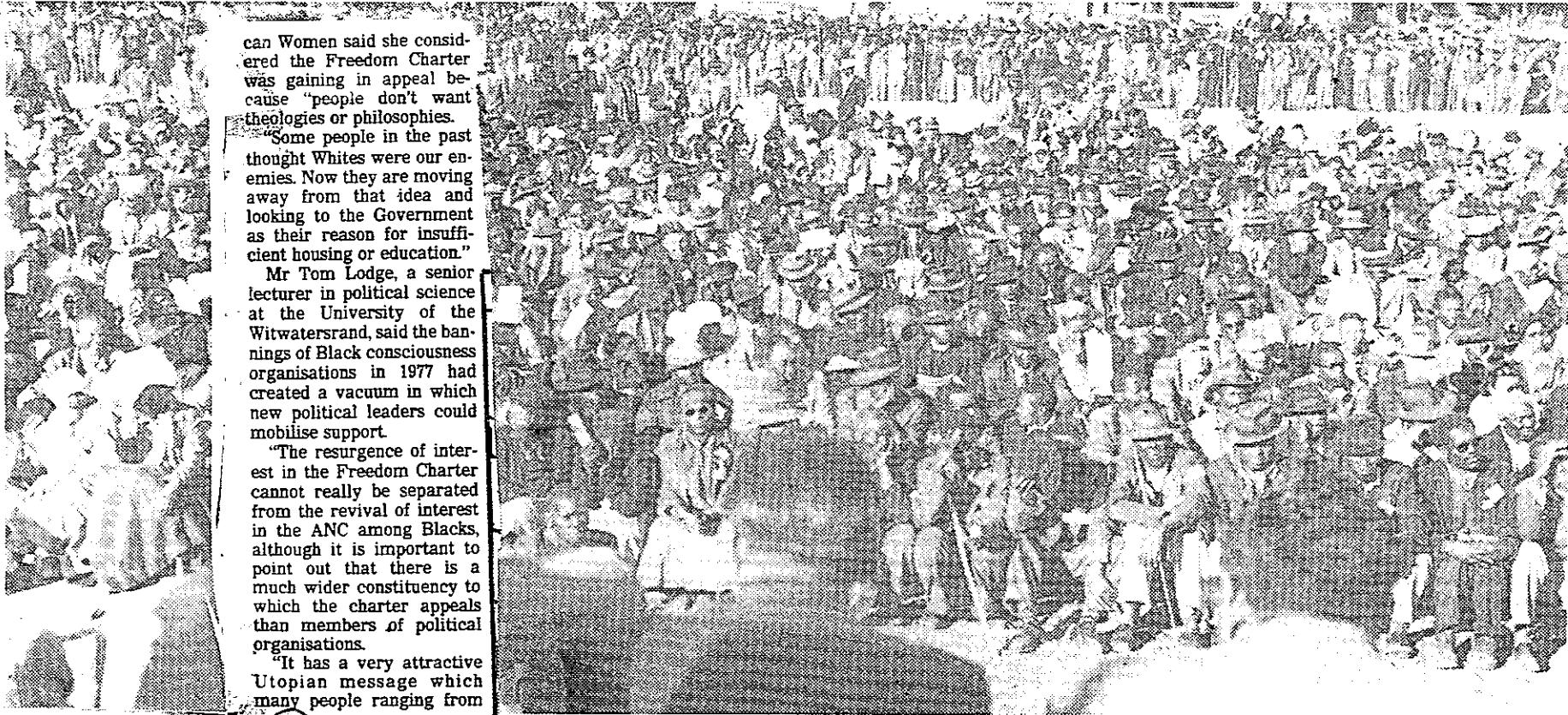
them to ethnic aspirations.

"The Freedom Charter transcends ethnicity and racism, because it arose from the wishes of many South Africans."

● The Freedom Charter itself has never been banned. However, according to Pro-

fessor A Coetzee, the Director of Publications, 15 publications which contained the Freedom Charter had been banned under clause 47 (2) (e) of the Publications Act, which covers publications which may be prejudicial to the safety of the State.

● The scene at Kliptown more than a quarter of a century ago, when thousands gathered for the drawing up of the Freedom Charter — a document almost forgotten until its recent re-emergence as a focal point of a new political movement.



# Court told of Inkatha links with ANC, PAC

The Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday of Inkatha's links with the banned African National Congress, Pan-African Congress and people in exile.

Mr Gibson Thula, principal urban representative of the kwaZulu Government and a member of the central committee of the Inkatha Liberation

Movement, was giving evidence in a civil case on behalf of the West Rand Administration Board.

Wrah is claiming R7 081 000 from Santam Insurance Company for damages to property during the June 1976 unrest.

Mr Thula said one of his duties was to keep in touch with the ANC, PAC and people in exile.

He said the 1976 riots in Soweto, which started because of the introduction of Afrikaans-medium instruction in schools, took all organisations by surprise.

From talks he had with the ANC and PAC, he gathered they had no links with the riots.

Mr Thula said that some months later he had a discussion with Mr Oliver Tambo, leader of the ANC, during a journey from Zurich to Dar es Salaam. Mr Tambo told him that people who thought freedom was round the corner because of the riots should have their heads examined.

Mr Thula said students who left South Africa started another liberation group called Third Force, because their leaders did not want to be involved with the ANC or PAC.

The hearing continues today.

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# How strong is the ANC?

PATRICK LAURENCE, of the Rand Daily Mail political staff, assesses the Rabie commission's conclusions on the standing of the African National Congress in the black community

THE Rabie commission's acceptance of evidence that support for the outlawed African National Congress is confined to a "very small minority" of blacks may be comforting to whites, but the evidence referred to conflicts with some of the commission's own observations.

In its earlier attempt to assess the extent of popular sympathy for ANC insurgents, the commission, which investigated security legislation, concedes frankly that it does not really know how much support the ANC enjoys among blacks.

After describing the mass funerals in Soweto of the three ANC gunmen who were killed at the Silverton siege of January 1980, the commission refers to news reports that the men were given a heroes' burial and regarded as "freedom fighters".

It cautions that not all people who attended the funeral can be assumed to be ANC supporters, but then goes on to say: "These events appear nevertheless to indicate that ANC actions, even violent perpetrations, are seen by *many* people in a sympathetic light." (Italics added)

## 'Freedom songs'

In a later reference to the funeral in Soweto in June 1980 of the veteran ANC leader, Mrs Lilian Ngoyi, the commission quoted an article on the funeral in Sechaba, the ANC journal, noting that Mrs Ngoyi's coffin was draped in ANC colours and ANC "freedom songs" were sung.



Professor Schlemmer... research on black atti-

depth studies of black opinion?

Mr Tom Lodge, senior lecturer in political studies at the University of the Witwatersrand and author of a new study on "black resistance politics", is unimpressed by the commission's acceptance of evidence that the ANC has support from only a small minority of blacks.

Mr Lodge says: "The Rabie commission asserts that support for the ANC is limited to a small minority, apparently on the basis of police estimates. But the police were wrong in 1976 and they could be wrong again." He then refers to the findings of the Cillie commission of inquiry into the unrest of 1976-1977.

Mr Justice Cillie implicitly but unmistakably criticizes the police for their "lack of knowledge" of what black scholars were planning in Soweto in the days immediately before the outbreak of unrest and for their "unpreparedness" on how to deal with it.

The judge notes in an earlier comment: "Clear signs of brewing unrest during the last few weeks before the eruption were ignored... the police did not realize the significance of all those portents."

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He backs the assessment, in part, with the findings of a survey commissioned by the Star, which found that the ANC would draw most support from urban blacks if it were free to participate in a parliamentary election. The survey found the ANC would capture 40 percent of the black votes against 20 percent for its nearest rival, Inkatha.

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Vertical text on the right margin, possibly bleed-through or a separate column of text.

After quoting Sechaba's statement that the funeral "re-affirmed" that the ANC is "rooted in the masses", the commission then makes what appears to be a frank admission.

"Occasions like the funeral just referred to show that the ANC enjoys support in the black community, but how much, or how general that support is — and what grounds there are for the ANC view just quoted — is a question to which the commission, on the information before it, has no clear answer."

Some 10 pages later, however, the commission seems to come to a different conclusion. It says:

"It was said in evidence before us that those in the black community that have pro-ANC sentiments, and particularly those who approve of ANC acts of violence, form a *very small minority* of the community, and that their influence must not be over-estimated. (Italics added)

"The commission is prepared to accept the evidence that those who harbour such sentiments form a very small minority in the black community, but at the same time there is considerable evidence that they are *not so small* that they can be ignored in any way when the situation is judged from the security point of view?" (Italics added)

### Major question

While appearing to be neat and final, the commission's conclusion poses a major, if unanswerable, question: What is a very small minority which is not so small?

The commission does not identify the persons whose evidence it refers to in the above paragraphs.

But, judging from the list of people and institutions who gave evidence to the commission, they almost certainly came from those members of the Security Police, the Defence Force and the Department of National Intelligence who testified before the commission, as well as from conservative blacks serving on the community councils, including Mr David Thebehali, of the Soweto Council.

To what extent would the evidence have been altered if the commission heard evidence from, say, Dr Nthato Mollana, of the Soweto Committee of 10, Bishop Desmond Tutu, of the South African Council of Churches, and Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, of the University of Natal, who has made several in-

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The increased support for the ANC tallies with the findings of independent research, including that of Professor Schlemmer for the Buthelezi commission.

### Shelter

In a recent address Professor Schlemmer notes: "Nearly 50 percent of black people in Natal, rural and urban, were of the opinion that many or most people would co-operate with or shelter ANC insurgents if asked to do so discreetly."

The Buthelezi commission's findings are understood to point to an increase in ANC support, particularly in the Transvaal but not so markedly in Natal and KwaZulu, where Inkatha still enjoys majority support.

Professor Schlemmer warns against attaching too much importance to trends in Soweto. While not denying the strong upsurge of ANC support in the densely populated Witwatersrand region, he cautions: "Soweto is the northern suburbs of black South Africa."

But, even after taking due cognisance of Professor Schlemmer's warning, the empirical evidence does not justify the acceptance by the Rabie commission that ANC support is limited to a very small minority — particularly in the light of evidence that black impatience and anger is rising and, with it, an inclination to applaud acts of violence against the "established system".

### 'Impatient'

Professor Schlemmer's findings point to a steady increase in the proportion of black men in the Witwatersrand who described themselves as "impatient" or angry: 39 percent in 1977, 44 percent in 1979 and 56 percent in 1981.

He comments: "The basic question may over-estimate or under-estimate political anger. What is significant, however, are the trends over time, using a strictly comparable approach with field work conducted by an independent commercial organization. Discontent is increasing."

# Court told anger led youth to volunteer

Cape Times 11/2/72  
119  
111

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A state witness said he was so angry when the police fired teargas at a Soweto memorial service that he agreed to undergo military training when recruited by an alleged member of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (Sayreco).

The witness, who cannot be identified, was giving evidence in the Terrorism Act trial in the Vanderbijlpark Regional Court yesterday.

Appearing before Mr A H Barlow on two counts under the Terrorism Act are two former Soweto stu-

dent leaders, Miss Mary Masabata Loate, 23, and Mr Khotso Sidney Seatlholo.

They pleaded not guilty to the two counts.

The witness said he went to a memorial service held at Regina Mundi church in Soweto on June 16 last year. While the service was in progress police fired teargas into the church.

He said he and others ran into a house near the church. He was so angry that when he was approached to go for military training by Miss Loate he readily agreed.

The witness said his name was taken down on a piece of paper and there was to be another meeting at the DOCC hall on June 20. However, he could not attend the meeting.

The witness said Miss Loate told him of Sayreco, which was formed outside the country by the former members of the banned Soweto Student Representative Council. Mr Seatlholo was the leader of Sayreco.

Under cross-examination by Mr G Bizos SC, the witness said he was detained by the security police on June 21 for 23 days.

Earlier, another state witness, Mr Edward Malinga, said he applied for a passport after he was requested to do so by Miss Loate. He never fetched the passport.

Mr Malinga, who stays in the same street as Miss Loate, said he was in detention when he heard for the first time that Miss Loate was also detained.

The hearing continues today.

# 'Govt's missing point'

PMH

19/2/82

11A

By JOUBERT MALHERBE

THE leader of the coloured Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said yesterday that the Government's reaction to the proposals of its commissions of inquiry showed it did not understand what was needed for peaceful co-existence.

The possibilities for peaceful change were diminishing as those in the black community who advocated this were fast becoming discredited.

Mr Hendrickse told a meeting in Eersterust, near Pretoria: "Our young people have already lost patience, and they say that they would rather die with dignity than live in shame."

Turning to security legislation, he said the rule of law in South Africa had been "prostituted".

The Government had overlooked the most relevant part of the Rabie report — which stated that security legislation could not secure peace and stability in South Africa, Mr Hendrickse said.

He expressed grave fears about the proposed Department of Law and Order and said under the planned legislation he could be charged with the "new crime, subversion", merely for addressing a meeting "like this one".

He also attacked the proposals of the Steyn Commission on the media and said the Government's aim was clearly to stifle criticism.

Turning to the De Lange report on education, he said the Labour Party stood for a unitary education for all in South Africa.

He took the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to task for his statement that "coloured leaders must not make demands", and said black people had a right to demand what was rightfully theirs.

# NRP's wait and see on Buthelezi

ARBUS, 19/2/82

(119) (107)

## Political Staff

The New Republic Party will go along with the Buthelezi Commission recommendations for a new political and economic dispensation for Natal and Kwazulu only if certain NRP policy requirements are met.

The NRP has been accused of not signing the commission's final report, but Mr Ron Miller, Natal leader, says the accusations are unfair and based on speculation.

"The final report has not yet been completed and only when it is will we decide whether to sign or not."

## MODELS

However, Mr Miller would not be drawn on whether the NRP had refused to go along with the recommendations made at the commission's last plenary session.

Mr Miller, the NRP member on the commission, would only say there were a number of political models and variations of the models available.

"To a large extent our attitude depends on what Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the Kwazulu Government decide."

The commission had considered a number of constitutional models, the four most important being the NRP's confederal/federal model, the PFP's federal plan, consociational democracy and separate development.

The NRP rejected the separate development and federal models.

However, it could consider adaptations of various

models if they met certain NRP policy requirements.

The main requirements were:

- ① Recognition of ethnicity as a mechanism for granting group protection.
- ② A total commitment to free enterprise and capitalism.
- ③ The right of ethnic groups to govern themselves on local issues.
- ④ A commitment to a single South African state.
- ⑤ A shared economy for South Africa, although different parts could have different economic systems.

Mr Miller said the final report was expected on March 15.

## NOT FINAL

Although he saw the commission's work as a very important step towards finding a new political dispensation, it could not be considered to have the final answer. More important was what Kwazulu decided to accept.

Kwazulu could accept a middle road between various models which the NRP could accept.

Asked whether an NRP refusal to sign the report could result in a serious deterioration of relations between Kwazulu and the NRP-controlled Natal Provincial Council, Mr Miller replied that it depended on the degree of maturity of all parties.

WEST

9/11/83  
SIPost  
11A

# 'I will talk till I die,' says Qeque after lifting of ban

By SAVVAS  
GEORGIADES

"I will talk and talk until I die," says Mr Dan Qeque, a prominent Port Elizabeth businessman, sports administrator and Pebco executive member whose banning order was lifted yesterday.

He was one of three men to have his restriction order scrapped, the others being Mr Phalo Tshume, a former secretary of Pebco, and Mr Ernest Malgas, of New Brighton.

"Banning is unChristian," said Mr Qeque.

In terms of his banning order, served in February, 1980, Mr Qeque was not allowed to visit coloured or Indian areas, factories or universities.

He was also prevented from attending public meetings, could not be quoted and was not allowed to see more than one person at a time.

The order was to have expired on March 31, 1983.

"It put a lot of strain on my family," said Mr Qeque.

who was not given any reasons for the ban. "I felt relieved when it was lifted but the damage has already been done.

"It is difficult to describe what it is like being restricted. I can't explain my feelings," he said.

His friends understood what his ban meant and had been as helpful as possible.

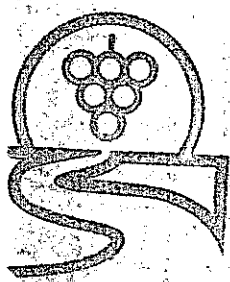
"I will talk until I die, speaking for the truth. I will die for the truth.

"I will always go forward for the truth," said Mr Qeque.

omitted from hell



CAP 70/2/82 (19) (10)



Welcome to the ENBOSCH WINE ROUTE

# Death row 5 refuse food

Own Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG.— Five members of the African National Congress sentenced to death for treason have been refusing to eat prison food since February 6.

Prison Services officials confirmed yesterday that Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu, David Moise, Petrus Mashigo and Nabitati Manana had refused to eat food served to prisoners in the maximum-security section of Pretoria Central Prison.

All five are in solitary confinement in death row.

The Prisons spokesman said the prisoners were not on a hunger strike, because they had been allowed to "purchase additional food-tuffs and edibles".

Medical services were available at all times and the five men were seen regularly. They were in good health and did not need medical treatment.

## Brought food

Lawyers said yesterday that the men were allowed visits by close relatives, who brought food.

The lawyers have asked the prison authorities for a report on the men's medical condition and for them to be seen by an independent doctor.

Tsotsobe, Shabangu and Moise were sentenced to death last year for attacks on Sasol and the Booysens police station. Lawyers said an appeal against their sentence was likely to be heard next year.

Mashigo and Manana were sentenced after the attack on the Soekmekaar police station. They have been in death row since November 1980. An appeal against their sentence will be heard next month.

# UK wants 19 SWA deadlin

From BRUCE STEWART

LONDON.— In spite of setbacks to the West's settlement plan for SWA, Britain is still sticking to its 1982 deadline for independence for the territory.

This was spelled out in a short debate in the House of Commons yesterday during which the Foreign Office Minister for African Affairs, Mr. Richard Luce, announced that the British Government would not accept a settlement of the South West African problem which would delay the territory's independence beyond 1982.

The debate was instigated by a Conservative backbencher, Mr. John Towse. He said that the Government's deadline for independence was unrealistic and that the territory should be allowed to determine its own future.

Mr. Luce responded that the British Government was committed to the United Nations decision not to discuss the problem of Namibia until the present negotiations were completed.

the United Nations decision not to discuss the problem of Namibia until the present negotiations were completed.

Mr. Luce told Mr. Towse that the British Government would not accept a settlement of the South West African problem which would delay the territory's independence beyond 1982.

Mr. Luce said that the British Government was committed to the United Nations decision not to discuss the problem of Namibia until the present negotiations were completed.

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Mr. Luce said that the British Government was committed to the United Nations decision not to discuss the problem of Namibia until the present negotiations were completed.

the ceasefire agreement of the Namibia in 1982. The ceasefire agreement between the South African Government and the SWAPO leadership must be our first priority, Mr. Luce said.

## Potential

On the 19th of February, the South African Government agreed that it was important to discuss the potential for a settlement of the Namibia problem before the end of the year. But he said that since 1978, the South African Government had made it clear that it would not discuss the problem of Namibia until the present negotiations were completed.

The South African Government's position on the Namibia problem has been clear since 1978. It has made it clear that it would not discuss the problem of Namibia until the present negotiations were completed.

The South African Government's position on the Namibia problem has been clear since 1978. It has made it clear that it would not discuss the problem of Namibia until the present negotiations were completed.

# Ban 'no help to blacks'

Own Correspondent  
PARIS — Black people will be the first to suffer if sanctions are imposed on South Africa, Soweto's Mayor, Mr David Thebehali, said in Paris yesterday.

"Those who call for sanctions are helping white people," he said, warning that sanctions would mean black people losing their jobs and being unable to feed their families.

"Why do they want us to suffer first?" Mr Thebehali asked at a Press conference during his first trip to Paris. He said he was in Paris as part of a European tour aimed at educating people about the situation in South Africa.

"Sanctions are a topical issue in Europe to the extent that people believe that that is

what the people there want. But boycotts will not bring about changes in South Africa. The opposite was true."

He said economic expansion would bring changes in the country.

"If the economy expands then it will be able to include everyone regardless of the colour of their skin," he said.

"Four million white people cannot supply all the skills needed to develop the South African economy," he commented.

Mr Thebehali also refuted suggestions that his township was a slum.

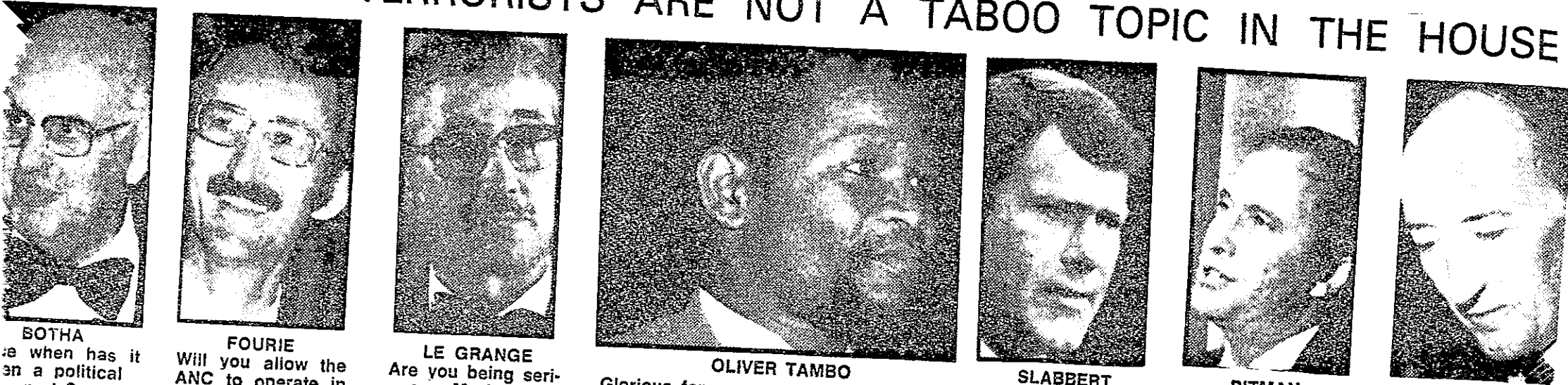
He dismissed suggestions that Sowetans wanted political change as a top priority.

*Sfor 20/2/82*

11A

~~288~~

# NOW TAMBO'S TERRORISTS ARE NOT A TABOO TOPIC IN THE HOUSE



**BOTHA**  
When has it  
been a political  
party?

**FOURIE**  
Will you allow the  
ANC to operate in  
South Africa?

**LE GRANGE**  
Are you being seri-  
ous, Mr Swart?

**OLIVER TAMBO**  
Glorious forerunners of the people's war  
that has already started

**SLABBERT**  
Of course the ANC  
is a political move-  
ment, a party . . .

**PITMAN**  
The reality is not  
whether it is justi-  
fied or not

**SWART**  
Unjust laws create  
hatred and hostility  
out of fear

# THE DAY THE ANC BECAME A REALITY

*Sunday Tribune 2/2/82*

TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT

banned Afri-  
national Con-  
this week sud-  
became a topic  
ussion in Par-  
it.

ANC, which was  
d in 1961 and  
ged a terrorist  
gn against the  
nent since, has  
something of a  
Parliament un-  
nly, over the  
the total  
ht against South  
has been dis-  
in terms of con-  
strategies for  
domination and  
ns of their use of  
ANC to achieve  
mperialist aims.  
ANC has been  
ed as one of the  
ents of Mos-  
bid for interna-  
control.

in this year's  
idence Debate  
Minister P. W.  
and Minister of  
Louis le Grange  
d the Leader of  
osition. Dr van  
bert, for refer-  
the ANC as a  
al party?

Prime Minister  
en: "The ANC  
idently become a  
l party. Since  
has it been a  
l party?"

an instrument  
Communist Par-  
of Soviet Russia  
ubverting this  
"

Slabbert hit back  
his attackers  
ing about the  
with their hands  
g at their  
Slabbert said it  
ridiculous point

and pointed out that  
even the Prime  
Minister had referred  
to the Communist Party  
as a party.

"Are the communists  
then a party in the  
sense that a celebration  
is a party, or in the  
sense of a political par-  
ty?"

"Surely this is an  
absurd argument. Of  
course the ANC is a  
political movement, a  
party, part of the  
political reality in  
South Africa.

"That is the final  
answer to that absurd  
question," Dr Slabbert  
said.

The extent to which  
the ANC is part of the  
South African reality —  
even in Parliament —  
was underlined this  
week when Mr Louis  
Nel, the National Party  
MP for Pretoria Cen-  
tral, admitted that Dr  
Slabbert was correct on  
this point.

"We say alright. We  
do not want to fight  
with him over that," Mr  
Nel conceded.

But he added: "Is the  
ANC not more than  
that? Is that where it  
stops?"

Dr Slabbert's minor  
victory over the Prime  
Minister about what the  
ANC actually was took  
place in the wake of the  
Rabie Report into  
security legislation  
which, coincidentally,  
had been tabled in  
Parliament on the same  
day Mr Botha attacked  
Dr Slabbert over the  
ANC.

In its report, the  
Rabie Commission  
outlined from police  
evidence that the ANC  
had 1600 trained ter-  
rorists who were being

joined by about 10  
more people every  
month.

The Rabie Com-  
mission also warned  
that the ANC violence  
would intensify.

During this week's  
discussion in Parlia-  
ment on its report, Mr  
Nel, who in the early  
Seventies was a  
member of the  
Schlebusch-Le Grange  
Commission into Nusas,  
the Christian Institute,  
the University Christian  
Movement and the SA  
Institute of Race Rela-  
tions, was the first to  
discuss the ANC's  
operations.

He used the Rabie  
Report to challenge the  
PFP to state its view of  
the ANC.

"We want to know  
whether the PFP ac-  
cepts the factual find-  
ings of the Rabie Com-  
mission in relation to  
the ANC and its activ-  
ities.

"Does the PFP accept  
that the ANC works in  
the closest co-operation  
with the SA Communist  
Party?"

"Does the PFP accept  
that Umkonto We  
Sizwe's equipment,  
funds and experts come  
from the Soviet Union  
and the other com-  
munist countries?"

"Does the PFP accept  
that Umkonto We Sizwe  
is the military wing of  
the ANC with a definite  
assignment?"

"Does the PFP accept  
that the ANC is an  
organisation which is  
based overseas with  
representatives in 32  
different countries, as  
the Rabie Commission  
found?"

"Does the PFP accept  
that terrorists from the

ANC are trained to  
commit murder,  
sabotage and arson?"

"We challenge the  
Opposition to say  
whether they accept  
what the leader of the  
ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo,  
said was the truth. Mr  
Tambo said in fact that  
a 'people's war' had  
already begun.

"In their newspaper,  
Sechaba, in March 1981  
Mr Oliver Tambo refers  
to the events at  
Booyens, Silverton and  
Sasol as 'glorious-  
forerunners of the peo-  
ple's war that has  
already started'.

"Does the PFP accept  
the ANC's view that a  
'people's war' has al-  
ready begun in South  
Africa?" Mr Nel asked.

If the Government  
did not know what the  
PFP accepted, it was  
impossible for it to  
argue about the  
methods of combatting  
the danger, he said.

Did the PFP accept  
the view of a judge in  
the 1974 case of the  
State versus Moubarris  
that the ANC's aim was  
to "overthrow the  
existing social and  
economic order with  
plans for strategic  
violence which includes  
guerrilla warfare?"

Did the PFP accept  
that the ANC's ac-  
tivities would intensify?"

Mr Nel concluded that  
the official opposition  
could not afford to  
debate these issues with  
the Government in  
open and objective  
debate because it would  
have to agree that the  
Government was right  
and then demanded to  
know whether the PFP

agreed with the ban on  
the ANC.

"I challenge the PFP  
to say whether they are  
in favour of the ex-  
isting ban on the ANC  
or not?" Mr Nel said in  
a speech which clearly  
found favour among  
his Nationalist col-  
leagues.

If Mr Nel thought the  
PFP would not talk  
about the ANC, Mr  
Harry Pitman, MP for  
Pinetown, soon put him  
wrong.

He said the challenge  
as to whether the PFP  
agreed whether or not  
the ANC stood for  
violent change dis-  
played "gross ignor-  
ance" on Mr Nel's part.

"In 1961, in the case  
of State versus Adams,  
the present Chief  
Justice, Mr Justice  
Rumpff and Judges  
Kennedy and Bekker  
found as a fact in their  
judgment that the ANC  
had stood for peaceful  
change until it was  
banned.

"It was found as a  
fact by three judges  
in that special treason  
trial court.

"They found that  
when the ANC was  
banned, it changed its  
tactics to the pursuance  
of violent change in  
South Africa. That is  
the tragedy.

"The ANC was a  
body which, in fact,  
not only stood for  
peaceful change it was  
a multiracial body and  
that is why the PAC  
broke away from it.

"The PAC (Pan  
Africanist Congress)  
was not in favour of  
white and blacks to-

gether in one body."

Mr Andre Fourie  
(NP, Turffontein):  
"Will you allow the  
ANC to operate in  
South Africa?"

Mr Pitman: "Because  
the Government had  
not thought, and still  
does not have any  
thought of any kind, of  
accommodation for  
black people in South  
Africa that is the kind  
of activity the ANC now  
follows, the activity of  
violent change because  
they despair of any  
possibility of peaceful  
change in this country.

"The honorable mem-  
ber further asked  
whether we agree that  
the ANC's military ac-  
tivities will increase in  
the years ahead. He  
thundered it out as  
though it were some  
awkward question.

"My answer is that of  
course it will continue;  
it will increase.

"Of course it will  
continue and increase  
while this Government  
is in power.

"If you are not pre-  
pared to give the black  
people any kind of  
political participation,  
you ensure the  
continuation of the  
ANC's activities of  
violence.

"In fact, it is a  
miracle to me that we  
still have people in  
South Africa like Chief  
Gatsha Buthelezi who  
do not believe in vio-  
lent change."

Mr Nel: "Are you  
implying that the ANC  
is justified?"

Mr Pitman: "Can the  
honourable member not  
understand that the  
reality of life is not a  
question of whether it  
is justified or not. The

reality is that it  
happens. When you do  
that to people, it  
happens.

"It is not for me to  
justify the ANC or to  
say they are justified.  
The problem that we in  
this House are facing is  
to meet what we find is  
the reality in South  
Africa."

The MP for  
Pinetown went on to  
say that violent change  
was the worst possible  
thing that could happen  
to South Africa.

He had five sons and  
"I do not want any one  
of them to have to go  
to the Border because  
of the policies of this  
Government. They have  
to do it however."

It was an exchange  
that outside of Parlia-  
ment might not have  
seemed particularly  
significant.

But it was the first  
time that MPs from  
both the National Party  
and the official Op-  
position had begun to  
come to terms with the  
reality of the ANC.

Clearly, the Govern-  
ment strategy will be to  
force the PFP to define  
its stance towards  
violence and organisa-  
tions that promote  
violence

The PFP, on the  
other hand, will try to  
force the Government  
to come to terms with  
the fact that the  
membership of the  
ANC, whatever its com-  
munist backing, is  
South African — and  
that the causes of its  
guerrilla campaign are  
inside the Republic.

The PFP MP for  
Berea, Mr Ray Swart,  
summed this up when  
he pointed out that the

Rabie Commission had  
cited support for the  
ANC and com-  
memoration days.

There were those  
who would exploit these  
occasions, he said but  
"we must not lose sight  
of the fact that where  
these occasions are con-  
nected with unjust laws  
they reflect the very  
real and natural anger  
of people in respect of  
the injustices of the  
system.

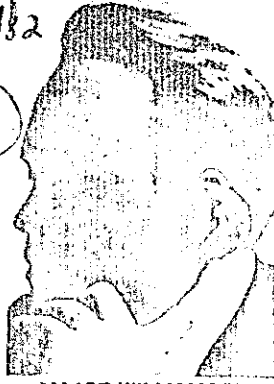
"One can blame  
agitators for so many  
things, but one must  
also recognise that  
when there is injustice,  
when there are unjust  
laws that create hatred  
and hostility born out  
of fear and frustrations,  
one will then get a  
reaction, a natural  
anger from the people  
concerned.

"It is therefore these  
laws which play into  
the hands of the  
agitators and those who  
want to subvert law and  
order and commit acts  
of sabotage because  
these laws are so  
patently unjust that  
they alienate the sym-  
pathy of the masses and  
bring the system of jus-  
tice into total  
disrepute," Mr Swart  
said.

Minister of Police  
Louis le Grange in-  
terrupted him to ask if  
he was being serious  
and Mr Swart assured  
the Minister that he  
was and hoped he  
would realise that laws  
of this kind were not  
preserving security in  
South Africa.

It was, of course,  
perfectly serious.  
Parliament was begin-  
ning to come to terms  
with the ANC — in the  
open, for the first time.

S. Times  
2/12/82  
U.S. to probe ANC links



MAJOR WILLIAMSON  
Witness?

By RICHARD WALKER  
New York

MAJOR Craig Williamson of the South African Security Branch headquarters in Pretoria, and African National Congress President Oliver Tambo may both be asked to testify before a US Senate panel that next month plans hearings on ANC and Swapo links with communism and the Soviet bloc.

Staff of the Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism visited South Africa last month and were briefed by Government intelligence officers.

They were shown the spoils from Operation Protea and they quizzed about 20 former ANC and Swapo members.

Some of these defectors will be invited to Washington to testify before the subcommittee.

One white South African is also expected to be asked, according to panel sources, who did not confirm that Major Williamson was that person, but who said an invitation to Mr Tambo was being considered.

Alternatively, Mr Johnstone Makatini, ANC operations chief for the United Nations and United States,

might be approached, they said.

The hearings, set for March 23, 24, 29 and 31, have sent a chill through anti-apartheid circles and the many American groups that support the two movements.

A day is being set aside to also scrutinise these groups for evidence of communist influence and also by there are loud complaints of "hot baiting" and smear tactics.

The terrorism panel was formed amid controversy a year ago by Senator Jeremiah Denton, an anti-communistic Republican from Alabama who spent years as a prisoner of war in Vietnam.

He immediately set about highlighting claims that the Soviets were sponsoring a global terrorism network.

In April, he caused a surprise when he recruited as his chief legal counsel Lt. Col. Frank Miller, a veteran FBI agent who had been conducting the US Justice Department's investigation into publisher John McCaffrey's "Front" activities on behalf of the South African Government.

case study. The group decides how individuals will be invited to Washington to testify before the subcommittee. One white South African is also expected to be asked, according to panel sources, who did not confirm that Major Williamson was that person, but who said an invitation to Mr Tambo was being considered. Alternatively, Mr Johnstone Makatini, ANC operations chief for the United Nations and United States,

1. Who are the people involved?
2. What are they doing?
3. Why are they the way they are?
4. How do they relate to each other?
5. What are the critical incidents in this case?
6. How do these incidents and

9.1.1 An approach to case studies (from Organisational Behaviour, M. Feldberg)

Each reader will develop his own approach to case analysis, but it may be helpful to approach a case in the following way:

# Thebehali hits at sanctions

PARIS — Blacks will be the first to suffer if sanctions are imposed on South Africa, Soweto's "mayor" David Thebehali has told people here.

"Those who call for sanctions are helping white people," he said, warning that sanctions would mean black people losing their jobs and being unable to feed their families.

"Why do they want us

to suffer first?" Mr Thebehali asked at a Press conference during his first trip to Paris. He said he was in Paris as part of a European tour aimed at educating people about the situation in South Africa.

"Sanctions are a topical issue in Europe to the extent that people believe that that is what the people there want. But boycotts will not bring about changes in South

Africa. The opposite is true." He said economic expansion would bring changes in the country.

"If the economy expands then it will be able to include everyone regardless of the colour of their skin," he said. "Four million white people cannot supply all the skills needed to develop the South African economy," he commented.

Mr Thebehali also re-

futed suggestions that his township was a slum.

"We have no slums," he said. "I have travelled in some African countries. I know what slums are. We don't have people living in tins." He outlined the development of Soweto, with its schools and what he called the "largest hospital" in the southern hemisphere. He dismissed suggestions that Sowetans wanted political

change as a top priority.

"The black person in Soweto wants a house, a job, education for his children and a better environment in which to live. And right down the line he will talk of political changes," he said. Those who called for sanctions "were completely out of line with the needs of South Africa now," he added.

While in France Mr Thebehali has met

members of the European parliament in Strasbourg and French senators, and visited the Paris town hall to see Deputy Mayor Pierre Lepine.

Today he is to travel to Brussels and then The Netherlands.

The tour was organised by the European Union of Friends of South Africa — Own Correspondent.



**THEBEHALI: Black would suffer first.**

# ANC man still in detention

Sowetan  
259  
3209  
11A  
22/2/82

ONE OF the three ANC men who were captured during the SADF's raid of ANC bases in Mozambique early last year is still in detention and is held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

His name is Mr David Ntombela, whose detention was confirmed by the Public Relations Division of the South African Police in Pretoria last week.

Lawyers acting for Mr Ntombela, said yesterday that they were informed by police that the other two men, Mr Mothibi Ntshakang and Mr Selby Mavuso, were released from detention.

But **THE SOWE-TAN'S** inquiries about Mr Ntshakang and Mr Mavuso could not be replied, in terms of the Defence Act, which prohibits the publication of activities of the army and the police while combating terrorism.

Mr Ntombela's lawyers said they wrote to the Attorney General requesting further details relating to the alleged release of Mr Ntshakang and Mr Mavuso.

The three men were captured late in January last year when the SADF men penetrated Mozambique's industrial area and raided houses used by ANC men where several shots were fired resulting in the death of 13 ANC men.

In a statement released by the chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, the attack followed "irrefutable information" that Maputo was used as a springboard for terror against South Africa.

By SAM MABE

He said there was "unshakable" evidence that the attack on Sasol, the Silverton incident and the attacks on police stations during 1980 had been planned by people in Maputo with the aid of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and East German advisers.

The suburb of Matola in Maputo, is situated about 100 kilometres from the South African border and the raided ANC houses were two kilometres from President Samora Machel's home.

Mozambique officials said of the 13 people dead, 11 were nationalists, one a South African soldier and another, a Portuguese technician. The radio also said South Africans could have carried six of their men, killed or seriously injured during the two-hour pre-dawn raid.

The names of the ANC men killed during the raid include among others, Mr Jeffrey Radebe, Mr Talaza Sithole and Mr William Khanyile of KwaMashu Durban.

Also killed were Mr Mgadeni Sikweyiya of Middeldrift in the Cape, Mr Levison Manakaza, of Soweto and two others whose surnames were reported to be Masuku and Mohwepe.

# PAC's cracks begin to show

SALISBURY — A furious war of words has erupted between factions claiming to be the true Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) in exile amid signs that there is still serious disunity in PAC guerilla camps in Tanzania.

The faction loyal to deposed and expelled former PAC chairman Mr Potlako Leballo has claimed that PAC guerillas broke out of their camps in Tanzania twice last year and attacked new PAC leader Mr John Pokela in his office in Dar es Salaam.

It has also claimed that the several hundred strong Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), the PAC's military wing, has been held captive by the Tanzanian Government for the past three years for refusing

11A

Reports from Tanzania indicate that all is not well with the Pan Africanist Congress and that there is serious disunity in the PAC camps. Howard Barrell of The Star's Africa News Service considers the latest reports of a furious war of words between two of the PAC factions.

Star  
23/2/82

to recognition of the PAC by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) as a "South African liberation movement".

Powerful voices in Africa — among them Mozambique, Angola, Zambia and Swapo — are said to favour recognition for only the African National Congress (ANC).

The PAC faction which is loyal to Mr Pokela has claimed that it is involved in talks about the creation of a united guerilla front with the African National Congress (ANC).

But authoritative ANC sources in Lusaka have rejected the PAC claim as "nonsense", adding that the PAC was again "flying kites" and that it was not the ANC's job to "carry PAC people on its back to the battle front".

to accept Mr Pokela as leader of the PAC.

The pro-Pokela PAC has replied that APLA guerillas in camps at Bukoba, Morogoro, Iringa and Tabora were merely "undergoing re-education with help from the Tanzanian People's Defence Force".

Reports from independent sources last year spoke of continued disunity in the PAC camps, of shots being fired at Mr Pokela, and of considerable support for the deposed Mr Leballo, now living on a government pension in Libya.

The reports were de-



MR POKELA

nied the claim that Mr Pokela was attacked in his office.

Mr Leballo was expelled from the PAC in 1979 after he had allegedly been behind the assassination of another PAC leader, Mr David Sibeko. Mr Leballo had been demoted as PAC chairman a year earlier and replaced by a triumvirate which included Mr Sibeko.

Mr Pokela became chairman of the PAC in February last year, eight months after his release from a 13-year sentence on Robben Island.

The latest friction poses a further threat

nied at that stage by pro-Pokela sources. The pro-Pokela faction has now said it is still trying to weed out trouble-makers loyal to Mr Leballo. It has not yet de-

# US probes Red links in ANC, Swapo

⑤ IIA Cape Times 23/2/82

From JOHN MATISSON  
 WASHINGTON. — A United States Senate sub-committee on security and terrorism is planning to fly ex-members of the African National Congress and Swapo to Washington to testify at a hearing on the two organizations.

Reliable sources here say the hearings are part of an attempt by the sub-committee to establish what links exist between the two African organizations and the communist bloc.

The hearings have been scheduled by Senator Jeremiah Denton, who is the first chairman of the revived sub-committee that used to be known as the Mc-

Carthy Committee in the 1950s.

The hearings follow a visit to South Africa by two members of his staff, Mr Joel Lisker and Mr Bert Milling.

Four days have been set aside for the hearings next month, on March 22, 24, 29 and 31 for evidence from former members of the ANC and Swapo who met Mr Lisker and Mr Milling when they visited South Africa in January, in meetings arranged by the South African Government.

Details of the planned hearings were contained in a document prepared by Transafrica, a black US foreign policy lobby group, and confirmed indepen-

dently by sources on Capitol Hill.

The president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, may be invited to testify, and at least one white South African, possibly from the South African Police, is to be invited. According to the Transafrica memo, Mr Lisker said he had no indication that Mr Tambo was a communist.

Mr Lisker believes the ANC may be regarded as a "legitimate nationalist liberation organization". However, he said that the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe, could be described as a terrorist organization.

Mr Lisker and Mr Milling visited South Africa from

January 11 to 19 with the co-operation of the South African Government, which was given a list of the people they wished to see and the places they wished to visit.

In South Africa Mr Lisker was shown captured material from Swapo and given an intelligence briefing by South African authorities. His request to see Nelson Mandela on Robben Island was turned down.

Mr Lisker had visited South Africa previously in his last position as head of the Justice Department's registration unit, overseeing the registration of foreign agents, and he was investigating US aspects of the scandal over activities

of the former South African Department of Information.

In seeking witnesses to testify, the sub-committee is interested in what they did within the ANC or Swapo, the type of training they received and where they received it, any trips made to the Soviet Union and East Germany, "tribal conflicts in the ANC and Swapo", and especially, "the mistreatment and extermination of the Bushmen".

An attempt will be made to assess the "amount of control the Communist Party" has on the ANC and Swapo, and the effect of propaganda by the ANC and Swapo on the US media.



Mr Oliver Tambo

SOLUTION TO: GL5

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| (1)                          | Premiums Treated as Business                                    |
| 01, Jan 1:                   | Insurance Expense Bank being payment of                         |
| Dec 31:                      | Income Statement Insurance Expen being closing ent              |
| Years 02 and 03 - same as 01 |   |
| 04, Jan 1:                   | Insurance Expense Bank  |
| Jan 2:                       | Debtor (Insurance Income from Life being accrual of             |
| Jan 2:                       | Income from Life Income Statement being closing ent,            |
| Jan 2:                       | Income Statement Insurance Expen being closing ent              |
| Jan 31:                      | Bank Debtor (Insurance being receipt of                         |
| (2)                          | Premiums Treated as an Asset                                    |
| 01, Jan 1:                   | Life Policy Bank  |
| Dec 31:                      | Income Statement Life Policy (Surrender value therefore no amou |



(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

|     |                              |      |                          |
|-----|------------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| 300 | 01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense | Bank | being payment of premium |
|-----|------------------------------|------|--------------------------|

|     |                          |                   |                     |
|-----|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 300 | Dec 31: Income Statement | Insurance Expense | being closing entry |
|-----|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|

Years 02 and 03 - same

|     |                         |      |  |
|-----|-------------------------|------|--|
| 300 | 04, Jan 1: Insurance Ex | Bank |  |
|-----|-------------------------|------|--|

|     |              |            |              |
|-----|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 300 | Debtor (Insu | Income fro | Income accru |
|-----|--------------|------------|--------------|

|        |        |              |             |
|--------|--------|--------------|-------------|
| 24 000 | Jan 2: | Debtor (Insu | Income from |
|--------|--------|--------------|-------------|

|        |            |            |              |
|--------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 24 000 | Income Sta | Income Sta | being closin |
|--------|------------|------------|--------------|

|        |        |             |             |
|--------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| 24 000 | Jan 2: | Income from | Income from |
|--------|--------|-------------|-------------|

|        |            |            |              |
|--------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 24 000 | Income Sta | Income Sta | being closin |
|--------|------------|------------|--------------|

|     |        |              |           |
|-----|--------|--------------|-----------|
| 300 | Jan 2: | Income State | Insurance |
|-----|--------|--------------|-----------|

|     |           |           |              |
|-----|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 300 | Insurance | Insurance | being closin |
|-----|-----------|-----------|--------------|

|        |         |      |            |
|--------|---------|------|------------|
| 24 000 | Jan 31: | Bank | Debtor (In |
|--------|---------|------|------------|

|        |      |            |              |
|--------|------|------------|--------------|
| 24 000 | Bank | Debtor (In | being receiv |
|--------|------|------------|--------------|

(2) Premiums Treated as an

|     |                        |      |  |
|-----|------------------------|------|--|
| 300 | 01, Jan 1: Life Policy | Bank |  |
|-----|------------------------|------|--|

|     |              |             |              |
|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 300 | Income State | Life Policy | Surrender va |
|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|

|     |         |              |             |
|-----|---------|--------------|-------------|
| 300 | Dec 31: | Income State | Life Policy |
|-----|---------|--------------|-------------|

|     |              |              |             |
|-----|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 300 | therefore no | Surrender va | Life Policy |
|-----|--------------|--------------|-------------|

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Three men pleaded not guilty in the Durban Regional Court yesterday to two counts of contravening the Terrorism Act.

Appearing before Mr H S van der Walt were Mr Fana George Sithole, address given as C700, Umlazi, Mr Jabulani Wilfred Ngcobo of L360, Umlazi, and Mr Titi Alucia Mtenyane of 798 Central Western Jabavu, Soweto. No ages were given.

It is alleged they were all members of the banned African National Congress.

It is also alleged they corresponded with members of the ANC in Botswana and on Robben Island and received or negotiated for funds from ANC supporters in Botswana and Durban.

The State alleges they obtained the plan of the Caltex Oil SA (Pty) Ltd installations at Island View and obtained information regarding security arrangements at the installation.

ANC case  
24/2/82  
men deny charges (11A)

(ised)

it Mrs hum he her husband began as-

Star

Continued/.....

# Grandson freed - but where?

Sowetan 24/2/82

11A  
SOW

THE FAMILY of one of the three ANC men captured during the Maputo raid in Mozambique last year and allegedly released from detention have still not heard anything concerning his whereabouts.

## By SAM MABE

Mrs Betty Ntshakang (78), grandmother of Mr Mthibi Ntshakang, of Central Western Jabavu in Soweto, told The SOWETAN yesterday that she was amazed to learn that her grandson had been released from detention after his capture in Maputo.

Mr Ntshakang was captured together with Mr Selby Mavuso and Mr David Ntombela during a raid in which 13 people died.

Lawyers who acted for the three men said that in March last year they got confirmation from the police that the men were being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

The lawyers said one of the three men was used as a witness in the Sasol trial last year without the lawyers having been informed. During the trial, names of State witnesses were not used in the Press. The lawyers said inquiries about the matter to the Attorney-General were not replied to.

It was only last week that the police informed them that Mr Ntshakang and Mr Mavuso had been released from detention, although no further particulars about their release were given.

Police have confirmed that the third man, Mr David Ntombela, is still held under Section Six of the Terror Act.

Mrs Ntshakang said she gave up hope that her grandson could still be alive long before last year's raid in Maputo. This was after she was called to John Vorster Square Police Station where she was shown his photograph shortly after he skipped the country in 1977.



### WHERE IS HE?

Mrs Betty Ntshakang.

"When I learnt that he was captured in Maputo last year, I felt relieved because that gave me hope that he was still alive. But afterwards, there was another news blackout and by now I had again lost hope that he is alive.

But the news that he has been released is more than heartbreaking because I would have expected to see him walking in my house here as a free man. What has happened to him?

"Can't the police just tell us where and when he was released — perhaps that could give us an idea of what happened to him after the alleged release?" Mrs Ntshakang asked.

Lawyers acting for the ANC men said they have written to the Attorney General requesting more details concerning Mr Ntshakang and Mr Mavuso's alleged release.

Income Statement  
Life Policy  
Surrender value of  
therefore no amount

Bank  
01, Jan 1: Life Policy  
Premiums Treated as an Asset

Bank  
Jan 31: Being receipt of  
Debtor (Insurance)

Jan 2: Income Statement  
Insurance Expense  
being closing ent.

Jan 2: Income from Life  
Income Statement  
being closing ent.

Jan 2: Debtor (Insurance)  
Income from Life  
being accrual of

04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense  
Bank  
Years 02 and 03 - same as 0

Dec 31: Income Statement  
Insurance Expense  
being closing ent.

## Winnie gets invitation

MRS Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, has been invited to a conference in Rome, Italy, this week by the Italian National Committee of Solidarity with the People of Southern Africa.

There appears to be little hope that she will be allowed to go.

Dec 31:

Jan 31:

Jan 2:

Jan 2:

Jan 2:

04, Jan 1:

Dec 31:

01

Pr

(1)

SOLLIT

# over ANC trio

24/2/82  
Soweto  
By WILLIE BOKALA

CONCERN for the three members of the African National Congress, refusing to eat prison food on death row grew this week when lawyers were refused permission to see them.

The men — Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Moise — were sentenced to death for treason at the end of the Sasol-Booyens trial last year.

A spokesman for Matjila - Mokgoatleng, a firm of attorneys representing the men, said they have been refused permission by the Commissioner of Prisons to see them. The lawyers sent a telegram to the Commissioner after hearing about the boycott last week.

The food boycott by the three men enters its 18th day today and lawyers say they are concerned about the men's condition which may deteriorate if something is not done quickly to determine what the reasons are.

The spokesman said his firm would continue to try and get the authorities to grant permission for them to see the three.

The boycott started on February 6, but officials of the Prisons Department in Pretoria — although confirming the boycott — have said that it should not be regarded as a hunger strike because the men had been given permission to purchase additional food-stuff and edibles.

They are using this source and are therefore not on hunger strike. Medical services are available at all times and they are regularly seen by a medical officer. They do not require any treatment at this stage," officials said.

therefore no amount can be cap  
(Surrender value of policy is 2  
Life Policy  
Income Statement

Dec 31:

01, Jan 1: Life Policy  
Bank

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset

Debtor (Insurance Company  
Bank

Jan 31:

Income Statement  
Insurance Expense  
being closing entry

Jan 2:

Income from Life Policy  
Income Statement  
being closing entry

Jan 2:

Debtor (Insurance Company  
Income from Life Policy  
being accrual of proceeds

Jan 2:

04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense  
Bank

04, Jan 1:

Tsotsobe, Shabangu and Moise were found guilty of high treason in the Pretoria Supreme Court by Mr Justice T Theron and two assessors on August 18 last year.

Years 02

Their charges were a sequel to the bombing of Sasol Two, Dube Railway Station, West Rand Administration Board offices in Diepkloof, Booyens Police Station, the gutting of Uncle Tom's Hall in Soweto and bombing of a house belonging to Constable Mayeza Mahule.

Dec 31:

01, Jan

(1) Premiums

SOLUTION TO: GL5

# Court told council was ANC 'front'

### Court Reporter

THE president of the banned African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, had been asked to give a new organisation called the Africa Youth Council financial help, a Durban regional magistrate heard yesterday.

This was said when three men who are alleged to have been members of the African National Congress appeared before Mr

H S van der Walt on charges of contravening the Terrorism Act.

Before Mr van der Walt were Mr Fana George Sithole, Mr Jabulani Ngcobo and Mr Titi Mtenyane.

At yesterday's hearing the Court was told that the youth council was a front for the ANC.

Mr Bhekifa Ngobese gave evidence that a meeting had been held to elect a Mr Phillip Matthews as

president of the youth council.

At the meeting Mr Matthews said he would have to write a letter to Mr Tambo, telling him that the AYC existed.

Mr Matthews had said he felt Mr Tambo would give the AYC financial assistance. Mr Ngobese said that Mr Mtenyana had told him that if a reply were received 'we would be having recognition from the ANC

and they would know the AYC is one with the ANC'.

At the meeting it was decided that a letter should be written to Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu on Robben Island.

The message would be sent to Robben Island through a lawyer who would go there pretending to see the prisoners 'to settle matters'.

The hearing continues today.

|        |        |                            |            |                              |                                      |
|--------|--------|----------------------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 24 000 | 24 000 | Bank                       | Jan 31:    | being receipt of proceeds    | Debtor (Insurance Company)           |
| 300    | 300    | Income Statement           | Jan 2:     | Insurance Expense            | being closing entry                  |
| 24 000 | 24 000 | Income Statement           | Jan 2:     | Income from Life Policy      | being closing entry                  |
| 24 000 | 24 000 | Debtor (Insurance Company) | Jan 2:     | Income from Life Policy      | being accrual of proceeds receivable |
| 300    | 300    | Bank                       | 04, Jan 1: | Insurance Expense            | Bank                                 |
|        |        |                            |            | Years 02 and 03 - same as 01 |                                      |
| 300    | 300    | Income Statement           | Dec 31:    | Insurance Expense            | being closing entry                  |
| 300    | 300    | Bank                       | 01, Jan 1: | Insurance Expense            | being payment of premium             |

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

SOLUTION 10: GL5

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300  
 Bank being payment of premium 300

Dec 31: Income Statement 300  
 Insurance Expense being closing entry 300

Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300  
 Bank 300

Jan 2: Debtor 24 000  
 Income being a 24 000

Jan 2: Income 24 000  
 Income being c 24 000

Jan 2: Income 300  
 Income 300

Jan 31: Bank 24 000  
 Debtor 24 000

(2) Premiums Treated as 01, Jan 1: Life Pol Bank

Dec 31: Income S 300  
 Life P 300

therefore (Surrender) 300  
 Life P 300

*Star 25/12/82*  
**Lawyer fails to show for theft trial**

The Star's Africa News Service  
**GABORONE** — The attorney son of a Robben Island prisoner has absconded while on trial for allegedly stealing about R20 000 and failing to keep proper accounts.

Mr Jama Mbeki, the son of the jailed African National Congress leader Govan Mbeki, will be judged in absentia in the Magistrate's Court here today.

Prosecutor P Skelemani said yesterday Mr Mbeki was due in court last Thursday for judgment but failed to appear.

The court heard that two complainants paid Mr Mbeki, who practices in Selebi-Pikwe a total of about R20 000 to buy two farms. The money was never transferred.

Mr Mbeki is also due to appear in the Lobatse High Court on March 5 on a charge of unlawful possession of firearms.

# 'Diluted' plan may be answer

*Mercury*  
*25/2/82*

*11A*  
*QAC*  
*WTH*

Mercury Reporter

IT IS possible that the final draft of the Buthelezi Commission of Inquiry will not insist on a one-man-one-vote formula but that it will 'dilute' the concept in the wider interests of South Africa.

This was said by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and architect of the commission, when he addressed 100 Rotarians at a lunch of the New Germany Rotary Club.

Chief Buthelezi said his ideal was that of one man, one vote, but the Buthelezi Commission might dilute that in the interests of the people of Natal and South Africa.

## One man, one vote unlikely in report

He said there was no sense in regarding Natal and KwaZulu as two separate entities and that was why the commission had been looking at the possibility of a single legislative assembly.

The Chief Minister said he had devised the idea of a commission because there were very few opportunities in South Africa at present to bring about change through peaceful means.

'I did not think I should confine myself to protest politics,' he said.

'It is wrong for black people just to condemn and not to make proposals.'

There has been a furore in recent weeks involving the unwillingness of the New Republic Party to sign the final draft of the

commission's report because it allegedly does not give sufficient guarantees to minorities in Natal such as whites, coloureds and Indians.

Mr Ron Miller, Natal leader of the NRP, said last week that the party had not yet made a final decision on whether to sign the report.

If the NRP goes ahead with its refusal to sign, there could be widespread repercussions involving joint projects in Natal and KwaZulu.

These include the joint Consultative Committee, which concerns itself with matters such as planning, hospitals and the control of stray animals.

In addition, two prominent Zulus have recently been appointed to the Natal Parks Board and a joint roads board is being mooted.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday that the final report of the commission should be available to the Press by the middle of next month.

300  
300

Bank  
01, Jan 1: Life Policy

Premiums Treated as an Asset (2)

|                       |         |                         |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| Being receipt of prod | Jan 31: | Bank                    |
| Debtor (Insurance Co  |         |                         |
| Being closing entry   | Jan 2:  | Income Statement        |
| Insurance Expense     |         |                         |
| Being closing entry   | Jan 2:  | Income Statement        |
| Being closing entry   | Jan 2:  | Income from Life Policy |

|                         |                            |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Being accrual of profit | Jan 2:                     | Debtor (Insurance Co |
| Income from Life Policy |                            |                      |
| Bank                    | 04, Jan 1:                 | Insurance Expense    |
| Being closing entry     | YRS 02 and 03 - same as 01 |                      |
| Being closing entry     | Dec 31:                    | Income Statement     |
| Insurance Expense       |                            |                      |

|                              |            |                   |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Being payment of p           | 01, Jan 1: | Insurance Expense |
| Bank                         |            |                   |
| Premiums Treated as Business | (1)        |                   |

SOLUTION FOR Q15

# Operation for Mpetha

CAPE TIMES 25/2/82 Staff Reporter (114) (275) (329)

MR OSCAR MPETHA, the 72-year-old trade union and civic leader who has been in custody for more than a year, will undergo an operation at Groote Schuur Hospital today.

A hospital spokesman said last night that Mr Mpetha would undergo the operation "sometime in the morning", but would not, in consideration of Mr Mpetha, give details of the nature of the complaint.

The death of a partner automatically dissolves the partnership as legal and accounting entities. For this reason a partnership income statement would have to be drawn up for the period up to the date of death of the partner so as to ascertain the policy would be to the partner's benefit. His attorney, Mr Brian Lutzno, said Mr Mpetha had been at Groote Schuur for about two weeks and was expected to remain there for another week. The proceeds from the life insurance policy would be credited direct

Note 2:

At the end of year 03, the life policy would be reflected on the partnership balance sheet as a non-current asset at its surrender value of R240.

Note 1:

| Year 02 - same as year 01                                 |        |
|---|--------|
| 03, Jan 1: Life Policy                                    | 300    |
| Bank  | 300    |
| Dec 31: Income Statement                                  | 60     |
| Life Policy   | 60     |
| Policy written down to surrender value (See Note 1 below) |        |
| 04, Jan 1: Life Policy                                    | 300    |
| Bank  | 300    |
| Jan 2: Debtor (Insurance Company)                         | 24 000 |
| Life Policy   | 24 000 |
| Income from Life Policy                                   | 540    |
| being accrual of proceeds receivable                      | 23 460 |
| Jan 2: Income from Life Policy                            | 23 460 |
| Income Statement  | 23 460 |
| being closing entry                                       |        |
| Jan 31: Bank  | 24 000 |
| Debtor  | 24 000 |
| being receipt of proceeds                                 | 24 000 |

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset - Cont'd:

APR 25/1982

Prostate  
operation  
for Mpetha

MR OSCAR MPETHA, the 72-year-old trade unionist and civic leader who has been in custody for more than a year, was due to have a prostate gland operation at Groote Schuur Hospital today.

Mr Mpetha has been treated at the hospital could be operated on.

His attorney, Mr Brian Lutzno, said today it had been necessary to control the diabetes before he fore he could be operated on.



# Boesak: Split a non-issue to blacks

ARGUS 25/2/82  
11A

THE split in the National Party was ironic and over what was essentially a non-issue to blacks, Dr Alan Boesak, chaplain of the University of the Western Cape, said today.

It was ironic, because the politically more intelligent apartheid plans of Mr P W Botha for power sharing with coloured and Indian people would in reality greatly consolidate white dominance.

It would also create an aura of enlightened politics and be 'the lollipop that Washington has been asking for,' Dr Boesak said.

## THE SAME

'The issue of the split is essentially a non-issue to blacks, because the power sharing principles are basically the same.'

'Dr Treurnicht believes that the political situation in the country should remain unaltered and Mr Botha believes too that it should remain unaltered, but more streamlined.'

'The one believes in happy apartheid and the other in unhappy apartheid, but in the end it is the same — apartheid and white dominance.'

Dr. Boesak said the split could nevertheless have a great influence on the future of the country.

Professor Jakes Gerwel, of the university's Afrikaans-Nederlands department, agreed it was historically significant that for the first time since the National Party came to power there had been a major break in unity.

## TOO EARLY

'I think it might be a bit too early to define long-term effects because the split has not yet crystallised,' he said.

It was doubtful whether power sharing was meaningful sharing and it was doubtful whether Dr Treurnicht would leave the party because Mr Botha's plan still meant the continuation of white dominance.

Mr Botha's plan was simply to modernise apartheid without a fundamental deviation from it.

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300  
 Bank being payment of premium

Dec 31: Income Statement 300  
 Insurance Expense being closing entry

Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300  
 Bank

Jan 2: Debtor (Insurance Company) 24 000  
 Income from Life Policy being accrual of proceeds receivable

Jan 2: Income from Life Policy 24 000  
 Income Statement being closing entry

Jan 2: Income Statement 300  
 Insurance Expense being closing entry

Jan 31: Bank 24 000  
 Debtor (Insurance Company) being receipt of proceeds

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset

01, Jan 1: Life Policy 300  
 Bank

Dec 31: 300

Subject.

11/12/23

**Mpetha, 'satisfactory'**

Staff Reporter

THE condition of Mr Oscar Mpetha, 72, who had an operation at Groote Schuur Hospital yesterday, was described by a hospital spokesman last night as "satisfactory". The trade unionist and civic leader, who has been in custody for more than a year, is currently standing trial with 18 others on charges under the Terrorism Act.

No information regarding the nature of the operation has been disclosed.

Continued/.....

ARGUS 26/2/82  
117 527  
Police raid Qoboza's home

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The security police today paid a pre-dawn visit to former black newspaper editor Percy Qoboza. Two policemen were looking for his 18-year-old daughter, Pinkie, Mr Qoboza said. Mr Qoboza said he was awakened at about 5 am by the policemen, who asked him where his daughter was. She is attending school in Natal. Mr Qoboza said Pinkie completed her matric last year at Olongweze High School in Empaneni, but had her marks held back because of a leakage of exam papers in the area.

# ‘Oppressed’ must unite, says body

SOLUTION TO: GL:

|   |   |   |        |        |
|---|---|---|--------|--------|
|   | <b>Municipal Reporter</b>   |   |        |        |
| (1) <u>Premiums Trea</u>                | THE Federation of Cape Civic Associations this week called on all "oppressed people" to unite in building up strong organizations in the fight for full political rights. | and students.<br>The organization condemned the use of "dummy bodies" in an attempt to control sports and recreational facilities, thereby smashing non-racial sports organizations.  |        |        |
| <u>01, Jan 1:</u>                       | In be   | More than 500 representatives of civic organizations round the Peninsula who met at the Athlone Civic Centre on Wednesday night recognized that all their "disabilities" flowed from the lack of civic and political rights.  | 00     | 300    |
| <u>Dec 31:</u>                          | In be   | Six speakers, who were not named, addressed the two-hour meeting. The chairman who also declined to give his name to the Cape Times, said the anonymity was to prevent intimidation.  | 00     | 300    |
| <u>Years 02 and</u>                     | —   | In a unanimously approved resolution, the federation noted that management committees had been granted authority to administer sport and recreational facilities in Bellville and other areas; that the local authorities had once again increased rents; and that action had been taken by the various departments of education against certain teachers | 00     | 300    |
| <u>04, Jan 1:</u>                       | In  | It called for one system of free compulsory education for all people and demanded a halt to rent increases. The federation emphasized that everyone in South Africa had the right to decent housing.  | 00     | 300    |
| <u>Jan 2:</u>                           | Del be  | The federation demanded that the control of sports fields be placed in the hands of organizations recognized by the people. Management committees and community councils were "collaborators who sold out the oppressed people".  | 00     | 24 000 |
| <u>Jan 2:</u>                           | Inc I   | The federation demanded that the control of sports fields be placed in the hands of organizations recognized by the people. Management committees and community councils were "collaborators who sold out the oppressed people".  | 00     | 24 000 |
| <u>Jan 2:</u>                           | Income Statement  |   | 300    | 300    |
| <u>Jan 31:</u>                          | Bank  | Debtor (Insurance Company) being receipt of proceeds  | 24 000 | 24 000 |
| <hr/>                                   |   |   |        |        |
| (2) <u>Premiums Treated as an Asset</u> | <u>01, Jan 1:</u>   | Life Policy<br>Bank   | 300    | 300    |
| <u>Dec 31:</u>                          | Income Statement  | Life Policy<br>(Surrender value of policy is zero - therefore no amount can be capitalised)   | 300    | 300    |

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(sed)

# Lengene went to SA of own free will

w/E AGERS  
27/2/82  
11A  
24A

## Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — A former Soweto refugee in Gaborone, Mr Peter Lengene, told Botswana's Commissioner of Police that he returned to South Africa voluntarily and that the men convicted of kidnapping him, kidnapped somebody else.

Commissioner Simon Hirschfeld has disclosed that he flew to Pretoria on Monday and interviewed Mr Lengene who, according to a Gaborone court verdict, was kidnapped from Botswana on February 6.

Botswana's Minister of Public Service, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe, has rejected Mr Lengene's 'story' as 'ridiculous' and said it contradicts the South African security police 'who have confirmed kidnapping him.'

### VOLUNTARY

Mr Kwelagobe yesterday gave Botswana's National Assembly the details of the interview.

Mr Lengene's story is that he went to South Africa of his own free will, the Minister said.

'And he does not want to return to Botswana for fear of being bodily hurt by his colleagues in the refugee community or being arrested by the police for crimes he has committed with his colleagues in this country.'

therefore no am  
(Surrender value

Life Policy  
Income Statement

Dec 31:

Bank

01, Jan 1: Life Policy

Premiums Treated as an Ass (2)

Bank  
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Premiums Treated as Business (1)

SOLUTION TO: GLS

*201 Swatan*  
**Police  
 teargas  
 mourners**

By WILLIE BOKALA  
 RIOT police fired teargas to disperse chanting groups of mourners during a mass burial of three students in Kagiso Township, Krugersdorp at the weekend.

Police in camouflage uniform had earlier been posted at main street corners as more than 2000 mourners marched through the streets singing freedom songs with raised clenched fists.

The three students died in a mysterious bomb blast which ripped through a derelict mine building between Randfontein and Krugersdorp two weeks ago.

A fourth youth, also said to be a student from Kagiso, was taken to hospital under police guard after being found pinned down by fallen bricks and concrete when police arrived on the scene of the explosion.

They were Peter Ntshingo Matabane (21), a member of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the Young Christian Workers (YCW), Eustice Bimbo Madikela (17), a Form Three student at Mosupatsela High, and Elijah Fanyana Nhlapo (18), a Form Four student at Orlando High School in Soweto.

After a three-hour service at the Kagiso Two Roman Catholic Church, the three coffins containing the bodies of the youths were carried for 500 metres before being put into hearses.

The black, green and gold ANC flag was hoisted high at the service and during the long walk to the cemetery where the students were buried side-by-side.

Speakers attacked Bantu Education and the Department of Education and Training with its new age-limits on students, and the high failure rate among black matriculants and junior certificate students.

When the mourners returned from the cemetery chanting and marching the streets, police vans moved in, forcing them to scatter into the township. A block of shops closed when teargas was fired to disperse the crowds.

• Picture - PAGE 2



**SALUTE:** Chiefs' Teenage Diadia gets the salute k latter had equalised. See pag

# HAIL, CHIEF

**THERE WAS** nothing wrong with Jomo Sono at Orlando Stadium on Saturday. But there was certainly a lot wrong with his brother, Julius "KK" Sono, and between himself and Johannes "Big Boy" Kholoane, they lost the game for Bucs against the mighty Kaizer Chiefs.

There is no doubt that if Julius had not been a Sono, he would not even have made regular position in a second division. But, it seems, Bucs' officials

and fans are so obsessed with sentimentality that the broader interests of the club are often overlooked.

Don't get us wrong. Chiefs proved us wrong by taking the Champ of Champs title when we had predicted that this was the day Bucs would emerge victorious. We salute Ama-khosi.

But even they will know that it was only Bucs' lack of insight that gave them the championship. Why they kept Jeffrey "Tornado" Ntsibande on the bench for so long, when they knew

that it would be good that counted and a chance taken at would be good enough is still a mystery.

At least, Bucs did a thing right on Saturday. Malome Phiso was moved to midfield, and Phil "Jones" Setshedi did a splendid job in holding off Chiefs' attacks. I wonder why did they not put off Julius when it was patently clear that he had neither the experience nor the capability of getting past Chiefs' defence? When his passes were so embarrassingly hopeless as his dribbling atrocious?

Surely Kholoane even at that stage, was a star in comparison to Julius, and it should have been Sono, at that stage, who should have been pulled off instead of Kholoane. Even better, both should have been pulled off

**Soccerpot**

WIN R1 600 - PAGE 18

# Rhodes men 'weren't real revolutionaries'

CAPE TIMES 2/3/82 (114) 221/321

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Rhodes University lecturer Guy Berger and journalism student, Devandiren Pillay, had dabbled in Marxist theory but were not the serious revolutionaries a Port Elizabeth magistrate appeared to have considered them, it was stated in the Grahamstown Supreme Court yesterday.

Berger, 25, and Pillay, 21, are appealing against their prison sentences of four years and two years

respectively for membership of the banned African National Congress and for activities which furthered its aims.

Judgment was reserved yesterday after Mr Justice Kannemeyer and Mr Justice Howie had been told that both men had been in jail since sentence was passed in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court in March last year. Both were in detention for seven months before trial.

Mr Denis Kuny, appearing for Berger and Pillay, said yesterday that their sentences were disproportionately heavy in relation to the nature of their conduct, "which, when you boil it down, does not amount to very-much".

"Unfortunately, when it comes to dealing with political offenders, there is a tendency to see their offences in the most serious possible light because the country is considered to be in danger and people musn't rock the boat."

He said Berger and Pillay were not real revolutionaries who advocated violent action, but "dabblers". Berger, who was an intellectual, had never denied that he applied the Marxist tool of analysis to the South African situation, but this did not mean that he favoured the violent overthrowing of the State.

Mr Kuny said their conviction on the count of being members of the ANC was based on a presumption drawn from the ac-

tivities of which they were convicted on the second count.

The magistrate had misdirected himself by sentencing them separately on each count, and in the case of Berger by making the sentences run consecutively rather than concurrently.

Berger, a lecturer in the journalism department, had organized study groups on Marxism, sent material on trade unions to a friend in Botswana and discussed the ANC with friends.

"One wonders how mere discussions can be considered so sinister when the ANC is an organization which receives a high profile in newspapers and is hardly a forbidden subject."

Mr Kuny said the people who attended the seminars were students able to think for themselves and that Berger's activities should be seen in the light of a university environment, which encouraged discussion and analysis.

Berger's attitude had been that of an intellectual and the trade union material he had collected had formed part of a thesis which was highly theoretical in nature. It had not been shown at the trial that he was aware that the material he sent to Botswana would be used by the banned South African Congress of Trade Unions, Sactu, and that Sactu was the "trade union arm" of the ANC.

Pillay's activities, which involved formulating a code, discussing a demonstration against a rugby match and proposing a boycott of the Indian Council elections, also did not amount to a great deal, Mr Kuny said.

The code he had worked out with a man called Raj was never brought into operation and Pillay had done nothing at all about the proposed boycott and demonstration.

"These activities were all stillborn," Mr Kuny said.

Mr W L Kingsley, for the State, said the offences for which the two had been convicted had been viewed correctly by the magistrate as extremely serious ones.

Berger had clearly supported the ANC's violent objectives, as he read books on Marxism and guerilla warfare and propagated a total change in the status quo.

Berger's attitude was demonstrated in court when he said he believed South Africa's problems were not only political in nature but economic as well, and that the more he read the more convinced he became that a form of socialism would provide a more equitable solution.

Interjecting at this point, Mr Justice Howie said he wondered "what all this" amounted to. "Does it amount to anything we could not have heard in Parliament yesterday?"

ARGUS 2/3/82

Argus Bureau

# Rhodes lecturer, student appeal

PORT ELIZABETH — Judgment has been reserved in the appeal by Rhodes University lecturer Guy Berger and journalism student Devandiren Pillay against their jail sentences under security laws.

ties which furthered its aims.

Judgment was reserved yesterday in the Supreme Court, Grahamstown, after Mr Justice Kanne-meyer and Mr Justice Howie were told that both men had been in jail since sentence was passed in the Port Elizabeth Regional Court in March last year.

Berger, 25, and Pillay, 21, are serving effective four and two year sentences respectively, membership of the banned African National Congress and for activi-

By then, both had been in detention for seven months.

Mr Dennis Kuny, for the two men, said their sentences were disproportionately heavy in relation to their conduct which 'does not amount to very much.'

The two men were not serious revolutionaries who advocated violent

action, but were 'dabblers'.

Their conviction on the count of being members of the ANC was based on a presumption drawn from the activities of which they were convicted on the second count. Therefore, their sentences should run concurrently rather than consecutively.

Berger had organised study groups on Marxism,

sent material on trade unions to a friend in Botswana and discussed the ANC with friends.

It had not been proved that he knew the material he had sent to Botswana would be used by the banned South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) and that Sactu was linked to the ANC.

Pillay had formulated a code, discussed a demon-

stration against a rugby match and proposed a boycott of the Indian Council elections.

Mr W L Kingsley, for the State, said the two men's offences had been viewed correctly by the magistrate as extremely serious.

After arguing to the contrary, Mr Kingsley later conceded that as the one count rose from the other, the sentences should have run concurrently.

Argus Africa News Service

OSHAKATI — The relationship between security forces and civilians in war-torn Ovambo — which has led to growing concern in northern SWA/Namibia — is to be investigated at top level.

This follows a meeting in Windhoek last week between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and the head of Ovambo's representative authority, Mr Peter Kalangula, the former DTA president.

Mr Kalangula said today a committee was being set up to examine complaints of poor relations between security forces and the people.

The committee would consist of senior military personnel and Ovambo representatives.

It is understood it will be headed by the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd.

Mr Kalangula urged a public meeting of more than 500 at the weekend to report any incidents.

He also warned South African public servants seconded to the region

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# Call to change perlemoen quota

ARGUS 2/3/82 (3f. 21-4)

SOUTH AFRICA'S 52 professional perlemoen divers are divided over a recommendation that each diver be given an annual quota instead of them working on a global quota system as at present.

This was made clear at a meeting in Hawston last night between the divers and Dr W Hugo, acting adviser on fishing matters to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

49 ATTENDED

Forty-nine members of the Abalone Divers' Association of South Africa (ADASA) attended the meeting which was called to iron out points arising from the recommendations made to the

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Pietie du Plessis, by the commission he appointed two years ago to investigate certain aspects of the country's multi-million-rand fishing industry.

One of the recommendations put to the Minister calls for a change in the annual quota issuing system.

**RESTRICTION**  
The quota of 162 786 kg is now split between the five processing and packing plants, with divers operating on a first come-first served basis until the quota is filled.

The commission of investigation has suggested that the factories retain their individual quotas, but that the divers be

restricted to the amount of perlemoen each can gather to fill the quota of the plant for which he dives.

**MAJOR ISSUE**

The chairman of the Adasa, Mr John Figaji, said today this was the major issue at last night's meeting.

'Many of the divers believe this would be an unfair restriction and would seriously affect their earnings,' he said.

Mr Figaji said a special general meeting of Adasa would be held in the second week of April to discuss the issue.

'Another point which divers want to bring up is the regulation which prevents them operating closer than 185 m from the high water mark,' he said.

# Doctor blamed for death of woman

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A magistrate found yesterday that Dr Hermanus Adriaan Nel was responsible for the death of a woman at the Marymount Hospital on June 22 last year.

Mr A B Joubert was giving his findings at the inquest on Mrs Moira Ann Holt, who bled to death in the hospital's operating theatre after giving birth.

Dr Nel denied that he had been negligent and alleged that nursing sis-

ters at the hospital had conspired to make him a scapegoat for Mrs Holt's death.

Evidence was that after Mrs Holt gave birth, the placenta was retained, Dr Nel tried to extricate it by pulling the umbilical cord and then tried twice to remove the placenta manually.

The placenta was finally removed by Dr A Stein, an obstetrician who was called to the operating theatre.

Sister Brendon, the matron of the hospital, said Mrs Holt was bleeding profusely and her pulse was almost imperceptible at the time Dr Stein was called.

**ANAESTHETIC**

Dr Stein told the court that it was safe on only

# Attack on town foiled

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — An attack by guerrillas of the Mozambique Resistance Movement on the town of Gorongosa, was foiled by government troops, the Mozambique news agency, AIM, has reported.

The agency said 15 of the MRM men were killed and several injured. The troops captured light weapons and ammunition.

# Warning on forged drug prescription

Medical Reporter

PEOPLE 'hooked' on prescribed drugs sometimes stole prescription pads in doctors' consulting rooms and forged their handwriting to get supplies, a Cape Town pharmacist

buying drugs with false prescriptions and asks pharmacists to record:

- The number and dates of the prescriptions dispensed to that person;
- The names and addresses of doctors who

# Afrikaners opt for smaller families

MORE and more white Afrikaans-speaking women are opting for smaller families, a study later, among the same

Almost 80 percent of the women had completed their families before their 30th birthday. Twenty-eight

dren and administrative workers and clerks had 1,9 children.



# Inkatha funeral for former ANC leader

CIA Mercury  
2/9/82

## African Affairs Reporter

MR H P Simelane, 72, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly for Umlazi and the former executive member of the banned African National Congress when the late Chief Albert Luthuli was its president, died at his home in Chesterville at the weekend.

Mr Simelane, who was also a member of the Ningizimu Community Council, was taken to King Edward VIII Hospital but died before he was admitted. He died soon after addressing a meeting in his ward in Chesterville. A week before

his death, he collapsed while addressing another meeting in Umlazi.

A memorial service in his honour will be held in Chesterville Community Hall on Thursday at 4 00 p m. He will be buried at Chesterville cemetery on Saturday after a service in the Lutheran Church.

Inkatha members have been requested to wear their uniforms at his funeral and the coffin will be wrapped in the Inkatha flag.

Mr Simelane leaves his wife, Madlamini, and three children.

The death accountin to be dra ascertain policy we to the pa

legal and ent would have ner so as to eds from the life credited direct

Note 2:

At the end of year 03, the life policy would be reflected on the partnership balance sheet as a non-current asset at its surrender value of R240.

Note 1:

|  |        |                     |        |
|--|--------|---------------------|--------|
| 03, Jan 1: Life Policy                                       | 300    | Bank                | 300    |
| Dec 31: Income Statement                                     | 60     | Life Policy         | 60     |
| (See Note 1 below)<br>Policy written down to surrender value |        |                     |        |
| 04, Jan 1: Life Policy                                       | 300    | Bank                | 300    |
| Jan 2: Debtor (Insurance Company)                            | 24 000 | Life Policy         | 540    |
| Income from Life Policy                                      | 23 460 | Income Statement    | 23 460 |
| Jan 2: Income from Life Policy                               | 23 460 | being closing entry |        |
| Jan 31: Bank   | 24 000 | Debtor              | 24 000 |
| being receipt of proceeds                                    |        |                     |        |

Year 02 - same as year 01

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset - Cont'd:

CAPE TOWN, 3/3/82

# Mpetha very sick' says son

(11A) ~~11A~~ ~~331~~  
Staff Reporter

COMMUNITY leader and trade unionist Mr Oscar Mpetha is "very sick", his son Eric, who visited him in hospital on Monday, said yesterday.

"My father looked sick and he could hardly speak. He told me he is going to have another operation to have his kidneys cleaned up."

According to a hospital spokesman, Mr Mpetha is in a "satisfactory" condition.

Mr Mpetha, 72, who suffers from diabetes, was admitted to Groote Schuur Hospital early last month. He underwent an operation on February 25.

**THERE IS an outside chance that change in South Africa will only come after a degree of violence in which scorched earth policies and destructive anger will all but destroy prospects of social and economic rehabilitation, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told a meeting at Carlton Centre this week.**

Addressing a group of young white businessmen, the Young President's Organisation, he added that if change is going to be that disruptive, then fundamental changes to avoid violence must be made. These should not be defensive tactics of "digging the trenches and preparing the sandbags", but changes must be fundamental.

"There is too little to indicate that the South African Government is going to bring about meaningful changes. Any changes which do not move blacks closer to power sharing with whites are purely cosmetic. There is, in fact, every reason to believe that the Government will do everything possible to stave off prospects of power-sharing," he said.

Chief Buthelezi then gave an outline of the defections from the National Party by rightwingers because of the hint of such power-sharing. He said however that this was simply the tip of things, for the people who really must be involved in the sharing of power are Africans — not coloureds and Indians.

Reports from Parliament indicated

that there was controversy on what is meant by 'power sharing,' not even between all South Africans, but between whites, coloureds and Indians.

"That is contemplated within the framework of different voters' rolls. So they have not even begun to think about "power-sharing" which involves also the largest population group in South Africa, the Africans."

Without a total sharing of power, he said, the whites are "doomed".

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that the politics of survival played by the affluent white society were self-deluding. According to him there will be no escape for anybody in South Africa when the chips are down. "We are all going to be in the same sinking boat."

He appealed to the businessmen not only to applaud his speech and shake his hand but to move into action. He appealed to them to get to him after six months and tell him what they had done to right this tragedy. He told them to come to him even if only to criticise the position he was holding forth.

# 'There'll be no escape'

11A  
SOWETAN, Wednesday, March 3, 1982

Page 7

11A 1204  
3/3/82

# Students nominate Nelson Mandela

Education Reporter

A GROUP of University of the Witwatersrand graduates in Britain has nominated imprisoned African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela for chancellor — but they need his signature to make the nomination official.

Like all Wits graduates, the group belongs to the university's convocation, which nominates and elects the university's chancellor.

Nelson Mandela is in prison, so they plan to ask his wife, Winnie, to accept on her husband's behalf — but the university's registrar, Mr Ken Standenmacher, has said this would make the nomination invalid.

# Alliance hits Swazi move

(IIA)

(SP)

(ED)

Some fan  
4/3/82

**THE South African Black Alliance (Saba) has strongly condemned the proposed incorporation of the KaNgwane homeland into Swaziland.**

The movement said in one of its resolutions passed at its meeting held in Ermelo at the weekend, the move would strip KaNgwane's 700 000 people of South African citizenship as "had been done in Transkei and other areas".

Saba was reacting to the current negotiations which, if successful, will result in the incorporation of the Swazi homeland into Swaziland. Swaziland contends that the area historically belongs to it and that the South African Swazis had frequently petitioned King Sobhuza II to re-unite Swaziland.

"Saba condemns in the strongest terms the pressure being brought to bear on KaNgwane by the Pretoria regime to be incorporated into Swaziland, a foreign country," the resolution stated.

The movement warned the South

By (LENDIWA) (KSO)

African Government that if it thought it was "fair and feasible" to "donate" KaNgwane, "then by the same token it should donate Gazankulu to Mozambique and the Orange Free State to Lesotho".

This action "exposed" the "patent hypocrisy" of the SA Government concept of the so-called self-determination of the various groups in this country it added.

"Saba condemns in the strongest land Government for "apparently working hand-in-glove" with the "apartheid regime of SA" to cause fragmentation of this country.

"In consequence, Saba calls upon the Organisation of African Unity to use its influence to cause Swaziland to desist from these nefarious activities which lower the esteem in which blacks in this country regard Swaziland as an independent state," it added.

# Election battle already fiery

THE CHAIRMAN of the Mamelodi Community Council, Mr W M Aphane, yesterday described the opposition Vulamehlo-Vukani Peoples' Party (VVPP) as "an unwelcome threat to the community which should be wiped out."

By MONK NKOMG

He was reacting to reports that his Ward 10 seat would be hotly contested by Mr J Hlongwane, deputy president of the VVPP in the council elections due to be held in September.

In his most scathing attack on party leader Mr Zikhali Ndlazi, the council chairman said:

"He failed dismally to serve the community after he was appointed to serve in the sub-committees of sports and recreation, transport and replanning of the township. He also failed to name the streets in his own ward (7) which he is supposed to have done,

like all other councillors.

"He is just passing time in the council. The voters in his ward have long lost confidence in him. I do not give his party a chance to win the elections. They are not welcomed by the people and we want to wipe them out because they are a threat."

Mr Aphane announced that his Zakheleni Party had now joined forces with Guruleni Party to wipe out the VVPP.

He also warned Mr Hlongwane to attend to his business "which he so prayed to get from me."

"My personal and friendly advice to him is

that he will never win in Ward 10. He has tried and failed, not only in civic affairs, but in many others. He has no leadership qualities, he has no luck for leadership, but he is a talented young businessman and I respect him in that field. He should promote the business and serve the Mamelodi community," said Mr Aphane.

Candidates to contest the 12 wards would be announced soon he said.

"Although I have a lot of commitments, I would accept to become a candidate and win for the parties which I respect," added Mr Aphane.

JUST

# Azapo (11A) meeting

*Sowetan 4/3/82*  
TWO former Robben Island prisoners, Mr Strini Moodley and Mr Zithulele Cindi, will be the main speakers at the annual congress of the Azanian People's Organisation to be held in Hammaskraal at the weekend.

Mr Cindi, former general-secretary of the Black People's Convention (BPC), will deliver the opening speech in what will be his first public address since his release from the island.

Mr Moodley, former publicity director of the banned South African Students Organisation (Saso), will be the guest speaker.

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AHISMA leader Baboo  
Daya: Open to all.

## Daya looking for members

A MOVEMENT dedi-  
cated to the great Indian  
leader Mahatma Gandhi  
is seeking membership  
in Soweto and other ar-  
eas.

Called the Ahimsa  
Movement, (meaning  
"non-violence"), the  
organisation is bent on  
improving the quality  
of life of people  
through the application  
of passive resistance.

(11A) Sowetan  
"We are open to all  
irrespective of colour  
or creed. What we need  
now, however, is mem-  
bership from Soweto  
and such areas," said  
the group's founder,  
Mr Baboo VP Daya.

One peaceful resis-  
tance campaign, Mr  
Daya said, would hope-

5/3/82  
fully be in the form of a  
peaceful march to draw  
the attention of the  
Government to the  
numerous injustices re-  
sulting from apartheid.

The Movement may  
be contacted through  
its secretary at D.42 1st  
Avenue, Greyville, Ex-  
tension 1, Lenasia  
1820.

JUST



## Service for Robben<sup>32</sup> Island man<sup>111</sup>

By LEN MASEKO

A FORMER Robben Island prisoner stabbed to death in Soweto this week will be buried at Avalon Cemetery on Sunday.

Mr Ernest Sello Moeng (27), who served five years for sabotage on Robben Island, died on Sunday night when he was attacked by a group of knife-wielding men. He was with friends when the incident occurred.

Mr Moeng was released from Robben Island last year.

He is survived by his wife, Rosina and daughter Viccie.

He will be buried at 2 pm after a service at his 38B Zone 3, Meadowlands home.

UJET

CAPE Times 6/3/82 (11A) 3

# Soweto student tells of smuggled letters

**Own Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG.** — A former Soweto student leader has told a Vanderbijlpark magistrate that she wrote and smuggled notes and letters to her mother and two lawyers because the security police were forcing her to confess that she was a member of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (Sayrco).

Miss Mary Masabata Loate, 23, gave this evidence while she was cross-examined by the prosecutor, Mr J Swanepoel. She has now spent two days in the witness box.

Miss Loate and Mr Sidney Khotso Seatholo, 25, have pleaded not guilty to two counts under the Terrorism Act. The magistrate is Mr A H Barlow, sitting in the Vanderbijlpark Regional Court.

Both accused were members of the Soweto Student Representative Council (SSRC) which was banned on October 19, 1977.

The state alleges that Miss Loate was the secretary and Mr Seatholo the president of Sayrco. Sayrco was formed out-

side South Africa by former members of the SSRC.

Miss Loate denied that she was a member of Sayrco. She said she first heard about the organization when she read a report in a Johannesburg newspaper on June 17 last year. She further heard about Sayrco when she was questioned by the police at Protea police station.

Miss Loate said she wrote and smuggled the notes and letters while she was held at Krugersdorp by the security police. She wrote to her mother, who is a Johannesburg attorney, Miss Priscilla Jana, and a senior advocate, Mr G Bizos.

Miss Loate's mother brought an urgent Supreme Court interdict against the police in July restraining the police from assaulting her daughter.

Miss Loate said she was assaulted by a Lieutenant Trollip and was forced to admit that she was a member of Sayrco. She asked her mother to remove her reference book, passport, diary and books and not give them to the police.

When asked by Mr Swanepoel why she did not want the police to see her books, Miss Loate

said: "I do not deny that I am a person who is not politically minded. I am in possession of banned books at home."

Miss Loate asked her mother in one of the notes that a cake and tea party must be held at her home to appease her ancestors. She wanted to appease her ancestors because of her constant police detention. She spent more than 18 months under security police detention.

When asked whether her political views had changed since she had given evidence for the state in the Kempton Park trial where leaders of the SSRC were charged with sedition, Miss Loate said she did not hold the same political views as those

she held before she testified at the trial.

"But that does not mean that I am not aware that a black man in this country is oppressed. I suffered by being detained for 18 to 19 months. I decided to help my society by getting involved in cultural organizations rather than politics," Miss Loate said.

She said the security police took her round the country to visit her friends because "Trollip was hammering on the fact that I was recruiting round the country."

Mr Seatholo, the former president of the SSRC, closed his case without giving evidence in his defence.

The hearing continues on Tuesday.

231 (11A) 24A  
RDM 6/3/82

# Accused for observation

DURBAN. — A Durban Regional Court magistrate ordered an alleged ANC member facing charges under the Terrorism Act to be sent to Maritzburg Prison hospital for mental observation yesterday.

A psychiatrist, Dr E Valjee, was called by the defence to give evidence on the mental state of Mr Tili Alocia Mtenyane. It was earlier claimed he had difficulty following the proceedings.

Mr Mtenyane, Mr Fana George Sithole and Mr Jabulani Wilfred Ncgobo have pleaded not guilty before Mr H S van der Walt on two counts of contravening the Terrorism Act.

Mr Sithole has also pleaded not guilty on 15 counts of contravening the Internal Security Act by breaking the terms of his banning order.

Dr Valjee told the magistrate he had found Mr Mtenyane had some disorder in the thinking process which he described as "thought blocking". Mr Mtenyane was also showing signs of depression and of having auditory hallucinations.

Dr Valjee did not think Mr Mtenyane could understand what was going on around him at all times.

He was also suffering from a loss of appetite and had lost a lot of weight.

The hearing was adjourned until March 22 and will continue when the reports on Mr Mtenyane are complete. — Sapa.

11A  
~~112~~  
**Accused**  
**lawyer** *Star*  
**vanishes** *6/3/82*

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE—Mr Jama Mheki, a Sebeli Phokwe lawyer and son of the jailed ANC leader Govan Mheki failed to appear in the Gaborone magistrate's court yesterday on charges relating to unlawful possession of firearms.

Last month Mheki was convicted in absentia of stealing R20 000 given him by clients to pay for farms and of failing to keep proper books of account.

The court reserved sentence after being told that he had absconded and could not be found.

South African refugees have said they believe he is in the Transkei.

Top players

(231) (117) (5/11)  
**Accused for  
ROM 6/3/82  
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The hearing was adjourned until March 22 and will continue when the reports on Mr Mtenyane are completed. — CAPS

# 'Natal schools should be multi-racial'

CAPE TIMES 8/3/82 (11A) 107  
28

DURBAN. — The Buthezi Commission of Inquiry into the Constitutional, Political, Economic and Social Development of Natal/Kwazulu has recommended that schools in the area should be optionally open to all races and that there should be a single controlling administration.

In its report, the commission said a single controlling administration would produce considerable administrative savings and the highest efficiency in the use and development of facilities.

The commission had heard evidence that both development plans and efficient use of existing facilities had been limited, and in some cases delayed, because of uncertainties in planned development and the consequent departmental reluctance to spend capital on necessary schools.

The purpose of the single control was twofold: It could avoid a significant — and expensive — level of administrative duplication and provide a pool of expertise in administration, teacher-training, teachers and facilities.

It would also mean an easier approach to an equalization of available resources and a readier recognition that the future adequate growth of the area depended on the fullest use of all its human resources.

It emphasized the urgency in the matter which, it said, became more obvious when the economics of the area and

its relative productivities were considered.

The commission pointed out that the present position in Natal was that 60 percent of those entering school were people who, if they had reached a level of literacy at all, would not be able to sustain it. This added up to approximately 6 percent of the total black South African population each year.

This meant that the major problem which existed at present of a high proportion of adults who could not acquire competitive skills needed for productivity in the First World economy, would be a continuing feature in future.

It was recognized that the existing inequalities in available education were a major source of discontent and therefore of potential destabilization in the area.

The comparative peace in schools during recent times had been due to policies followed by Inkatha, but the commission did not accept that if the inequalities remained, successful persuasion against revolt could be repeated.

Neither did it accept that, although the major schooling of blacks would be the responsibility of the Kwazulu department, the possibly serious and violent consequences from gross inequalities would or could be confined to Kwazulu. The interdependence and interpenetrations of the two areas was far too great for that to be possible. — Sapa

# Azapo told: Stop the rhetoric

1A

Sawetlan  
8/3/82

THE TIME for rhetoric, mud-slinging, suspicions, fears and intellectual debates has passed and a sense of urgency should be the guiding force, delegates to the Azanian People's Organisation's second congress were told over the weekend.

A Natal former political prisoner, Mr Strini Moodly, was addressing the Azapo congress on the past, the present and the future of Black Consciousness (BC) at the Saint Peters Seminary, near Hammanskraal.

Mr Moodly said BC was the articulate response of a dispossessed people to the entire world. "In any society where exploitation and oppression exist, the oppressed and exploited will be drawn together by their common experiences, aspirations, needs and desires.

"It is not enough to wait for a 'crisis' issue to arise in order that the organisation speak with the community. Rather the philosophy of BC calls upon organisations to concentrate upon the needs of the community," Mr Moodly said.

In his presidential address, Mr Kehla Mthembu praised "gallant" national organiser of Azapo, Mr Thabo Ndabeni, "a dear and brave comrade who refused to connive with the system in its perpetration of its evil and doubtful system of justice."

South Africa, he said, was a thorn in the flesh of the international community. United Nations was getting impatient with "this child" while the Organisation of African Unity was flabbergasted at "this delinquent".

Mr Zithulele Cindi said: "We live through and are in the midst of harassment, arrests, banning, detention, intimidation; the list is

By **NORMAN NGALE**

endless. It is from these conditions that the nature, form and content of our struggle is forged.

"Our presence here is a positive affirmation of the need to stand up and oppose all forces of evil that seek to turn us into foreigners in the land of our birth," Mr Cindi said.

Delegates were informed that according to Azapo's records 30 branches had been established since the last congress.

Azapo's composite executive report stated branches formed included areas such as Dennenilton, Groblersdal, Middelburg and Ogies in the Eastern Transvaal, Phalaborwa and the Vaal complex.

Two regional organisers for the northern Transvaal and the Orange Free State were appointed and Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary, was appointed director of projects on a full time basis.

Delegates to the congress learnt that the organisation's Transkei branch was outlawed and an empty chair at the leader's table marked the absence of Azapo's national organiser, Mr Thabo Ndabeni, who was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for refusing to testify for the State at a terrorism trial in Kempton Park recently.

Among future projects the organisation aims at "big membership drive," focus on labour, health and education fronts and establishment of legal clinics.

# Sharing of power essential — report

CAPE TIMES 8/3/82 (11A) (12)

By **MICHAEL ACOTT**  
Political Correspondent

**THE Buthelezi commission, a multi-racial investigation of a new constitution for Natal, has concluded that power-sharing is the only real alternative to continued instability in South Africa.**

The commission's seven-volume report details a sharp increase in support for violent change by black people disillusioned at the prospects of peaceful reform.

And it warns that as delay favours the proponents of violence and a revolutionary situation could be developing, fundamental reform is now urgent.

The commission's panel of top businessmen, academics and politicians of all races believed the government has accepted the failure of apartheid and is prepared to look at political alternatives.

Under the chairmanship of Professor G D Schreiner of Natal University, the commission also called for modification of the Group Areas Act, abolition of influx control and an end to forced removals for homeland consolidation.

They backed their calls for urgent reform by independent opinion surveys disclosing increasing black militancy.

### Social unrest

The surveys found massive black support for the African National Congress — including majority sympathy for ANC insurgents — and expectations of widespread social unrest and predictions of mass strikes if initiated by a credible leader.

The ANC was found to have more popular verbal support on the Witwatersrand than any other political grouping or leader and, with Inkatha, to be the only body with significant support in Natal.

The commission believed, however, that the

minimum expectations of all race groups indicated a mutually-acceptable accommodation was possible in Natal and that this could serve as a model for the rest of the country.

Its proposals centred on shared multiracial government for Natal, with the rejection of separate development and independence for Kwazulu.

### Consociation

The commission proposed a consociational government for the province, with a new multiracial legislative assembly elected by proportional representation and run by an executive drawn from all population groups.

It suggested as a first step the appointment of a multiracial provincial executive, with an equal number of white, black, coloured and Indian representatives, chaired jointly by the Chief Minister of Kwazulu and the Natal Administrator.

While most white, coloured and Indian people surveyed rejected the idea of one man, one vote, the commission found these communities were prepared to accept increasing black advancement — including integration of schools and some residential areas. Given adequate leadership and minority protection, it believed accommodation could be reached in Natal.

The commission, the first black initiative in the examination of constitutional options for the



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi



# ANC accused sent for observation

A DURBAN magistrate has ordered that an alleged ANC member facing terrorism charges be sent to the Pietermaritzburg jail hospital for mental observation.

A psychiatrist, Dr E Valjee, was called by the defence to give evidence on the mental state of Mr Titi Alocia Mtenyane after claims that he had difficulty following the proceedings.

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Dr Valjee did not think that Mr Mtenyane could understand what was going on around him at all times.

He was also suffering from a loss of appetite and had lost a lot of weight.

The hearing was adjourned until March 22. — Own Correspondent

# Power-sharing proposed for Natal-Kwazulu

ARGUS 8/5/82  
11A 11

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA.—The Buthezi Commission has proposed the immediate formation of a joint, multi-racial executive committee for Natal and Kwazulu as a first step to setting up a 'consociation' system of government in the region.

The commission's report, if adopted, would signal a dramatic swing from racially compartmentalised majority government to multiracial co-operative government and could have repercussions throughout South Africa.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

## NRP SEES Natal plan as 'naive'

Political Staff

PRETORIA. — The New Republic Party has rejected the basis of the Buthelezi Commission's consociation-style government.

Submitting reasons for not signing the commission's report, the Natal leader of the NRP, Mr Ron Miller MP, said a single Kwazulu-Natal Legislature elected by universal adult suffrage on a proportional basis would mean in the reality of today that, out of a legislature of 100 members, 80 would be black, 10 Indian, eight white and two coloured.

'We believe it is naive to expect that a consociational executive system (Compulsory agreement) with minority veto rights could lead to harmonious government without confrontation, conflict and chaos,' he said.

'To hope that an 80 percent majority of the elected legislature would accept a blocking vote by two coloured or eight

white or 10 Indian representatives is not the reality of inter-racial politics in a plural society.'

The NRP believed that any political proposal had to carry the confidence of minorities, including that minority which the NRP represented. To gain that acceptance, the application of the principle of group autonomy was essential.

### HOMES PLAN

The NRP could not subscribe to the enforced opening of every residential area to occupation or ownership by all groups without regard to the wishes of the community.

The other member of the commission who did not sign the report, Mr Japie Basson, said proposals were more far-reaching than he had initially expected, and affected issues being considered by the constitutional committee of the President's Council, of which he was a member.

### BLACK ANGER

The proposal for consociational power-sharing comes against the shock background of the evidence of a scientific market survey submitted to the commission showing political discontent and anger among blacks running at a level of between seven and eight out of 10, and actual militancy and confrontation attitudes being shown by between three and four out of 10 blacks.

The survey found that a majority of blacks would receive African National Congress (ANC) insurgents with sympathy and co-operation.

### MAIN FEATURES..

Main features of the consociation system that the commission proposes are:

- The upgrading of the powers of the Natal Provincial authority to equal those of Kwazulu;

- The initial adoption of a consociation agreement under which a joint Kwazulu-Natal executive — co-chaired by the Natal Administrator and the Kwazulu Chief Minister — should consist of equal representation of whites and blacks and also including, Indian and coloured representatives;

- The consociational executive would be the executive body for a multiracial Legislative Assembly elected by universal adult suffrage, in regional areas based on community of interest.

- A system of proportional representation would be adopted using the list system, but there would be minimum group representation.

- The proposed Legislative Assembly would have its authority limited by the powers delegated to it by the central government, by a Bill of Rights, by a right of veto for minority groups and by the fact that all legislation would be testable before an independent judiciary.

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Mr Colin Eglin



Mr Ron Miller



Bishop Zulu



Mr Harry Oppenheimer



Mr Japie Basson

Above: Some of the 44 commissioners appointed to the Buthelezi Commission of Inquiry into the Constitutional, Political, Economic and Social Development of Natal-Kwazulu. The surveys for the commission were conducted by two commercial firms, Intercontinental Marketing Services Africa (Pty) Ltd and Market and Opinion Surveys (Pty) Ltd, known as M & M. IMSA conducted the major surveys among black, coloured, Indian and white South Africans in Kwazulu, Natal and the Transvaal, for which 2 629 people were surveyed. The M & M survey, limited to whites, was conducted in all the provinces and 2 000 people were surveyed.

# Few believe Kwazulu can remain separate

*CPK Times 8/3/82 119*

Staff Reporter

**FEWER** than half of whites and even fewer coloured and Indian people interviewed in Buthelezi Commission surveys believe the present social and political separation of Kwazulu and Natal can last indefinitely.

There is high recognition of the fundamental interdependence of all the groups in the Natal-Kwazulu region.

Most people in all three minority groups reject independence for Kwazulu — including half of all National Party supporters and two-thirds of English-speaking NP supporters.

In a report on the surveys, the secretary of the commission, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, said less than 33 percent of Indians and 25 percent of whites and coloured people claimed to be confident about the future of South Africa.

The greatest degree of pessimism among whites was among those who supported opposition groups to the left and right of the National Party. NP followers had "an unusual degree of complacency" about the future.

Among the findings were that:

● Substantial numbers in each group predicted future instability and disturbances in race relations as a result of the present dispensation for different races or the state of race relations.

● Large majorities of whites and almost all coloured and Indian people surveyed recognized the need for reform in the socio-economic conditions of blacks.

● Less than 25 percent of whites, one-sixth of In-

dians and virtually no coloured people felt that reliance could be placed on only security measures to protect public order.

● When whites were confronted with questions about the implications of separate development,



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

there was "very little consistent adherence to the policy as formulated and rationalized by political leaders".

● The consolidation of Kwazulu was rejected by most whites.

● Majorities in all three groups feared that homelands would become hostile areas.

● In no minority group or white political group, with the exception of the HNP, does a majority believe that Kwazulu should be left as it is.

The report comments that clearly the present official policy for the region does not have "clear, unambiguous support from any major group among the whites, and certainly not from coloureds and Indians".

On the attitudes to constitutional alternatives, the report found that:

● Universal suffrage for all South Africans was re-

jected by over 90 percent of whites and by over 60 percent of coloured and Indian South Africans.

● A gradual extension of political rights to blacks gains far more support with a near-majority of white support, and clear Indian and coloured majorities.

● Only 25 percent of coloureds and Indians favour extension of the vote to these groups only, with 90 percent fearing the alienation of blacks.

● A near-majority of whites supports the proposal. However, half of those opposing it fear black alienation.

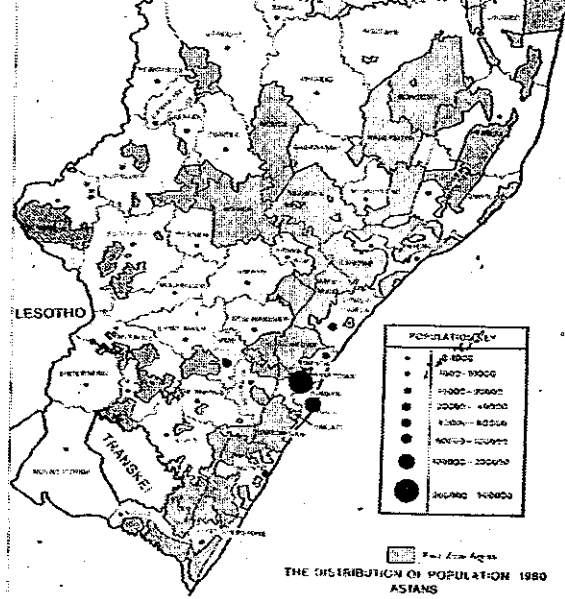
With regard to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the report found that:

While there was considerable ambivalence about him among conservative whites and among fairly substantial numbers of Indian people, clear majorities saw him as a figure of importance who could not be ignored by the government.

A slight majority of whites and large majorities of the other groups accept the principle of blacks having a share in decision-making for the common area.

There is similar acceptance of the possibility of joint government between Kwazulu and Natal under control of the central government.

"The conclusion reached is that given adequate leadership, constitutional guarantees to safeguard minorities and a favourable political climate, the option of the devolution of powers to a conjoint Kwazulu/Natal could receive majority support among all ethnic minorities in the region," the report said.



# Homeland rejection endorsed

*CAPE TIMES 8/13/82* *11A*

Political Correspondent

THE Buthelezi commission has recommended a multiracial executive for Natal as a first step towards a new administration for the province.

The executive, under co-chairmanship of the Kwazulu Chief Minister and the Natal Administrator, would have the task of preparing the way for consociational government there.

The commission rejects outright the Nationalist policy of separate development and endorses Kwazulu's refusal to accept independence.

Warning of the dangers of delayed constitutional reform, it also suggests that adaptation of its regional proposals to other areas, with progress in including black people in the central government, would bring greater stability.

The commission's objective for Natal is consociational agreement, a form of government acknowledging the right of every group to be involved in the process. This would involve:

- A leadership coalition consisting initially of equal representation from the white, black, coloured and Indian communities.

- A legislative assembly elected on a one man, one vote basis through proportional representation.

- Minimum group re-

presentation ensuring seats to groups which received at least one percent of the total vote.

It would require repeal of the law forbidding mixed political parties or institutions, and a regional government structure based on division of Natal into agreed regional areas.

The powers of the legislative assembly would be limited by:

- The powers delegated from the central government.

- A bill of individual and cultural rights.

- A minority veto by possibly 10 percent of the legislative assembly.

- All legislation to be testable in the courts.

The commission says that, as these changes cannot be brought about immediately, there should in the meantime be maximum co-operation between Kwazulu and Natal, including all administrative services.

As an immediate step, it recommends a combined executive committee, expanded to include all population groups in the area, meeting under the co-chairmanship of the Administrator of Natal and the Chief Minister of Kwazulu.

Rejecting separatism and ethnic division as dangerous, the commission says consociational government has been applied successfully in other deeply-divided societies.

# 'Blacks expect major reform'

Staff Reporter

EXPECTATIONS of political reform are high among the major desires of black South Africans, according to surveys in Natal/Kwazulu and on the Witwatersrand compiled for the Buthelezi Commission.

In a report on the findings of the surveys, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, secretary of the commission and director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal, said it would seem that blacks also expected moves towards equality with whites, as opposed to simply improvement in their circumstances.

Other major desires include educational reform, material improvement, better housing and the abolition of influx control.

## 'Relative deprivation'

The report warned that black South Africans specifically compared their situation with that of white South Africans, which led to "relative deprivation". This was frequently associated with the development of revolutionary consciousness.

The report also found that:

- There was significant evidence of increased expressed political discontent and anger — present among between 70 percent and 80 percent of blacks.

- Actual militancy and an attitude of confrontation appeared in between 30 percent and 40 percent of blacks.

- An overwhelming majority of blacks spontaneously predicted violence or social unrest on a large scale if meaningful policy reform did not occur in the near future. Seven out of 10 blacks, for example, predicted mass strikes if people were called on to strike by a credible leader.

- Between 45 and 55 percent believed that African National Congress insurgents would receive sympathy and co-operation from "most or very many" blacks.

- Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Inkatha received clear majority support in all regions of Natal and Kwazulu and substantial support on the Witwatersrand.

- The ANC has more popular verbal support on the Witwatersrand than any other grouping or leader. In Natal, after Inkatha, it is the only body with significant support.

## Discontent

Commenting, the report said that very high levels of discontent were not always associated with radical outlook and advanced political consciousness.

An implication of the pattern of consciousness was "a widespread expectation of violence and a sense of its inevitability, as well as considerable sympathy or verbal support for insurgency for a variety of reasons".

This created a climate for insurgency and undermined the credibility of internal leadership which, if internal leadership became discouraged, led to a "vicious cycle of an ever-widening political vacuum".

"This, coupled with the effects of separate development in 'removing' internal black leadership from the common arena of South African politics, could end up in producing a situation in which violence and insurgency come to be seen as the only political instruments of the black South African."

The report warned that if these impli-

cations were true, results showed an emergent situation which could become very serious indeed.

There was a clear need for political initiatives which would build legitimacy for open, internal black politics.

Politicization was likely to increase and if the low-level, economically deprived blacks became politicized, a "very significant deepening of the potential for instability" could take place.

With regard to attitudes towards separate development, the report found that:

- There was very little acceptance of the principle of territorial separation of blacks, or of black ethnic national areas.

- Blacks surveyed outside the homeland areas had no significant emotional or civic identification with Kwazulu — sometimes in spite of extensive social contacts with the area. Inkatha was thus not seen as a homeland organization.

## Practical terms

- Within Kwazulu, the benefits of self-government are seen in practical terms and do not produce any pride of identity with a "national state".

- Kwazulu, as a political dispensation for Zulu-speaking people, was rejected by 70 to 80 percent of those surveyed. Independence along the lines of Transkei was rejected by at least 70 percent.

- If independence was linked with major land concessions, urban and industrial resources or the right to live and work freely and permanently outside Kwazulu, acceptance rises to majorities of 60 percent or more.

- A central concern to blacks, above all others in political matters, was the right of freedom of access to the labour market and the residential market in the major urban complexes of Natal and the Witwatersrand.

"Any policy or dispensation which either erodes these rights or does not meaningfully expand them is rejected by at the very least seven out of 10 blacks," the report said.

With regard to reactions by those surveyed to alternative political dispensations, the report found that:

- The leadership in Kwazulu enjoyed high legitimacy, and representation by the homeland leadership in some more general South African political forum was much more acceptable than independence.

- Representation in the central affairs of the State was widely held to be a primary requirement. Political separation, even in the form of an equitable partition of South Africa, was rejected by 70 percent.

## Unitary system

- Universal franchise in a unitary system was supported by clear majorities among all black groups and in all regions. However, the possibility of homeland leaders, elected black community leaders, white, coloured and Indian leaders sharing decision-making in a consociational body is also acceptable to clear majorities.

The report said that on the issue of alternative dispensations, there was considerable flexibility and openness to options. A proposal to expand participation by blacks or to enhance their rights and privileges was welcomed.

Reduction of rights in a common society, or political structuring on overtly racial lines, was rejected.

# Student detained

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*Sandton*

*9/3/82*

**KRUGERSDORP** student who survived last month's bomb blast which killed three other students in an old mine building in the West Rand has been detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

And his mother, Mrs Maria Musi, who has been allowed once to see him, said at the weekend that her son had a broken leg and a deaf ear, sustained during the explosion.

Her son, Zandsile Musi (18), was found pinned down by fallen bricks and concrete when police arrived on the scene of the explosion at a derelict mine building on the outskirts of Krugersdorp.

## Buthelezi may cut NRP ties in Natal

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is considering cutting all ties with the New Republic Party-controlled Natal Provincial Council following the party's rejection of the Buthelezi Commission's recommendations for power-sharing in the province.

This would mean the collapse of the Natal joint consultative committee and the cessation of all formal links between KwaZulu and the province.

Chief Buthelezi said last night that he had already informed the NRP that he would consult the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and the Inkatha central committee on whether co-operation between KwaZulu and the Natal Provincial Council should continue.

The development, which would be a major setback for the NRP in Natal, followed hours after the NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw, and the party's representative on the Buthelezi commission, Mr Ron Miller, MP for Durban North, had rejected the commission's key political recommendations.

### 'Conflict'

Mr Raw said that the proposals did not provide true protection for minorities and amounted to a transfer of power to an overwhelming numerical majority which would lead to conflict and confrontation.

Chief Buthelezi criticized Mr Raw, accusing him of perpetuating Natal apartheid behind a smoke-screen of "group rights".

"Mr Raw appears to be banking on the assumption that the white man can retain power indefinitely through the barrel of a gun.

"This is very depressing and it makes me despondent about the prospects of peaceful change."

## State team in S

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Defence advocates in the Seychelles hijacking trial which starts here tomorrow will be facing one of the most experienced prosecution teams yet assembled in the province.

Leading evidence for the State will be the Attorney-General, Mr Cecil Rees, SC, who will be assisted by the deputy Attorney-General, Mr Hendrik Klem, also an SC, and Mr Gideon Scheltema, a senior state advocate.

Mr Rees seldom appears in the Supreme Court as prosecuting counsel in

criminal cases at Maritzburg case was charged with criminal defamation.

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## Buthelezi: PC 'non-committal'

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN

LEADING figures in the President's Council would not commit themselves yesterday when asked whether that body would consider the Buthelezi report on a new political deal for Natal KwaZulu as part of the PC's efforts to frame new constitutional proposals for the whole of South Africa.

Both Dr S W van der Merwe and Dr D Worrall, respectively chairmen of the PC's economic affairs and constitutional committees investigating a new deal for South Africa at local, provincial and national government level, declined to comment.

### Treurnicht

But with the Buthelezi recommendations on power sharing in Natal KwaZulu following on the massive split in the National Party over this very issue, all eyes are on the President's Council, which is expected to make its proposals known in April.

And many observers believe the road to political reform for the government may have become more difficult against the background of the Treurnicht breakaway and the Buthelezi commission's finding that nearly 80 percent of Natal and Transvaal blacks anticipate increased unrest if mean-

ingly, changes are not made soon.

Dr Hermann Polhemme, senior history lecturer at Stellenbosch, warned yesterday that the government may not be "brave" enough to accept far-reaching proposals from the PC, and that coloured and Indian members may resign from the PC if such proposals are not accepted.

On the other hand, he also warned that in the light of the Buthelezi recommendations, blacks would be greatly angered if Indians were given central government representation while African people were excluded.

Another Stellenbosch academic, Professor J J Potgieter, head of the department of political philosophy, said he cannot see the Treurnichts of the country pulling out of the President's Council, because right-wing pressures are being removed from the PC.

### Challenge

"At the same time, the PC's proposals could come as a challenge to the government which could well have decided that it had been warned by the right wing. However, I do hope that when the PC proposals come the government will immediately go ahead with its own stated policy of power-sharing."

Professor H W van der Merwe, a sociologist at the University of Cape Town, felt the Buthelezi report, following so soon after the Nationalist split,

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### Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN did not make full use of its ultra-sophisticated civil-defence system to co-ordinate the City's emergency services in the weekend battle against its worst mountain fire in almost four decades, city councillor Mr William Seeales charged yesterday.

Palls of smoke from the huge Devil's Peak fire were still hanging over Cape Town yesterday when Mr Seeales said he believed the handling of the fire to be "a glaring example" of an emergency where inadequate action had been taken.

Mr Seeales, representing Ward 5, pointed out that the City Council had a disaster emergency service, with excellent facilities and communications networks, which could have been used to co-ordinate the emergency services.

But he doubted if it had

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Soekmekaar trio was brainwashed, appeal told

# ANC MEN

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237  
11A

# 'NOT EVIL'

Somehan  
9/3/82

**THREE** African National Congress members who were sentenced to death following the attack on Soekmekaar police station were systematically "brainwashed", had no "inherent evil" in them and were immature, the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein was told yesterday.

Ncimbithi Johnson Lubisi, Petrus Tsepo Mashigo and Naphtali Manana were convicted of high treason and sentenced to death by Mr Justice J P O de Villiers in the Transvaal Supreme Court on November 17, 1980. Sentence on a charge of robbery and two counts of attempted murder was held over.

Lawyers for the three men submitted yesterday that the death sentence should not have been imposed, saying they were "immature". There was an absence of "inherent evil" in them and there was also their vulnerability by instigation and propaganda.

After being recruited by the ANC they underwent a "systematic process of conditioning and brainwashing" for a substantial period, the lawyers said.

And their acts were only an embryonic stage in "the ultimate mischief that constitutes the crime of high treason."

The death sentence for high treason was appropriate only in extreme cases which, it was contended, this case was not.

On the evidence, it was clear that the three men refrained from de-

liberately killing two witnesses who were at the police station, although in the circumstances they could easily have done so.

The State submitted that the trial judge had not misdirected himself in the exercise of his discretion to impose the death sentence, and the sentence was "not disturbingly inappropriate" in the light of

the acts of treason committed by the three men.

All three admitted that they had robbed a Mr Montle of his vehicle and then attacked the Soekmekaar police station on January 4, 1980. It was common cause that they were in possession of a large quantity of arms and ammunition that were concealed after the attack and that they were all members of the ANC.

In a case such as this one, where community interests were assailed, the court was entitled to set the accuseds' personal circumstances subordinate to the interests of the community and to attach greater weight to the deterrent factor, the State submitted.

Meanwhile, Mashigo

and Manana, together with three other members of the ANC who are also on Death Row following their conviction for treason in the Sasol-Booyens trial, have ended their four weeks' boycott of prison food.

This was confirmed yesterday by Major Gamble, public relations officer for the Prisons Department, who said the five men, who had for some time refused to take prison food, began eating again on Saturday evening.

The other three who had refused to eat prison food since February 6 are Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Moise.

Major Gamble would not say what the prisoners' physical condition

was like, but said a medical officer had been examining them every day and that there had not been any need for a doctor.

## SA PRESS ASSOCIATION

**TODAY**

**Albert Street blues**  
PAGE 7

**Hot race tips**  
PAGE 15

**Bucs men mutiny**  
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# Azapo condemns Goosen promotion

THE RECENT promotion of a former head of the Port Elizabeth Security Police who was involved in Steve Biko's interrogation, Colonel Pieter Goosen, to Deputy Commissioner of Police, has been condemned by Azapo.

In a resolution adopted by over 500 delegates at Azapo's weekend congress in Hamanskraal, the promotion of Col Goosen was described as an incentive to "those who suppress any form of resistance by the people."

The congress also rejected the findings of the Steyn and the Rabie Commissions, and promised to continue with their programme of action "without fear and intimidation".

The commissions were said to be meant to prepare the electorate for drastic action the Government intended taking against Azapo and the Media Workers Association of SA (Mwasa).

Azapo, the main black consciousness organisation in South Africa, was heavily criticised in the reports of the two commissions. Mwasa was described as a "front organisation" for a much larger movement aiming at radical change in South Africa.

The Steyn report said Mwasa was the "infor-



**WAUCHOPE: Elected secretary-general.**

mation and propaganda wing" of the black consciousness movement in South Africa.

The Reagan administration, which the congress described as "fascist and reactionary",

## By SAM MABE

was attacked for its lifting of the embargo on equipment for the South African police and military.

"We resolve to condemn the Reagan administration for its overtures that contribute to the enslavement of the black people by supplying arms to the South African Police," said the resolution.

In another resolution, the United Nations was called upon to place all players in the touring English Cricket team on the sporting blacklist. Forced removals and the resettlement of people in the bantustans were also condemned.

The church was called upon to be faithful to its calling and to develop an interpretation of religion in a

manner that will be relevant to the "oppressed and exploited".

Mr Khehla Mthembu was re-elected president of the organisation and Mr Shapiro Randerera was elected vice-president.

The organisation's outspoken publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, was elected secretary-general and Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, a founder member of Azapo whose banning order imposed in 1978 was lifted last year, was elected publicity secretary.

The position of national organiser, previously held by Mr Thabo Ndabeni, who is currently serving 18 months' imprisonment for his refusal to testify in the trial of Khotso Seathlolo, was given to Mr Sefako Nyaka.

# 'Spirits wanted Zimbabwe

**BULAWAYO** — A white dentist was told by a sangoma that "her spirits" wanted the province of Matabeleland to split from Zimbabwe and be ruled by a white king, the high court here heard yesterday.

The claim was made in an outline of defence for Bulawayo dentist Dr Frank Bertrand (58), who is alleged, with three other whites, to have plotted to overthrow the government

of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. The four are the first group of whites to appear in court on such charges.

The outline said that Dr Bertrand visited the spirit medium, who was

the keeper of the grave of the royal Chief Mzilikazi, on a number of occasions.

She allegedly told the dentist that the spirits would help bring about the secession. The outline said Dr Bertrand would deny in his evidence that he plotted against the government.

Two of the other accused are former members of the South Afri-

can Defence Force, although the prosecution at first believed they were still serving. They are Bertrand's son Stephen (24), and Mr Allen Cauvin (21).

The fourth accused is Mr Victor Radmore (53), an official with the parks department of the Bulawayo municipality.

The men have all pleaded not guilty to conspiring to commit

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Cape Times 9/3/82

# Buthelezi: PC 'non- committal'

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN  
LEADING figures in the President's Council would not commit themselves yesterday when asked whether that body would consider the Buthelezi report on a new political deal for Natal Kwazulu as part of the PC's efforts to frame new constitutional proposals for the whole of South Africa.

Both Dr S W van der Merwe and Dr D Worrall, respectively chairmen of the PC's economic affairs and constitutional committees investigating a new deal for South Africa at local, provincial and national government level, declined to comment.

### Treurnicht

But with the Buthelezi recommendations on power-sharing in Natal Kwazulu following on the massive split in the National Party over this very issue, all eyes are on the President's Council, which is expected to make its proposals known in April.

And many observers believe the road to political reform for the government may have become more difficult against the background of the Treurnicht breakaway and the Buthelezi commission's finding that nearly 80 per cent of Natal and Transvaal blacks anticipate increased unrest if mean-

ingful changes are not made soon.

Dr Hermann Gillhooie, senior history lecturer at Stellenbosch, warned yesterday that the government may not be "brave" enough to accept far-reaching proposals from the PC, and that coloured and Indian members may resign from the PC if such proposals are not accepted.

On the other hand, he also warned that in the light of the Buthelezi recommendations, blacks would be greatly angered

if Indians were given central government representation while African people were excluded.

Another Stellenbosch academic, Professor J J Deonany, head of the department of political philosophy, said: "I cannot see the Treurnichts of the country putting off the President's Council, because right-wing pressures are too far removed from the PC."

### Challenge

"At the same time, the PC's proposals could come as a challenge to the government which could well have decided that it had been warned by the right wing. However, I do hope that when the PC proposals come, the government will immediately go ahead with its own stated policy of power-sharing."

Professor H W van der Merwe, a sociologist at the University of Cape Town, felt the Buthelezi report, following so soon after the Nationalist split, was published at an opportune time.

"It came at a time when the present Nationalist ferment would cause greater debate on the Natal Kwazulu proposals."

# Azapo president re-elected

*D. Dispatch 9/3/82* (11A)

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Khehla Mthembu, was unanimously re-elected president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) at St Peter's Seminary, near Hammanskraal, at the weekend.

Mr Mthembu's election to second term in office at Azapo's second

annual congress, reaffirmed his position as the official leader of the black consciousness movement in South Africa.

Azapo, the country's major black consciousness organisation chose this year's congress theme to be "Forward with the people's struggle. — DDC.

# Buthelezi rejects homelands

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9/3/82

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## Political Staff

GOVERNMENT plans for a confederation of South African states received a severe setback yesterday with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, refusing to have anything to do with 'so-called independent homelands'.

Chief Buthelezi made his position clear at yesterday's meeting between homeland leaders and members of the Cabinet at which the Prime Minister's decentralisation proposals for South Africa were discussed.

The homeland leaders and their Cabinets were met separately by a group of five Cabinet Ministers and two deputy Ministers in discussions that lasted until late yesterday.

## SEQUEL

The leaders were told the talks were a sequel to last year's Good Hope Conference which was called by the Prime Minister to convince commerce and industry of the necessity for widespread decentralisation and development in depressed areas.

The homeland leaders were given an assurance that the Government proposals were based on economic considerations and were not to give effect to the policy of separate development.

In an aide memoire presented to the meeting, and which was handed to the Press, Chief Buthelezi made it clear that he would not cooperate in any plans to associate Kwazulu with the independent homelands.

## INTEGRAL

He maintained that the Government had a duty to help Kwazulu develop but that the area remained an integral part of South Africa.

At a meeting in Cape Town yesterday with an array of Cabinet Ministers, Chief Buthelezi said he and his Cabinet would not sit in any 'meeting at which so-called independent homelands are present.'

Chief Buthelezi said he could think of no issue in which he would receive greater backing locally and internationally.

# Kwazulu break could be big blow for NRP

AREAS 9/3/82

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ZTC  
107

Political Staff

THE New Republic Party could face a serious setback in Natal because of its refusal to sign the Buthelezi Commission's report.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, yesterday made it clear that the co-operation, painstakingly built up between his government and the NRP-controlled Natal Provincial Council, could collapse.

Not only could this lead to the NRP losing

control of the Natal Provincial Council but its shrinking representation in Parliament, which is to a large extent dependent on the success of the NRP provincial men, could be dealt a final blow.

## SELL OUT

In last year's General Election, the NRP campaigned to free Natal of National Party control and boosted its success in having sound relations with Kwazulu.

The National Party attacked NRP relations with Kwazulu accusing it

of attempting to sell out the whites of Natal.

The National Party suffered its biggest setback in the province, which was mainly attributed to its stand on Kwazulu.

The comparative lack of trouble in Natal in the 1976 unrest was largely attributed to the close relationships between that province and Kwazulu.

Voters are likely to look askance at the NRP if it cannot maintain its good relationship with Kwazulu particularly as

they watch the power of Inkatha grow.

And the Progressive Federal Party which increased its strength from one parliamentary representative to six MPs and one MPC in the last General Election, is likely to exploit the situation in its bid for control of the province.

The PFP will point to the NRP's failure to be able to negotiate successfully by sticking rigidly to its policy, to the dangers of a breakdown in relations and how

Natal and Kwazulu will suffer.

It was not at the provincial councillor on the the NRP that accommodation could not be reached on the Buthelezi Commission but at parliamentary level.

Initially Mr Warwick Webber, the former provincial leader of the party, served on the committee. Mr Ron Miller, MP, took over after he replaced Mr Webber as leader.

There was no NRP provincial councillor on the commission.

# Inkatha holds real power in kwaZulu

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ADP

Star  
9/3/82

The kwaZulu "homeland" in Natal is the source of the country's most enterprising political planning.

Like the nine other archipelagos of land that South Africa's National Party government, in accordance with its policy of apartheid, regards as the "homelands" of the 20 million black people of South Africa, kwaZulu is seen as an "independent national state" in the making.

The leaders of kwaZulu, however, have forsworn "independence" and with it, the automatic denationalisation of South Africa's six million Zulus in favour of citizenship of kwaZulu alone, that its acceptance would entail. In so doing, they have struck at the very roots of the apartheid policy from the platform of a legislative assembly established by the South African Government in the expectation that they would carry it out.

Although Pretoria vested formal control of kwaZulu in this subordinate legislative assembly, created there in 1972, real power lies not in that body but in the hands of Inkatha Yenkululeko Yesizwe, the "national cultural liberation



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

movement" set up in 1975 by Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, great grandson of Cetshwayo and the dominant figure in Zulu politics. As head of the Buthelezi clan of the Zulus, he is by tradition first minister to the Zulu monarch.

Under pressure from his people, Buthelezi became chief minister of the new kwaZulu "government," but the assembly, he noted in a speech in Ulundi in 1976, was "not based on a black initiative" and "could never get us out of the strait-jacket of voicelessness as black people." He therefore established Inkatha, gave it a constitution "whose horizons

are beyond 'kwaZulu' as conceived by Pretoria," and became its first president.

Buthelezi was deeply shocked when Transkei agreed to take "independence" in 1976. If the kwaZulu leaders were to follow suit, Buthelezi said, they "would go down in history as betrayers of each and every thing our forebears stood for, and fought for. There can be no right more inviolable than the right to be a citizen of the country of your birth."

Though Buthelezi's critics repeatedly demand that he quit the kwaZulu assembly on the grounds that it is an ethnic institution created to promote apartheid, he will not do so, because Pretoria might then be able to replace him with a pliable chief Minister who would accept "independence." "There is no Zulu freedom that is distinct from the black man's freedom in South Africa," he has said.

Inkatha has thus used an institution created by the National Party government to thwart it on the issue that lies at the heart of the political philosophy of apartheid, a vesting

It is ironic that this black political movement is now the only organisation able to prevent the final, and possibly irreversible break-up of South Africa, writes John Kane-Berman.

blacks of their South African citizenship, so trying to give apartheid a moral basis it would otherwise lack, the government then being able to claim that denying black Africans the franchise is not racial discrimination but the logical consequence of their status as aliens.

In Pretoria's view, African participation in national political institutions, which is the fundamental issue in South African politics, would then have been removed from the constitutional agenda.

In the words of Dr C P Mulder, then Minister of Plural Relations and Development, in 1978: "If our policy is taken to its full conclusion... there will not be one black man with South African citizenship (and) there will no longer be a moral obligation on (our) parliament to accommodate these people politically."

More recently the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P. G. J. Koornhof,

remarked: "Each black nation that becomes independent is a guarantee that one man, one vote in a unitary state in South Africa is impossible."

Hence Buthelezi's argument that what he calls "classical" apartheid will not succeed if the Zulus, the largest so-called ethnic group, oppose its final goal. "If nothing else we have a formidable power of veto in regard to the most central aspect of government policy."

The implications of the Zulu veto are not yet fully discernible. At the very least, however, it will compel Afrikanerdom to continue its slow search for constitutional alternatives that can be morally and legally justified to restive people within its own ranks, as well as to black opinion as embodied in Inkatha.

It is ironic that a black political movement making use of an institution set up in a "homeland" under Pretoria's management now the

only organisation able to prevent the final, and possibly irreversible, break-up of South Africa. Indeed, Inkatha could well prove to be the only institutional guarantor of whatever may still remain of South Africa's chances of becoming a non-racial political community.

Buthelezi and his colleagues do not think it sufficient merely to block certain policies. They also seek to overcome what they regard as the failure of much black political activity, and to make their own political "counter-attacking black power" creative in political and economic fields.

They are in a unique position to do that. Firstly, business and political interests in Natal must take account of them, because Inkatha controls the government of kwaZulu, which is geographically intertwined with the province; few in Natal would dispute Buthelezi's statement that stability there depends on his leadership.

Secondly, Inkatha's position in government (though it prefers to describe the official kwaZulu structures as a "regional administration"), gives it access to instruments for promoting its policies while simultaneously imposing responsibilities that help ensure the pursuit of realistic objectives.

It is not merely talking about the problems facing blacks, whether they lie in agricultural development, job-creation, mass housing, or school building. It has also begun to tackle them within the financial and institutional constraints that would face any governments that ruled South Africa.

Buthelezi's constituency is to be found not only among black people with jobs and the right to live in towns in the 86 percent of South Africa's territory designated as the "white" area, but also in the most deprived communities in South Africa. Inkatha, indeed, is the only large organisation that speaks for these latter groups, a point that its critics, black as well as white, overlook.

The above was extracted from an article in a recent issue of Optima

outsiders would no longer support him if he continued his SRC activities. He said his academic work had suffered since his election to the SRC.

Mr San Reddy told the SRC he was doing honours in political science and had taken on a tutoring post at the department, which left him no time to fulfil his duties.

A third member, Anton Rosenberg, has emigrated to Australia, while the fourth, Andy Turner, appears to have left university.

Four more students have been elected unopposed to take their places. They are Steven Robbins, an anthropology honours student, Ilana Korber, a second-year arts student, Ashley Johnson, an education diploma student, and Arthur Kemp, who is in the third year of his B Proc degree.

## Drugs: Man granted bail

Staff Reporter

A SOWETO man, who allegedly dealt in Mandrax tablets, was yesterday granted R1 500 bail by a Cape Town magistrate.

Mr Zwelenke Khoza, 39, of Zondi 1, was not asked to plead and no evidence was led. The State alleged that Mr Khoza dealt in Mandrax tablets on November 26 last year at the Capetonian Hotel.

The hearing was adjourned to April 19 for trial in the Regional Court.

Bail was granted on condition that Mr Khoza reported to the Meadowlands police station every Monday between 8am and 12 noon.

Mr D Cronje was on the Bench. Mr S Shrock prosecuted and Mr J Kudo appeared for Mr Khoza.

in these end offices for senior staff.

Contingency plans have also been made by hospitals for staff to remain in the city overnight and some schools will be operating on a skeleton staff.

To cope with the massive flow of traffic, roads in some of London's best-known parks will be available for parking. These include Hyde Park, Regent's Park, St James Park and Kensington Gardens.

The warning of further chaos came yesterday from the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR).

The general secretary has warned that further strikes could be on the cards following notices to reduce the frequency of the service and start the trains later and finish earlier.

The spokesman says: "We will resist these moves with all the strength we have — and this will inevitably include industrial action."

## BSC strike

Meanwhile, Sapa-Reporter reports, industrial action has also struck at three British Steel Corporation (BSC) plants in Scotland, where about 3 200 workers at have gone on strike.

The strikers, members of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, walked out at plants at Ravenscraig and Gartcosh, as well as the Hunterston iron ore terminal, where work has stopped.

A spokesman for BSC said the action had followed the implementation of a new pay and productivity package which involved 600 redundancies at Ravenscraig, where nine other unions had agreed to the package and were still working.

# Verdict today in SAYRCO trial

JOHANNESBURG. — The verdict in the Terrorism Act trial against the former president of the Soweto Student Representative Council and his ex-girlfriend will be given in the Vanderbijl Park Regional Court today.

Mary Masabata Loate, 23, and Sidney Khotso Seatlholo, 25, pleaded not guilty on two counts under the Terrorism Act before Mr A H Barlow.

The State alleged they were members of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRCO) formed by ex-SSRC members in exile.

According to the State, Mr Seatlholo was president of SAYRCO and Miss Loate its secretary.

## Military training

The State alleges that SAYRCO recruited some students in Soweto to undergo military training in Botswana. SAYRCO wanted to get in touch with internal black organizations in the country and conspire for violent overthrow of the government.

Mr Seatlholo and Miss Loate are further alleged to be members of the SSRC which was banned by the government in 1977.

The prosecutor, Mr J Swanepoel, said in his argument that the State relied on documents to prove the allegations that Mr Seatlholo and Miss Loate were members of the SSRC.

There was no ground for the defence's claim that police evidence was fabricated against Miss Loate.

She was an unreliable witness whose evidence could be criticized on many aspects. She joined SAYRCO after she was discredited by her community after giving evidence in the Kempton trial against Soweto student leaders on sedition charges.

In his argument Mr G Bizos, SC, said there was no document implicating Miss Loate as a member of SAYRCO. It was clear that she communicated with Mr Seatlholo in Botswana but there was no evidence that this association proved her guilt.

The State had failed to prove guilty association or that Miss Loate recruited anybody to undergo military training.

## 'Paper-thin'

Mr E Dane said the evidence presented to prove that Mr Seatlholo was involved in a conspiracy was paper-thin. The State relied on documents.

He considered that documents handed to the court were evidence that SAYRCO's activities constituted terroristic activities. However, the State failed to lead corroborating evidence to the documents and the State witnesses called were unreliable.

He conceded that from the documents, Mr Seatlholo was president of SAYRCO.

Mr Bizos with Mr M Brassey appeared for Miss Loate and Mr J F Coaker, SC, with Mr Dane, appeared for Mr Seatlholo. Mr Swanepoel and Mr J Theron represented the State.

# One killed, four hurt in demolition

PRETORIA. — A woman was killed and four companions, all men, were injured on Monday night when the bus shelter in which they were sleeping was demolished by workmen. Another man escaped injury.

The workmen were unaware that six people were sleeping in the dilapidated brick and concrete shelter which was pulled down by a truck with a chain.

The man who escaped unhurt, Mr Jeremiah Sithole, said: "We had a few drinks and decided to sleep in the bus shelter as we have done many times in the past.

"I was fast asleep when I was awakened by a roaring engine and rattling chains. The next moment the brick wall started cracking. I shouted at my sleeping companions but they did not seem to hear

me. I am not a coward but I realized I had to run for my life."

Mr Sithole said he shouted to the workmen, telling them that five people were in the shelter. But it was too late.

"The people inside the shelter were my friends, and I was so shocked that I started digging in the rubble with my bare hands while the workmen called for help. It was terrible to hear my injured friends screaming underneath the bricks."

The fire brigade and ambulance were on the scene within minutes. It took some time to free the body of the dead woman and the four injured men.

The injured were admitted to the Kalafong Hospital where their condition has been described as serious.

Police are investigating. — Sapa



Three of the 18 down the Orange River in two inflatable dinghies, Point yesterday. Report, page 3.

Picture: Alvin Andrews

# Govt rejects main thrust of Buthelezi Commission

*ONE TIMES 10/3/82*

## Political Staff

THE government has summarily rejected the major recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission.

An official statement released by the Minister of Finance and National Party leader in Natal, Mr Owen Horwood, yesterday, made no mention of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi but referred to the report under the chairmanship of Professor G D L Schreiner.

Mr Horwood says the report, in its constitutional and political sections, was unacceptable to the government.

## 'In conflict'

"The recommendations of the commission are in many respects in conflict with important aspects of National Party policy," Mr Horwood said.

Mr Horwood referred to the report as the commission of inquiry under the chairmanship of Professor G D L Schreiner.

He rejected all but its research into the economic and social needs of the Zulus, which "can be of useful and practical value in further upliftment and development schemes to the advantage of the Zulu nation".

Mr Horwood said the report as a whole is unacceptable because it advocates a single political unit for Natal; it runs counter to the policy according to which the government believes race relations should be regulated in South Africa; and "without deviating from its policy the government stands ready to continue to co-operate with the government of Kwazulu".

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, which refused to sign the report or support its key recommendations, yesterday described Chief

Buthelezi's threat to sever links with the NRP as "over-reaction".

"Our stance is in no way a rejection of co-operation and joint responsibility for matters of common concern.

"We remain committed to negotiation and consultation with the Kwazulu administration and firmly believe that the Buthelezi report lends itself to further constructive negotiation for finding alternatives which would avoid group conflict."

## Ran contrary

Professor Schreiner said in Maritzburg last night that it was true the recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission ran contrary to National Party policy but the best interests of people living in the area should be included.

Professor Schreiner, chairman of the Buthelezi Commission, said he believed "the logical path followed by the commission really left no alternative but to include the best interests of people living in the area".

"I feel that the National Party has some common ground with the Buthelezi Commission in recognizing that it is necessary for each person to have a responsibility in relation to those people who make

To page 2

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS BEGIN ON PAGE 17 TODAY

# Grand Bazaars

# Devil's Peak fire devastated 300ha

*CAPL TIMES 10/3/82*

## Chief Reporter

MR FRANS ROELOFSE, the Cape Town City Council's Director of Parks and Gardens, said after an inspection yesterday that more than 300 ha — about 180 ha in the municipal area and 150 ha belonging to the Department of Forestry — had been devastated by the fire on Devil's Peak.

He said it appeared that only one house — belonging to Mr Lionel Hardenberg, in Wexford Road, Vredehoek — had been destroyed by the fire, and that furniture in a flat in the Disa Park complex had been damaged when curtains caught fire.

The entire fire area would be constantly patrolled by municipal and forestry department fire-fighting teams till the rains came.

## Alien vegetation

Mr Roelofse said although large areas of fynbos had been burnt, they could recover quite quickly with good rains.

"What we will have to try to do now is to get rid

of as much of the alien vegetation in the area as we can, to give the fynbos a really good chance when it starts regenerating itself."

Replying to criticism of methods, equipment and the approach used in fighting the Devil's Peak fire Mr Roelofse said: "I was up there most of the time and I would like our critics to tell me how they think they might have done better in the circumstances.

## Fire in 1974

"The big fire on Devil's Peak in 1974, since when we have greatly improved our system of communications, was as big as this one — but not as severe.

"The undergrowth this time was higher, and with stronger winds driving the flames, the heat-intensity was much greater than in 1974 — making the fire more difficult to control.

"I am satisfied that everything that could be done was done."

Wollheim assesses fire damage, page 11



11A  
From page 1

decisions about their lives. *ONE Times 10/3/82*

"This is a cardinal principle endorsed by the National Party and I hope that the small area of common ground which recognizes this factor could be developed"

**Valuable**

○ Meanwhile editorials in Johannesburg's three Afrikaans newspapers yesterday viewed the report of the Buthelezi Commission as a valuable contribution to the overall constitutional debate — but unacceptable to the National Party as a pact are

Die Transvaler suggested that the government take note of the report and discuss certain aspects of it with those involved. The broad constitutional debate was under way in South Africa and various groups had their suggested solutions. It was important not to frustrate the exchange of ideas.

Reeld said the report should be seen as a contribution to the debate on constitutional reform. While much of it was contrary to NP policy, there was just as much that could form the basis of dialogue.

Die Vaderland said the report was an important "recurrence", even though it could not agree with all its contents. It was an attempt by blacks to enter the constitutional debate in a moderate and responsible manner.

○ It was announced in Durban that the press conference regarding the Buthelezi Commission scheduled to take place on Thursday March 11, 1982, at a Durban hotel had now been cancelled.

# Govt rejects main thrust of Buthelezi Commission

*ONE Times 10/3/82*  
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THE government has summarily rejected the major recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission.

An official statement released by the Minister of Finance and National Party leader in Natal, Mr Owen Horwood, yesterday, made no mention of Chief Gatscha Buthelezi but referred to the report under the chairmanship of Professor G D L Schreiner.

Mr Horwood says the report, in its constitutional and political sections, was unacceptable to the government.

**'In conflict'**

"The recommendations of the commission are in many respects in conflict with important aspects of National Party policy," Mr Horwood said.

Mr Horwood referred to the report as the commission of inquiry under the chairmanship of Professor G D L Schreiner.

He rejected all but its research into the economic and social needs of the Zulus, which "can be of useful and practical value in further upliftment and development schemes to the advantage of the Zulu nation".

Mr Horwood said the report as a whole is unacceptable because it advocates a single political unit for Natal; it runs counter to the policy according to which the government believes race relations should be regulated in South Africa; and "without deviating from its policy the government stands ready to continue to co-operate with the government of Kwazulu".

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, which refused to sign the report or support its key recommendations, yesterday described Chief

Buthelezi's threat to sever links with the NRP as "over-reaction".

"Our stance is in no way a rejection of co-operation and joint responsibility for matters of common concern.

"We remain committed to negotiation and consultation with the Kwazulu administration and firmly believe that the Buthelezi report lends itself to further constructive negotiation for finding alternatives which would avoid group conflict."

**Ran contrary**

● Professor Schreiner said in Maritzburg last night that it was true the recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission ran contrary to National Party policy but the best interests of people living in the area should be included.

Professor Schreiner, chairman of the Buthelezi Commission, said he believed "the logical path followed by the commission really left no alternative but to include the best interests of people living in the area".

"I feel that the National Party has some common ground with the Buthelezi Commission in recognizing that it is necessary for each person to have a responsibility in relation to those people who make

\*\*\*\*  
To page 2



UAF  
10/3/82  
SS

# Death Row men eat again

By Themba Maseko

Three African National Congress men on Death Row in Pretoria Central Prison have begun eating prison food again after refusing it since February 6.

The Prisons Service liaison officer said today the men — Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Moise — had been joined by two other prisoners in their refusal to eat prison food.

The prisoners, held in maximum security, had for some time refused to take prison food, he said. But they had been eating again since March 8.

Asked about their state of health, the spokesman said: "Medical services are available at all times and the men are regularly seen by a medical officer. They are in good health and do not require medical treatment at this stage."

The spokesman declined to say why the men had refused the prison food or why they had decided to continue eating it.

Tsotsobe, Shabangu and Moise were sentenced to death for high treason last August.

# Inkatha camp

~~11A~~ 11A Mercury  
set to train

## young blacks

10/3/82

### Mercury Reporter

A UNIQUE training camp is taking shape on the banks of the White Umfolosi River near Ulundi.

Under the auspices of the Inkatha movement, the Emandleni-Matlang camp intends to train hundreds of black young men and women from all parts of South Africa in skills such as agriculture, community health, building, mechanical repairs, electrical wiring and other aspects of what is termed 'intermediate technology' appropriate to Third World development.

The camp was visited during the week-end by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the KwaZulu Cabinet.

The venture is run on para-military lines and the camp commandant, Mr M S Gumisa, previously a lecturer at the Cwaka Agricultural College near Empangeni, said 77 recruits had so far been enrolled.

He said that it was hoped to have a complement of 200 at the camp at the end of the month.

Mr Gumisa said the intention of the camp was to

offer a service to the community and to encourage self-help and self-sufficiency.

He said pipes had been laid from the White Umfolosi to irrigate the highly arable lands.

At present there were 30 cows on the land for milk production, he said, and it was hoped to have 300 head of cattle on the farm by the end of the year.

'This farm can produce food to feed 1800 people and still have a surplus,' he maintained.

Mr Gumisa said there was a wide variety of game on the farm including grey and blue duiker, steenbuck, oribi, leopards, baboons and vervet monkeys.

'The youth have said they want the animals protected,' he pointed out.

'They consider them as part of their heritage and they want to conserve everything, even the insects.'

The commandant said the platoons — who were all smartly dressed in black and white gymnas-tics outfits — had already started preparing the fertile soil.

# Inkatha protests ~~(12/7)~~

## R1 rent hike <sup>Sowetan</sup> <sup>19/3/82</sup> (11A)

THE Tembisa branch of the Inkatha movement has called on the Tembisa community council to cancel the proposed R1 rent increase which will come into effect from the beginning of next month.

Mr L E Nhlapo, deputy chairman of the Tembisa Council, said rent in Tembisa will be increased by R1 every year in April until 1985. "to cover expenses for the electricity master plan we are busy working on at the moment."

Mr Andries Kheswa, chairman of the Tembisa branch of Inkatha, said yesterday: "There is no reason for the council to increase rents because at the moment we still use the old bucket system.

our roads are bad and have no electricity. The council increased rents by R5 last year, promising better services in the township. But nothing happened and we are calling on them to cancel the increases."

After the last rent increase, property belonging to Erab was damaged in protest and the windows of a house belonging to Community Council chairman Lucas Mothiba were smashed. The members of the local residents' committee were detained.

# Motlana hits out at Wrab's '76 settlement

THE West Rand Administration Board's decision to accept only R1,75-million out of a court settlement from their insurer, Santam, may mean Soweto residents paying the balance of the R7-million Wrab initially sued for.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said yesterday that the settlement was very unsatisfactory and could mean Wrab mounting efforts and raising rentals to recover money to rebuild structures destroyed during the 1976 riots.

Wrab had initially claimed R7-million for damages caused to its buildings in Soweto during the riots. Santam had refused to pay out the claims forcing Wrab to take it to court in a bid to get its multi-million claim settled.

But in a surprise move last week the Board agreed to accept the low R1,75-million in full settlement for its claim.

Asked how he saw Wrab managing to fund the rebuilding of its structures with the background of the settlement, Mr John Knoetze, chairman, said: "We will just have to make a plan for that. Don't make a case out of this, that is not in question at all, but what you should be trying to find out are reasons for the settlement itself."

He refused to confirm that Wrab had accepted only R1,75-million in settlement. "I am

neither confirming nor denying that figure.

"All I can say is that



**KNOETZE: Happy with R5-million less.**

after taking into account all the interest of parties concerned and all surrounding circumstances we decided on an out of court settlement. I can add that I am happy that a settlement has been reached.

"I am not prepared, however, to comment any further on this settlement. I have already said I will not comment until I have seen the final judgment of the court. That will probably be next week," he said, but he felt the Board was wise to reach the agreement.

He said the Board felt it wise to reach the settlement.

Expressing his misgivings about the settlement, Dr Motlana said Mr Knoetze was on record as saying that, "if Soweto was to be beautified the people of the area should pay".

"It is obvious that residents are going to pay for this one as well," Dr Motlana said.

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# Terrorism Act: Two sentenced

Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG. —  
Khotso Seathlolo, president of the SA Youth Revolutionary Council and Mary Masabatha Loate were sentenced in the Vanderbil Magistrate's Court today to a total of 25 years imprisonment after they were convicted on two counts under the Terrorism Act.

Seathlolo, 25, was sentenced to terms of ten

years and five years to run concurrently and Loate to two terms of five years also to run concurrently.

The magistrate, Mr A H Barlow, found that the two student leaders were members of Sayrco, which he found to be aimed at overthrowing the Government through violence.

Mr Barlow said he took into account the fact that the two accused were young people.

He described Loate as a young woman who was misled by Sayrco, members after she had testified at the Soweto SRC trial in 1978.

Mr Barlow also described Seathlolo as a young man who left the country in 1977 after the riots.

He said as a leader of Sayrco, Seathlolo played with fire by writing articles for his organisation.

Mr Barlow found that Sayrco was formed in Kenya in 1979 after the Soweto SRC was disbanded as a regional body.

In view of the revolutionary ideas held by both the accused, the sentence is phrased according to the crimes they committed, said Mr Barlow.

Immediately after sentence was passed, Mr M Brassey lodged an appeal against the sentence and applied for bail.

Mr Barlow rejected the application for bail on the grounds that Loate would leave the country to avoid serving her sentence.

It is important that we have academics on this specialist team. These people carry out research and study the latest developments in the field.

Dr Clarke said he would ask that the Government fund the team. He would ask also for a more equitable payment for cholera patients treated by provincial health authorities.

Natal was losing money which the Province could not afford. At present, Natal and State Health had a reciprocal arrangement whereby each authority charged the other R9 a day per patient. But the cost to Natal was about R30 a day per patient, he said.

be the most controversial yet.

# No NIC support for Buthelezi report

Mercury Mercury Reporter 12/3/82

THE Natal Indian Congress could not support the Buthelezi commission's recommendations for power-sharing in Natal because of the NIC's 'unalterable commitment' to the Freedom Charter which called for full rights for all in a unitary state, according to Mr Thumba Pillay, chairman of the caucus committee.

But full backing for the Buthelezi report was given by the National People's Party, the ruling group in the South African Indian Council, which sees the report as a 'wonderful basis' for political discussion.

The NIC said yesterday that as a signatory to the Freedom Charter it 'subscribed to a philosophy of democratic rights within a unitary state'.

Unlike the NIC, the Buthelezi commission looked for

a provincial solution to political aspirations

Mr Pillay said the congress was unable to comment in detail on the merits or demerits of the commission's recommendations because it did not have access to the full text of the Buthelezi report.

Notwithstanding this, we would like to make certain remarks of a general nature emanating from our understanding of the recommendations as reported in the Press — and our unalterable commitment to the principles contained within the Freedom Charter, he said.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the NPP, said his party saw the Buthelezi report as an accommodation of two extremes — black aspiration for political power and white fear of being swamped and overwhelmed.

Mr J B Patel, leader of the Democratic Party, the opposition group in the SAIC, said that from Press reports

of the commission's recommendations it appeared that the Buthelezi report could form the basis for a 'great experiment in power-sharing.'

The Buthelezi proposals were welcomed by the Reform Party, Indian wing of the Black Alliance under the leadership of Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha.

Mr V S Chivambu, leader of the Reform Party, said yesterday that as a party to the Buthelezi recommendations he was satisfied that all minority groups, including Indians, were 'well protected.'

He said: 'This is a wonderful starting point for all of us in Natal to work out our own future, and it will be a sad day if the recommendations were left to gather dust in the absence of white support for them.'

# This and is great inter

# Sayrco trial: Soweto man, ex-girlfriend jailed.

VAN DER BIJLPARK. — Sidney Khotso Seatlholo, the president of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council, and his former girlfriend, Mary Masabata Loate, were sentenced to a total of 15 years and 10 years respectively on two counts under the Terrorism Act in the Vanderbijlpark Regional Court yesterday.

Seatlholo, 25, the former president of the banned Soweto Students Representative Council, was jailed for 10 years on the first count and five years on the second count. The sentences will run concurrently.

Loate, 23, a former Soweto beauty queen and part-time model, was sentenced to five years on each of the two counts. Her sentences will run concurrently.

Both former student leaders were unmoved and impassive when sentence was passed. After sentence, a woman in the public gallery started a freedom song. Outside the court room, some spectators sang freedom songs and raised clenched fists.

Loate lodged an appeal against her conviction. She said she had a "genuine and legitimate" hope that her appeal would succeed. Her application for bail pending the outcome of her appeal was turned down.

The magistrate, Mr A H Barlow said there was a possibility that Loate might estreat her bail. She still had friends in Botswana.

Before passing sentence, Mr Barlow said the crimes were politically motivated.

He said it was clear

from Sayrco's documents that the organization was bent on a violent revolution in the country.

Sayrco, which was formed in Kenya on April 1979 by former members of the SSRC, in its documents criticized violent acts by the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress in the country as sporadic, useless and wasteful.

Sayrco wanted to improve on these acts and adopted resolutions committing Sayrco to embark on a revolution in the country.

Mr Barlow said when Seatlholo secretly visited the country while he was on the run from the police he "wanted to start a conflagration" in the country. He used a false Botswana passport to enter the country.

He said organizations like Sayrco treated as martyrs its members jailed in political trials. The sentence imposed on Seatlholo must be such that it did not defeat its purpose.

The magistrate said Loate fell into the political web of Seatlholo when she found herself in "unpleasant experience" after giving evidence for the State in the Kempton Park trial of Soweto students charged with sedition. She tried to vindicate herself by joining Sayrco.

Mr Barlow said he had a great deal of human sympathy for Loate. If he had the power he would have imposed a lighter sentence on the first count than the statutory five-year jail term.

# Suzman to attend hunger striker's trial

Staff Reporter

MRS HELEN Suzman is to attend the trial today of a man who went on a hunger strike and then cut his wrists because he wanted to speak to her.

Mr Kevin de Allende, 20, of Valhalla Park, is appearing in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court on

nesday, claiming that the authorities had ignored his request.

Mrs Suzman, MP for Houghton, is Progressive Federal Party spokesman on justice and civil rights. She will be accompanied by Mr Harry Pitman, an experienced lawyer and MP for Pinetown.

# City jazz

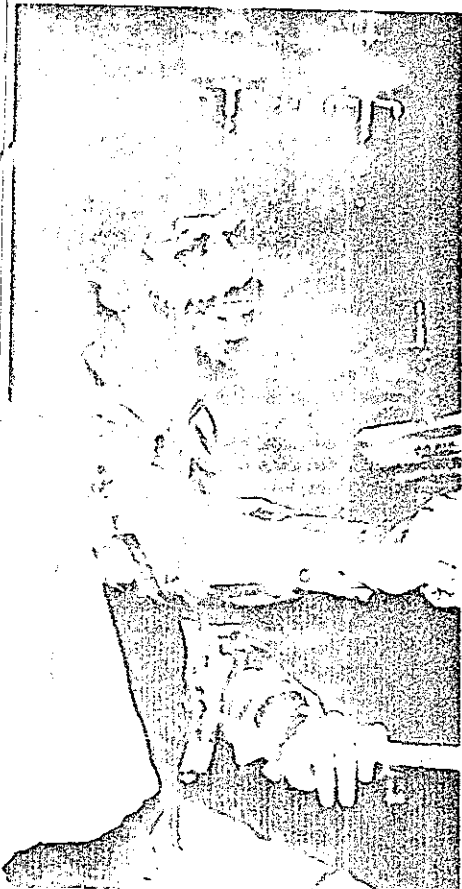
By CHARMAIN NAIDOO

FOR Guguletu saxophonist Winston Mankunku it was a dream come true. Not only did he get to meet and talk to his idol, Chick Corea, but he was invited to stand in for one night and perform with the band.

Chick Corea, the jazz keyboard magician, is in Cape Town performing at the Nico Malan till Saturday, and at Theatre on Monday.

Mr Mankunku's ambition was quite by chance on Wednesday evening cocktail party hotel, Chick expressed the listen to some talent.

Two willing photographers.



Chick Corea meets a jubilant Winston Mankunku. Corea stopped playing.

# Minister en liaison with

Staff Reporter

THE law does not prohibit communication and liaison with unregistered trade unions, Mr S P Botha, Minister of Manpower, has told the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut. Addressing the institute's executive yesterday, the minister the existing legatures for negoti between employ employee.

He said there v manent industri cils and a conciliation boz sides which the





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# 'Peter Lengene tried to rob a bank'

GABORONE — Peter Lengene, the South African refugee who allegedly refused to return to Botswana after being kidnapped, had been involved in an attempt to rob a Botswana bank, a court was told.

operation they set up a roadblock and, posing as police officers, stopped a Mercedes-Benz and tied the driver, Mr Peter John Kipps, to a tree after taking his wrist watch.

### MOTORIST

They drove in the car to the bank in Lobatse but found when they got there that it was closed. Mr Kipps was meanwhile freed by another motorist who saw him tied

to the tree and the police were notified.

After finding the bank closed the four men drove north to Mahalapye, where they were arrested, the court was told. Police seized an AK47 rifle the men had with them.

Two of the four, Patrick Ledwaba (21) and Sebale Koko (30), were convicted of robbery by the Lobatse senior magistrate, Mr

Neville Chadwick, and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment and nine strokes each.

Neither Mr Lengene, who is still in South Africa, nor the fourth man, who was named as Paul Mokgethe, appeared in the trial.

### ABDUCTED

The Botswana Government earlier said Mr Lengene had been abducted from Botswana by South Afri-

can agents on February 6, and demanded his return. When he was interviewed in the presence of a South African police officer in Pretoria by the Botswana police commissioner, Mr Simon Hirschfeld, Mr Lengene allegedly said he did not want to return to Botswana because he had been involved in criminal activity there.

The Botswana Minister of Public Ser-

vice and Information, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe, told the National Assembly in Gaborone that Mr Lengene's story was that he had gone to South Africa of his own free will and did not want to return to Botswana "for fear of being harmed by his colleagues in the refugee community or being arrested by the police for crimes he has committed together with his colleagues in this country".

# Sowetan Strikes sweep East Rand

By JOSUUA RABOROKO

A WAVE of labour unrest swept through the East Rand this week with about 1 800 workers in the Germiston complex taking part in strike actions solely over pay increases.

All these strike actions came about amid deadlock discussions between unions and employers in the metal industries' annual Industrial Council negotiations which were postponed to April 14.

About 500 workers employed by the Rand Scrap Iron and Metal Company yesterday joined the list of about nine companies which have been hit by strikes in the complex since the beginning of February.

At Fuchsware, near Alberton, some 800 workers yesterday also stopped work, demanding higher salaries.

Rand Scrap's managing director, Mr Harry Katz, said that 150 of the 500 workers were



MASABATA'S MOTHER: Mrs Helen Ngakane outside court yesterday

# Sadness, songs as trial ends

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

ONE of the saddest people after sentence was passed at the Vanderbijlpark Terrorism Act trial yesterday was Mrs Lydia Seatlholo, mother of Khotso, who was sentenced to an effective 10 years' imprisonment.

Mrs Seatlholo could not hold back tears as she emerged from the court

When sentence was passed, Khotso, who was clad in grey trousers, navy blue jacket and a black crewneck, showed no emotion. Shortly afterwards he turned his face to the gallery with a smile.

In a brief interview, a heartbroken Mrs Seatl-

"My son has taken his sentence bravely and for that I think I will get strength. He believes in his conscience and I do not think he will be satisfied until the liberation of his people is achieved," she said.

The co-accused, Masabata Loate, who was

During the trial and afterwards, tight security was in place all around the court buildings. Whites entering the building were scrutinised but there were no incidents.

# Another slaying

ONE murder...

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Sowetan 12/3/82

# A pledge from Mbabane but a Lesotho blast

MBABANE — Swaziland's Deputy Prime Minister, Senator N Sibantze, told the Swazi House of Assembly yesterday that the Government would not tolerate members of the African National Congress using Swaziland as a springboard for attacking South Africa.

He was answering questions from the floor about facilities and protection provided for refugees in Swaziland.

Mr Sibantze said more than 6 000 refugees in Swaziland, including ANC members, had been offered political asylum.

But he assured the House that one of Swaziland's policies was that of good neighbourliness, and he had several times warned members of the ANC not to use Swaziland as a military base for operations against South Africa

Any refugee belonging to "a certain political organisation" would be arrested if found in possession of arms, he said.

But Dr Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho, yesterday took a hostile line towards the Republic when he accused the "Boers of South Africa" of supporting an attack on a paramilitary installation in his country.

The mortar attack, reported by Radio Lesotho, was in the vicinity of the barracks of the Lesotho paramilitary force.

Several buildings had been slightly damaged, the report said, but no casualties were reported. The attack had been launched from South Africa and the attackers retreated across the border, Radio Lesotho said. — Sapa

# Buthelezi: Nat. papers hit at govt

By MICHAEL ACOTT

Political Correspondent

TWO Transvaal Nationalist newspapers have criticized as over-hasty and undiplomatic the government's outright rejection of the Buthelezi commission report.

On the other hand, the Burger in Cape Town, which had earlier described the commission's plan for Natal power-sharing as important but too idealistic, yesterday condemned Chief Gatsha Buthelezi for warning of bloodshed if the report

was rejected. The criticism of the government came in editorials in Beeld, Nasionale Pers sister paper to the Burger, and the Vaderland, a Johannesburg newspaper belonging to the Perskor group.

Beeld said the government reaction might later be shown to have been a tragic mistake. "We fear that the hasty rejection was not done very charmingly and that a golden opportunity for discussion with Kwazulu has slipped through the fingers."

Stating that there were centuries of wisdom in the advice to "hasten slowly", Beeld criticized the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, for over-hasty acceptance of the commission proposals and the Natal Nationalist leader, Mr Owen Horwood, for rejecting them before there was time to make a proper study of the report.

The Vaderland criticized both the govern-

♦♦♦♦  
To page 2



CAPE TOWN (11A)  
From page 11  
12/3/82

ment and Chief Buthelezi. It said the Kwazulu Chief Minister had issued his threat of bloodshed before the government had reacted and while both the Kwazulu cabinet and Inkatha were studying the report.

"At the same time, we find it regrettable that the government rejected the report so immediately and summarily. We find a lack of diplomacy and understanding in this action."

The Burger said in an editorial on Wednesday that the Buthelezi report was an important and thorough document which could make a valuable contribution to the constitutional debate. The commission had made an honest attempt to make realistic proposals, but the result was too idealistic. It was thus of more academic value than a contribution to practical politics.

The newspaper yesterday called on Chief Buthelezi to reconsider his threats, which would not change the situation. Such "extremist statements" were as damaging to race relations when made by black people as when uttered by whites.

"There was always appreciation of the role that Chief Buthelezi plays as fighter for the politics of negotiation in spite of strong pressure from radical elements in his community.

"It would be a pity if he spoilt this good work with injudicious remarks."

The Burger noted that the commission's recommendations had been "overwhelmingly rejected" by whites, with both the New Republic Party, as Natal provincial rulers, and the National Party rejecting them.

RDM 15/3/82

# ANC sentences cut by half

**Mall Correspondent**  
GRAHAMSTOWN. — Rhodes University lecturer Guy Berger and journalism student Devandiren Pillay had their effective prison sentences halved in the Grahamstown Supreme Court yesterday when judgment was handed down in their appeal.

Berger, 25, will now serve two years instead of four on two counts under the Internal Security Act — membership of the banned ANC and activities which furthered its interests.

Pillay, 21, will serve one year instead of two for the same offences. As he and Berger were sentenced in Port Elizabeth last March, this means Pillay will be out of jail later this month.

At their Regional Court trial both Berger and Pillay were sentenced to three years jail, with one year suspended, on the membership count.

For activities which furthered the interests of the ANC, Berger was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, of which two years were sus-

pending, and Pillay to two years with one suspended.

In the case of Berger, the magistrate ordered the sentences to run consecutively while in Pillay's case, they ran concurrently.

Mr Justice Kannemeyer found that Berger's sentences should run concurrently.

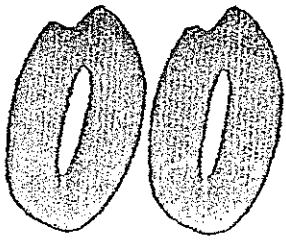
He said the second count, dealing with ANC-associated activities, was the substantive one which had led to the presumption of ANC membership for which the two men had been convicted on the first count.

The defence argument that as the "activities" count was the more serious, Pillay should not have received a heavier sentence on the membership charge, was "compelling", the judge said.

If Pillay's effective one-year sentence for ANC-associated activities was appropriate, it followed that his effective two-year sentence for presumed ANC membership should be reduced.

And Berger should have the same sentence as Pillay on the membership count.

# THIS IS THEIR YEAR



## WROUGHT ENTRY

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vation in a — BOAST

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of — PET/SET

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### DOWN

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— TRUCE TRUCK

2. — can naturally be relied on when  
there's some urgent job to be done  
TELLERS/TILLERS

3. One may simply not be able to finish a  
stiff — RUM RUN

5. Call back RECALL

6. Revenue from — may fall off sharply in  
time of depression PORT POST

10. Aid and — ABET

11. Aim of celebrity's biographer may be to  
— searching criticism of his errors  
PRESENT PREVENT

12. — are naturally enough to be found in  
many places CABS LABS

13. — may calm an agitated person down  
MOTION POTION

14. Man who — the drum in festival pro-  
cession often wears a striking uniform  
BEARS BEATS

15. — may lend itself to some kind of pro-  
duction rather than to others STAGE  
STATE

18. A particularly fine — might be thought  
necessary when important guests are  
coming PIE/TIE

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## Buthelezi: Not my ideals

Staff Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu claimed in Durban this week that the recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission were the minimum he could accept to survive politically.

However, the commission's recommendations did not reflect his ideals nor the policy of Inkatha, of which he is chairman.

He said the recommendations were, nevertheless, the only "sellable" political commodity in South Africa — not a perfect document but still the only document, and had to be used to defuse the increasingly explosive situation.

The document presented an immediate practical compromise to bring white and black together.

Chief Buthelezi, who has spoken out strongly against violence, said blacks would never accept a confederation of states.

He said the Buthelezi Commission was brought about by black initiative as a sympathetic political act by blacks who saw that whites, politically speaking, were lost. He added that blacks had to rescue the South African situation.

- 8.30: Umlabababa: No. 11. A series of games and two luxury television sets can be won sented by Rhokilela Kunene.
- 9.00: Izindaba/Indaba (News).
- 9.25: Iphunga Elmnanadi: Umvuzo Wetalenta (Epile) Produced by A B Maphanga and presented by Zuma.
- 9.30: Ezemidlalo Dipapadi Metshameko (Sport).

### TOMORROW'S PROGRAMMES

- 10.30: Izindaba Emzimnandi (Children's Program No. 11. Bille Bok has given Bettie a pretty neckl feathers).
- 10.45: Igugu Labasha/Inkqubo Yolutsha (Youth Jour)
- 11.00: Umthetho Kamosisi (Moses the Lawgiver): M
- 11.30: Ungambothi: The Khombindleta High School sings hymns.
- 11.50: Siphe Isonka Sethu: Wasondefa Edamasko (S Service). Produced by G M Qulu and presenter B Tsawa.
- 12.00: Itiya Di Ute: (Bible Quiz) No. 11. Two teams cor to see which can answer the most out of 30 tions from the Bible.
- 12.15: Ikatleng: Featuring the L B Brothers and Sou The Living Gospel.
- 12.30: Le Tla Mpona: (No. 11. Ponko is furious be Sevarokeng arrived home late after visiting La night before. Radipadi's help is needed. Pro by Takkie Wehmeyer.
- 1.00: Tse Tswang Pitseng Tse Di Tswago Pitseng/T Tswang Pitseng (Magazine programme).
- 6.30: Ampungushe Nkongwaja (The Adventures of J and Hare): No. 10 — Camping.
- 6.45: Ezesont elizayo Ezevek Ezayo (Preview). High of the coming week's programmes.
- 7.00: Izindaba/Indaba (News).
- 7.20: Braille. A look into the world of the blind. (Rep from Wednesday).
- 8.00: Ba Apostolo (The Twelve Apostles): No. 11. P on his second missionary journey and during time he converts Lydia.
- 8.30: Mmino Tswako: (Music). Featuring top Am jazz artists.
- 9.00: Ditaba Dikgang (News).
- 9.20: Yea Codumedi: Kgetho Ya Motho Bophelo Bohlolwa (Epilogue).

## Dog returns from the de:

QUITSBOORN. — A Do- ing to Dr Piet du berman Pinscher thought who lost his wife. to have died in a road ac- children and his m- cident that claimed the lives of two members of in-law in an accide- Klaarstroom last i- an Onthoorn family has was found in an er- rd condition besi- scene of the accident. road and is now r- ing at home — Sa

### Too late for classification

#### DEATHS

**CAMPION** — Passed away peacefully on March 12. He is dearly missed by members and players of Rygersdal Soccer Club.

**GELB** — (Van), beloved husband of Sja and father of Anne, David, Lynn, Steven, Barbara, Jan de Colm and their mother, Passie. Passed away peacefully on Sunday, 14 at Simons at 12h of the day. He is dearly missed by all his family. Burial at 10h at St. John's Church, Victoria Road, Durban.

**GELD** — (Van), dearly loved brother of Neta, a Bismarck, and uncle of David, Louis, Michael, John, and the family. Passed away peacefully on March 12. He is dearly missed.

**GELB** — (Van), beloved uncle of Michael, Carol, Pam, Steven, Linda, and Maria and their mother, Passie. Passed away peacefully on March 12. He is dearly missed.

SATURDAY

FOUNDED 1876

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# We'll stay friends with SA — Swazi

11A

~~11A~~

~~3/12~~

stay  
13/1/82

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MBABANE — Swazi-  
land's Deputy Prime  
Minister has indicated  
his Government will  
protect its policy of  
"good neighbourliness"  
with South Africa in  
dealing with military  
activity by the African  
National Congress.

Senator Ben Nsibandze  
has been asked in  
Parliament by Dr  
George Msibi if Swazi-  
land would consider  
asking the ANC to find  
an alternative country  
of asylum if it en-  
gaged in military acti-  
vity against a neigh-  
bouring country.

"We never harbour  
people who conduct mi-  
litary attacks against a  
neighbouring state,"  
Senator Nsibandze re-  
plied.

"One now and then  
reads that armed gangs  
have been arrested.  
This shows that we are  
upholding our policy of  
good neighbourliness."

Dr Mnisi also ques-  
tioned Senator Nsi-  
bandze about reports  
that a large group of  
refugees from Mozam-  
bique had been sent  
back to their country.

Senator Nsibandze  
said Swaziland would  
not succumb to pres-  
sure from any neigh-  
bouring state to repa-  
triate refugees.

"Those who left," he  
said, "belonged to a  
certain organisation.  
This was an internal  
arrangement in that  
particular organisation.  
Certain refugees were  
recalled by their  
leaders. They were not  
repatriated."

# ANC appeal: Judge halves sentences

CASE TITLE 13/3/82

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Rhodes University lecturer Guy Berger and journalist student Devandiren Pillay had their jail sentences cut by half in the Grahamstown Supreme Court yesterday when judgment was handed down in their appeal.

Berger, 25, will now serve two years instead of four on two counts under the Internal Security Act — membership of the banned African National Congress and activities which furthered its interests.

Pillay, 21, will serve one year instead of two for the same offences. As he and Berger were sentenced in Port Elizabeth last March, this means Pillay will be out of jail later this month.

For activities which furthered the direct or indirect interests of the ANC, Berger was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, of which two years were suspended, and Pillay to two years with one suspended.

In the case of Berger, the magistrate ordered the sentences to run consecutively while in Pillay's case, they ran concurrently.

Mr Justice Kannemeyer overruled the Regional

Court magistrate by finding that in Berger's case the effective sentences on both counts should run concurrently.

He said the second count, dealing with ANC-associated activities, was the substantive one which had led to the presumption of ANC membership for which the two men had been convicted on the first count.

This conviction flowed from acts which were among those admitted under count two and the State advocate, Mr W. L. Kingsley, had correctly conceded that the sentences should run concurrently, he added.

The argument by counsel for Berger and Pillay, Mr Denis Kuy, that as the "activities" count was the more serious, Pillay should not have received a heavier sentence on the membership charge, was "compelling", the judge said.

At the same time, Berger should have the same sentence as Pillay on this count, although the magistrate had been correct in imposing a heavier sentence on Berger on the activities charge, the judge said.

However, Judge Kannemeyer said he did not consider that the magistrate was correct in imposing a sentence on Berger which was twice as heavy as Pillay's since Pillay had distributed more literature to others than Berger and had also made available a tape-recording of ANC president Oliver Tambo's new year message to some eight people.

Bearing in mind that both men had been "deprived of their liberty" for approximately seven months before their trial, he considered an effective two-year sentence for Berger and one year for Pillay appropriate.

Both men had their sentences for ANC membership changed to 18 months imprisonment, with six months suspended. On the activities count Berger was sentenced to three years with one year suspended. These would run concurrently, the judge ruled.

Pillay's sentence on the activities count of two years with one suspended was confirmed.

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# Black view of apartheid

11A ARGUS 13/3/82



Mr Owen Horwood



Mr Fanie Botha



Mr Pik Botha



Mr Piet Koornhof



Dr Dawie de Villiers

challenged classical apartheid. The last-ditch stand of apartheid against international and national pressures forcing change on this country is the Confederal white laager. Confederation is no more than a modern idiom for brazier mentality.

THE GROSS domestic product of Kwazulu in 1976 was R230-million and for Natal it was R3608-million. Over 75 percent of families in rural Kwazulu depend on income from those working in the urban areas.

## PROGRESS

THIS country has seen the remarkable progress Afrikaner communities have made to advance themselves. It is unquestionably true that growth of Afrikaner wellbeing was stimulated by the central Government and vertical mobility was made easier than it normally would have been.

BUT black South Africans are expected to improve their circumstances when negative pressures are levelled against them.

DISCUSSION of regional economic development must necessarily include discussion of an approach to phasing out influx control and all legislation which discrimi-

about the fact that we lack the will to get on with the responsibility of bringing about change in this country. The white insistence on self-determination goes hand in hand with continuing oppression.

WHITES could be free to determine themselves if they could show that in doing they did not

control foreign relations, internal security, defence, post and telegraphic services, railways, airways and transport services, fiscal policy and foreign economic policy, the media control board, the energy control board, the price structure of basic commodities, policy relating to the exploitation of

minerals and energy utilisation, and so on, and on.

I CAN understand the need for the Prime Minister to talk grandly about self-determination on public platforms and to newspapers. At meetings such as this, however let us face real problems.

REAL problems

emerge when whites by the very force of their control of power say that we must accept self-determination when we all know that in exercising self-determination whites control so much that all blacks are left to control is their own deep rumbling anger.

THERE is no such thing as self-determina-

tion in South Africa. The history of a place like the Transkei is determined by white South Africa. The only freedom they have got is the freedom to do what best they can with the leftovers of white self interest.

MY OWN position, that of the Kwazulu Cabinet and Legislative Assembly, or the Zulu people and of Inkatha is that neither I nor any of my colleagues should sit in any meeting with so-called homeland leaders. By taking unilateral action these so-called homeland leaders have removed themselves from the South African political process.

THE NOTION of "white" Natal opting for independence without consulting the rest of white and black South Africa is absurd. No amount of bluff talk or gruff talk will make us clothe ourselves with Pretoria's political folly.

I CAN think of no issue on which I would receive more backing than the issue of refusing to sit with quasi-presidents of so-called homelands. It would be politically unwise to force the pace on this issue.

IT SEEMS to me to be so tragic that I have to express myself as I am doing today. There is, however, something terribly wrong when there is an implied threat of economic sanctions against the very poor if they do not toe the political line.

## PRIORITY

WE NEED the assurance that black economic development will be set as a priority on its own and that the task we face is to manage the political conflicts which may or may not arise as we go about our humanitarian task to eliminate as far as possible discrepancies in standards of opportunity. Politics becomes a hideous game if we indulge in it at the expense of continuing or prolonging the economic disadvantages of the poor.

| Sex: | LEGAL STATUS | Are you? | EMPLOYMENT |          |          |                        |
|------|--------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------------------|
|      |              |          | At school  | Studying | Employed | Unemployed but unavail |
| 2.   | 3.           |          |            |          |          |                        |
|      |              |          |            |          |          |                        |



Mr Chris Heunis

rates against blacks, Indians and coloured people.

IF discussion on regional development is a discussion which lays down the foundations for economic institutions and practices which are necessitated by political apartheid in its final form of

Gatsha spelling out.

atsha Buthelezi, chairman of Ink Alliance, had throught things to the chief of apartheid met them in this week.

meeting were members of the Minister of Education and Development, Piet Koornhof; Minister of Finance, J. Horwood; the Minister of Manpower, Mr Botha; the Minister of External Affairs, Mr Heunis; the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha; Minister of Command Industries, Dr Villiers.

are excerpts the confidential memorandum which Buthelezi presented during the meeting.

THEID has divided Africa into



11A  
Sunday Times 14/3/82

# Whites hunted after rocket attack

**THREE** white terrorists using a powerful, Russian-built rocket launcher were responsible for last August's attack on the vast Voortrekkerhoogte military base outside Pretoria.

This is the first time since the Sixties that whites have been involved in major acts of terrorism in South Africa.

A Sunday Times investigation reveals that, after a massive international hunt, police are hard on the heels of the three men who fled South Africa shortly after the attack.

Sources in Britain and

**EXCLUSIVE**  
BY NORMAN CHANDLER and  
NILE HOOPER in Johannesburg  
and DAVID JACKSON in London

South Africa confirmed yesterday that Pretoria has made a formal request to the British Government that the men be returned to this country to face trial.

In the course of their investigations, police officers have been to Britain and other countries.

According to information received by the Sunday Times, the three men lived together in a house in Pretoria for a short time before

they launched the attack on Voortrekkerhoogte.

They left the country a few days later on board a scheduled commercial flight.

At the time of the attack, responsibility for it was claimed officially by a spokesman of the banned African National Congress (ANC) in Dar es Salaam.

The spokesman said the operation was carried out by Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's military wing.

Police know that during the men's stay in Pretoria they had contact with a number of blacks.

The attack was undoubtedly one of the most audacious carried out in South Africa and involved the firing of Russian-manufactured 122mm rockets.

The rockets are more than two metres long, but dismantled into three separate pieces making them highly portable and ideal for use in so-called "liberation" wars.

The 122mm rockets have had the greatest significance in all recent "wars of liberation" supported by Russia, and are, with the AK-47 Kalashnikov assault rifle, a symbol of Soviet involvement in them.

The Viet Cong made extensive use of them during the final stages of their battle for control of Saigon.

In Africa, they were supplied by the Russians to the forces ranged against the Portuguese in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau, as well as to the anti-Smith insurgents in the then Rhodesia.

## Expertise

Their use by Frelimo in central Mozambique precipitated Portuguese collapse in the colony.

The rockets are difficult weapons to control and demand considerable expertise to fire. Unless they score a

direct hit, they do little damage.

But in so-called "wars of liberation" they have enormous impact for one simple reason — they make an enormous, earth-shattering noise on impact.

In Vietnam, for example, they caused considerable panic whenever they were used.

In the case of the Voortrekkerhoogte attack, a rocket launcher was recovered by the police and shown to reporters the day after the incident.

The rockets were fired from Laudium, an Indian residential area four kilometres from Voortrekkerhoogte base.

Two rockets smashed into the camp. One demolished an outbuilding in which a black woman was sleeping. The 36-year-old Mrs Elisabeth Sekanka, was injured.

An Indian teenager, Zahed Patel, was shot and injured by one of the attackers when they tried to hijack his father's car minutes after they had apparently fired the missiles.

## 13 shots

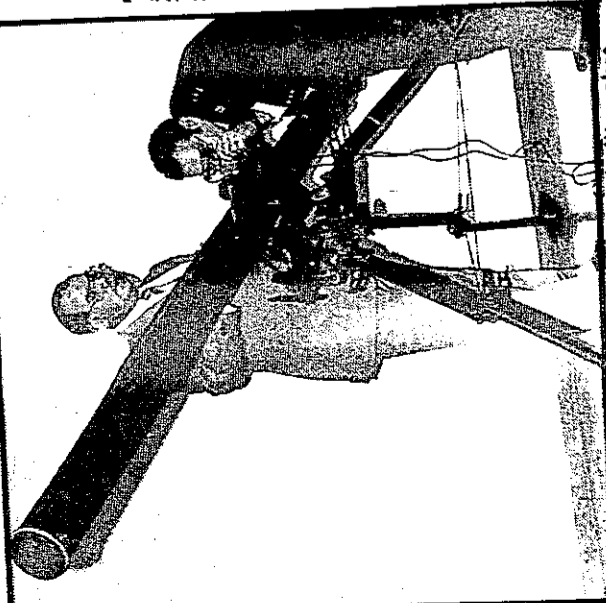
When Mr Ebrahim Patel, Zahed's uncle, arrived the attackers withdrew, firing automatic weapons as they did so.

Mr Patel tried to chase the gang but they stopped him by firing 13 shots at his vehicle.

Asked about attempts to extradite the three men from Britain, a spokesman for the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office said in London yesterday that the British Government "did not comment on matters of this nature".

A spokesman for the British Home Office also pointed out that South Africa and Britain do not have an extradition treaty, and added that he had no knowledge of any request for extradition.

High-level sources in both countries, however, pointed out that there is close cooperation between the British and South African police and that this will help in negotiations over the three men.



LETHAL LAUNCHER... the Russian-built rocket launcher used in the attack on Voortrekkerhoogte

# ANC London office wrecked by powerful 4.5kg bomb

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15/3/82

By BRUCE STEPHENSON  
London Bureau

LONDON — A bomb destroyed the London office of the African National Congress yesterday morning.

The 4.5kg bomb blasted away the entire back wall of the ANC building, injuring one official.

"Whoever did this had very little thought for human life," said Detective Inspector Hilton Cole of the London Anti-Terrorist Squad, as bomb disposal experts and sniffer dogs scoured the devastated area for clues.

This is the first time the ANC has been attacked inside Britain.

The ANC blamed the South African Government. There

was no warning of the bomb and nobody has yet claimed responsibility.

The attack coincided with a demonstration in Trafalgar Square, organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the UN special committee against apartheid, following their three-day conference calling for sanctions against South Africa.

Detective Inspector Cole said the bomb exploded shortly after 9am.

"The bomb was about 4.5kg of explosives, placed at the rear of 28 Panton Street. The rear of the building has been practically destroyed and extensive damage has been caused," he said.

"It was a hefty bomb, but we have no indications at this stage of the type or where it could have come from.

"The school at the rear of the building had its windows blown out, but luckily there

was nobody about."

Police are looking for a man seen leaving the area shortly before the bomb exploded.

The ANC's claim that South Africans were responsible was pure speculation, said Det Inspector Cole.

Police are questioning a 28-year-old Zulu, Mr Vernet Mbatha, who was slightly injured by flying glass inside the ANC office.

Mr Mbatha, a researcher for the ANC, was sleeping on the second floor at the time of the blast.

Mr Francis Melli, ANC director of external publicity, told reporters:

"The South African regime is responsible for this. They stand and fall by their record of terrorism.

"There was no warning, and we did not fear anything like this over here. It is indicative of their mentality."

Although the building was extensively damaged, first reports from police were that no damage had been done to ANC files.

Mr Melli said there had been "a number of funny characters" calling at the office, and did not believe that it was the work of an insider.

People in the area at the time thought there had been a gas explosion.

One stall-holder in the nearby Angel Street market, who was busy setting up his vegetable stall when the bomb exploded, said:

"I heard a loud bang and the crash of glass. I ran to the cafe just next door to the building to try to pull people out. Luckily just the owner was there.

"There was smoke billowing out and glass all over the street. I thought it was a gas explosion."

During normal office hours

there are 10 ANC officials inside the office, and because of the Trafalgar Square rally most of the staff would have congregated at the Panton Street office yesterday.

The leader of the ANC outside South Africa, Mr Oliver Tambo, was expected to attend the sanctions conference, but did not arrive.

ANC officials said both Mr Tambo and Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma had been detained in Africa by developments following the Maputo conference of Frontline leaders.

The ANC is expected to call a Press conference this morning to give further details of the blast.

About 7 000 chanting demonstrators carrying banners denouncing South Africa marched from Hyde Park corner to Trafalgar Square in the largest rally of its kind in recent years.

~~2/18~~ (11/11) 404  
15/3/82

## Swazi stands by his words

Mall Reporter

THE Deputy Prime Minister of Swaziland, Senator Ben Nsibanze, said from his home yesterday he stood by his words that his country would protect its policy of good neighbourliness with South Africa on the question of military activity by the African National Congress.

Last week in Parliament, Senator Nsibanze said that Swaziland never sheltered people who conducted military attacks against a neighbouring state.

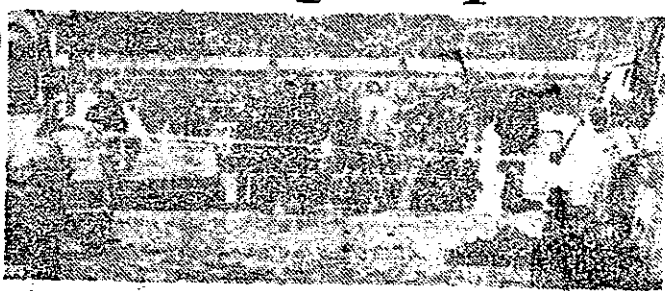
# SA denies London blast disrupts ANC Europe operation

# Botham, Benn and a bomb

The Star Bureau

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Police are investigating the possibility that the bomb attack on the ANC offices in Islington was part of a rightwing paramilitary campaign.



Blast scene — The road, littered with debris and lined with police vehicles, is cordoned off after yesterday's blast.

They have not ruled out South African involvement — "that remains speculation," a spokesman said — but are looking into "all possibilities."

LONDON — A mystery bomb, cricketer Ian Botham and left-wing politician Tony Benn dominated the biggest anti-apartheid rally that London has seen in ten years — although only Mr Benn was there.

The Islington Law Centre received a threatening letter from a right-wing group. "You will find out what 'white revenge' is about," it stated.

A spokesman for the South African Embassy here issued a denial last night that South African agents were responsible for the attack.

Sources close to the ANC claimed last night that the aim of the bomb attack was to destroy scores of files of suspected South African agents operating in Britain.

The Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, said today he did not think it necessary to react to "laughable" suggestions that the South African Police had been involved in bombing the ANC's London offices.

By Jean-Jacques Cornish  
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The African National Congress's activities in Britain and Western Europe have been badly disrupted by the explosion that destroyed their offices in Islington, North London.

No one has claimed responsibility for the 4.5 kg bomb that extensively damaged property but injured no one.

Police are looking for a man seen leaving the area shortly after the explosion at 9 am yesterday. But they say the witness who saw him was unable to give them a description.

The ANC says the bomber was an agent of the South African Government. This view was repeated by speakers at a big anti-apartheid rally in Tra-

falgar Square later yesterday.

The 4000 people waving flags and banners opposite the South African Embassy were told the ANC offices had been completely destroyed.

But the ANC representative, Mrs. Ruth Mompoti, told me she was not sure of the full extent of the damage because she and her staff had not been allowed back into the building.

Police said the process of sifting through the wreckage for clues could take several days. The building would be sealed off until tomorrow at least.

ANC members would not say exactly what material was kept in their office. But from the nature of their operation here, it

would have been propaganda and diplomatic material rather than anything of military significance.

I understand at least two forthcoming issues of "Sechaba," the ANC's primary propaganda organ, are threatened by the blast.

ANC researcher Ver-net Mbatha, who was asleep in the building at the time of the explosion, escaped injury.

Police dismissed as "pure speculation" the claims that the bomb was the work of the South African Government.

Mrs Mompoti dismissed other theories that the rival PAC was to blame, or that it was an "own goal."

The ANC is gaining publicity from the blast.

Introduced as a veteran freedom fighter, Mr Benn was enthusiastically received by the 4000 people who crowded into Trafalgar Square. Most of them had marched with their banners and flags from Speakers' Corner in Hyde Park.

His fiery speech warned activists that any real action against apartheid would bring them against the "establishment" that was, in fact, bolstering the hated system.

Ian Botham was cheered in absentia when his brief message of support was read out to the rally.

Every one of the speakers — they came from British political parties and trade unions, Swapo, Angola, the AAM and the ANC — blamed the South African Government for the bombing of the ANC offices here yesterday.

11A  
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19/3/82

# Lengene's mother squashes rumours

Sowetown 15/3/82 (11A)

251  
311  
327  
112

THE family of Mr Peter Lengene, former member of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC), is adamant that their son is not in Soweto.

The family said it was baffled by reports in a Sunday newspaper suggesting that Peter Lengene was with relatives in Soweto.

"Peter is still in the hands of the police," said Mrs Lengene, the mother of the former

student leader who is alleged to have crossed into South Africa "to come home" after he had been a refugee in Botswana since 1977.

Mrs Lengene was obviously under heavy strain and refused to answer in detail some of the questions about her son's mysterious "kidnapping" from Botswana into South Africa.

"I've had enough from you people," she said hysterically.

"It's the Press this

side, then it's the Security Police. There is also the public that keep on questioning me about my son as if I knew. All this is ruining me. I can't take it any longer. Leave me in peace..."

She added: "But I can tell for certain. Peter is not in Soweto. It's all propaganda. If he is in Soweto, then the police know where. We don't. None of my relatives is hiding him."

Mrs Lengene said she had been allowed to see

her son only once. He was in the hands of the police, but she would not say where she had seen Peter or what kind of discussions took place during their meeting.

Peter Lengene's name came under the spotlight after he was allegedly kidnapped from Botswana on February 6. He is said to have handed himself over to the authorities of his own free will.

He is reported to have refused to return to Botswana, after the Botswana Commissioner of Police, Mr Simon Hirschfield, visited South Africa personally to "persuade" him to go back while he was checking on the kidnap claims.

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CHICKEN LICKEN SOCCERPOT

Win R1 800 - P 15

A MASSIVE meeting of the National Union of Furniture and Allied Workers of SA, attended by close to 10 000 people at the Johannesburg City Hall on Saturday, got off to a rowdy start and ended abruptly when three-quarters of those present walked out.

# Pandemonium at meeting

Sowetown

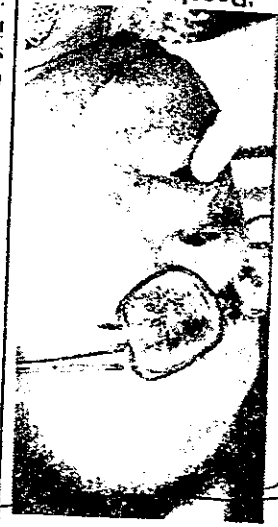
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15/3/82

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'Decolonise your minds' - Mphahlele



# NCILLOR ON ULT CHARGES

Mr Moham Laram, sparked off the row when members were given the

report by the general secretary. A report by the general secretary, of to give his full name.

It was chaired by the white vice-president of the union, a Mr Tibse-ran, who refused to talk to the Press.

new members into the executive. The Provident Fund and election of the number of burning issues, including

The meeting was called to discuss a later. The meeting ended about 45 minutes at 9 am but ended about 45 minutes

A coloured member grabbed the microphone and accused the executive of selling out and said "these managers are calling with the employ-ers. A group of blacks in a corner were causing loudly and plotting to re-locate the white members in the ex-ecutive with blacks and coloureds. The microphones on the executive table were taken over by members who were all speaking at the same time - one moving a motion of no-confidence, another proposing clo-sure, another proposing the executive

ARGUS  
15/3/82  
HIA  
HIA

# ANC blames 'Boss' bomber

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The African National Congress's activities in Britain and Western Europe have been disrupted by the explosion that destroyed their offices in North London.

No one has claimed responsibility for placing the 4.5 kg bomb that caused extensive damage to property.

Police are looking for a man seen leaving the area soon after the explosion at 9 am yesterday.

The ANC insists that the bomber was an agent of the South African Government.

This view was shared by all the speakers at the major anti-apartheid rally in Trafalgar Square after the explosion.

A spokesman for the South African Embassy here denied that South African agents were responsible.

But the denial did little to staunch the growing accusations of what most claimed was 'Boss involvement'. Detective

(Contd on Page 3, col 1)

Radio and television news bulletins used the explosion as their lead item throughout yesterday, and referred to the ANC as the major 'liberation movement' of South Africa.

All of these reported that the finger of suspicion was pointed at the South African Government.

② The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said today he did not think it necessary to react to 'laughable' suggestions that the South African Police had been involved in bombing the ANC's London offices.

Asked whether South African whites supported the ANC, Mr le Grange said: 'It is a well-known fact that several white South Africans identify themselves abroad with the ANC's attacks from overseas.'

Asked what steps would be taken to counter foreign people entering South Africa to help the ANC, he said the success that the South African Police achieved in identifying the people involved in the rocket attack was sufficient proof that they were prepared to deal with insurgents.

ARGUS 15/3/82  
Bomber HIA  
(Continued from Page 1)

Chief Inspector Hilton Cole of the Anti-Terrorist Squad said: 'There is no way of describing this device from what is left of it.'

'The rear of the building is practically destroyed. It was a hefty bomb and we think it was placed rather than thrown.'

He refused to speculate about the Boss charges, but said: 'We are looking into any question of a connection with the anti-apartheid rally.'

An elderly shocked woman was taken to hospital.

Stallholder Mr Sam Roberts said he dashed towards the building after the explosion.

'I ran into the Athena Cafe next door to call the emergency services and found people trapped behind a jammed door.'

'The place was full of gas fumes and smoke was billowing out.'

Sources close to the ANC claimed that the aim of the attack was to destroy files of suspected South African agents.

The 4 000 people in Trafalgar Square opposite the South African Embassy were told the ANC offices had been 'completely destroyed.'

Police said the process of sifting through the wreckage for clues could take several days. The building would be sealed off until at least tomorrow.

ANC members would not say what material was kept in their offices.

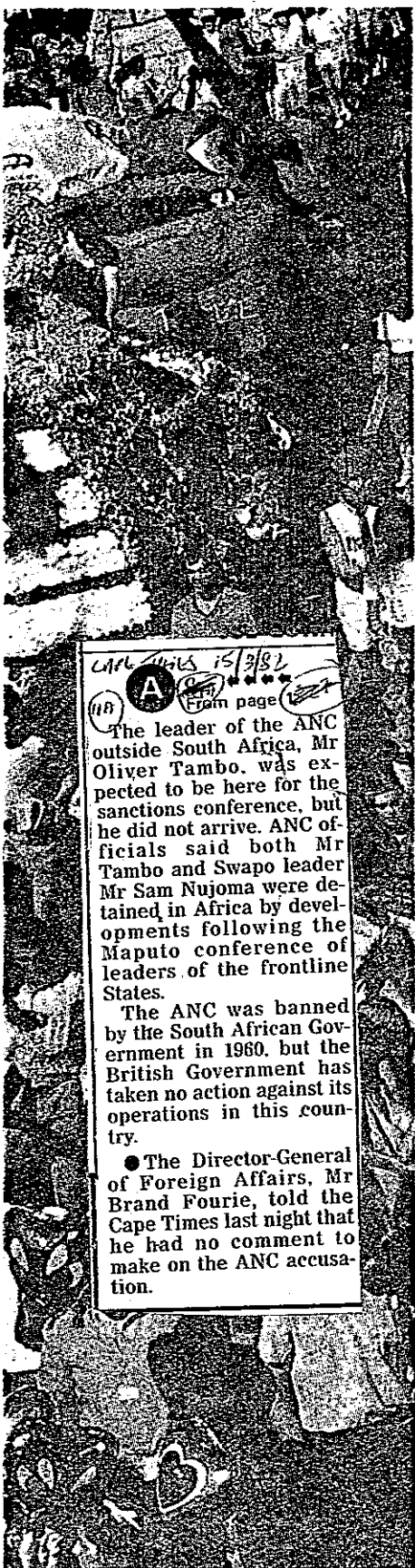
ANC researcher Mr Vernet Mbatha, who was asleep in the building narrowly escaped injury.

He was on one of the upper floors of the four-storey building in Penton Street, Islington.

The back wall was blown away. The blast carried through the premises, ripping out shop windows up to 50 m away on both sides of the road.

Police cordoned off the area for two blocks, creating chaos at the Chapel Street Sunday market.

Penton Street, in the distinctly untrendy part of Islington, is a row of small shops, with a profusion of cheap cafes, fish and chips shops, Chinese takeaways and Greek restaurants.



# London ANC HQ damaged by bomb

CAPE TIMES 15/3/82

HA 8/11/82

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

**LONDON.** — The London office of the African National Congress was extensively damaged by a bomb yesterday morning.

The 4.5kg bomb blasted away the entire back wall of the ANC building, a terrace house in Islington, North London, injuring one ANC official.

"Whoever did this had very little thought for human life," said Detective-Inspector Hilton Cole of the London anti-terrorist squad as bomb-disposal experts and sniffer dogs scoured the devastated area for clues on who placed the bomb.

This is the first time the ANC has been attacked inside Britain. In 1976, the ANC headquarters in Lusaka was destroyed by a bomb.

The ANC accused the South African Govern-

ment of being responsible. There was no warning of the bomb and nobody has yet claimed responsibility.

The attack coincided with a demonstration in Trafalgar Square organized by the Anti-apartheid Movement and the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid following their three-day conference calling for sanctions against South Africa.

### 'Hefty bomb'

Detective-Inspector Cole said at the scene that the bomb had exploded soon after 9am.

"The bomb was about 10lb of explosives, placed

at the rear of 28 Panton Street. The rear of the building has been practically destroyed and extensive damage has been caused.

"It was a hefty bomb, but we have no indications at this stage of the type or where it could have come from," he said.

"The school at the rear of the building had its windows blown out, but luckily there was nobody about at the time."

Police are looking for a man seen leaving the area shortly before the bomb exploded.

The ANC's claim that South Africans were responsible was "pure speculation" at this stage, he said.

Police are questioning a 28-year-old Zulu, Mr Vernet Mbatha, who was slightly injured by flying glass inside the ANC office.

### Was asleep

Mr Mbatha, a researcher for the ANC, was sleeping on the second floor at the time of the blast. He jumped through a broken window and telephoned another ANC official, Miss Gill Marcus, with the news.

Although the building was extensively damaged, first reports from police were that no damage had been done to ANC files.

Mr Francis Melli, ANC director of external publicity, told reporters there had been "a number of funny characters" calling at the office, and he did not believe it was the work of an insider.

People in the area at the time thought there had been a gas explosion. One stall-holder in the nearby Angel Street Market, who was busy setting up his vegetable stall when the bomb exploded, told me: "I heard a loud bang, and the crash of glass. I ran to the Athena Cafe just next door to the building. Luckily the owner was just the owner there. There was smoke billowing out and glass all over the street. I thought it was a gas explosion."

During usual office hours there are 10 ANC officials inside the office, and because of the Trafalgar Square rally most of the staff would have congregated at the Panton Street office yesterday afternoon.

CAPE TIMES 15/3/82  
A From page 1

The leader of the ANC outside South Africa, Mr Oliver Tambo, was expected to be here for the sanctions conference, but he did not arrive. ANC officials said both Mr Tambo and Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma were detained in Africa by developments following the Maputo conference of leaders of the frontline States.

The ANC was banned by the South African Government in 1960, but the British Government has taken no action against its operations in this country.

● The Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, told the Cape Times last night that he had no comment to make on the ANC accusation.

## Bubonic plague 'isolated' at PE

CAPE TIMES 15/3/82

Own Correspondent

**PORT ELIZABETH.** — The outbreak of bubonic plague at Coega outside Port Elizabeth had led to one death and the hospitalization of 19 people, but was being successfully contained, a leading plague-eradication expert said yesterday.

Dr Edmund Hartwig, State ecologist from Pretoria, said the quarantine placed on about 80 inhabitants of the plague-stricken African settlement at Coega's Roman Catholic mission should be lifted after a week or so.

been affected and it seems we have been able to isolate it," Dr Hartwig said. However, health authorities would continue for several weeks to examine residents and analyse rodents and fleas to ensure they were not infected.

Meanwhile, the number of Coega residents admitted since Friday to New Brighton's Empilweni Hospital suffering from possible plague symptoms, has risen to 19.

The death was identified yesterday as Mr Henry Poela, who was admitted to Livingstone Hospital on March 2 suffering from

acted droves of interested watchers the days of thousands of individual used to fill the mesh wire gaps, and the same.

Picture: Stewart Colman

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D. B. Hatch 15/3/82

# Sharpeville to be recalled

(11A)

ALICE — Plans are underway for a memorial service to be held at Fort Hare University in honour of those who died in the Sharpeville shootings on March 21, 1960.

A spokesman for the students said they had been granted permission by the university administration, on certain conditions, to hold the service on Sunday, March 21.

A memorandum from the Registrar, academic, Mr M. B. Jones, gave the students permission to hold the service on condition that:

- They submit a list of speakers.
- The service be purely a Christian one.
- The service be held from 4 pm to 5.30 pm.

Mr Jones stated that failure to abide by the first condition would render the service cancelled.

However, after further negotiations the administration agreed to extend the duration of the service from 2 pm to 5.30 pm.

The administration also agreed that the speakers need not necessarily be Christians.

The spokesman said the students expected about four personalities to address the service.

Because of financial problems, however, they had not finalised the list of speakers.

Asked about incidents of heckling and booing which marred the commemoration on August 12 last year of the death of Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader, the spokesman said "much as the feelings of some of our colleagues are understandable, we can never condone such actions.

"However, this year things are changing for the better and we can be sure that this service will pass without incident."

The service is scheduled to start at 2 pm at the university great hall and will be open to the public. — DDR.



# How the rocket attack was planned

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Two British immigrants posing as tourists duped a Pretoria businessman, Mr Gerhard Basson, into letting his house to five ANC insurgents for an attack on the Voortrekkerhoogte military base last August.

Bonnie Lou Muller, 27, a slightly unattractive "ship-ple-like" woman, and Nicholas Francis Heath, 33, a "pale and studious type", introduced themselves to Mr Basson as Mr and Mrs Heath. They said they had inherited a sum of money from Mr Heath's family and wanted to relax in South Africa and tour around.

Mr Basson told how the couple paid him three months rent in advance and then at the end of the period disappeared without paying their R260 water and light bill.

The house was left in "a shambles". In the three months Mr Basson never had an inkling that his home was harbouring five insurgents armed with a Soviet rocket-launcher, hand-grenades, AK-47 rifles and Makarov pistols.

Only later when he found that the occupants had lifted the carpet and sawn a hole through the floor boards to hide their weapons, did he see an indication of their activities.

Mr Basson said: "When they arrived they were obviously in a tight squeeze. They wolfed down a supper my wife prepared for them, but were well-spoken people."

They told us they had been to Zimbabwe and that Mr Heath intended recuperating from his ill-health in South Africa.

"I decided to give them a break and let the house although they said they were still waiting for money to arrive. They claimed that it was an inheritance."

About a week later they paid me R1 500 for the rent of the house. They signed a one-year contract on the house, but disappeared in August.

"Soon after, I received a letter from Britain with no address of sender. In it the woman said Mr Heath's ill-health had forced them to return to Britain."

Security police confirmed this week that the plan

Cape Times 15/3/82

(114) 824

by Heath, Muller and three other white agents uncovered a new phase in insurgent operations in South Africa. It was the first detailed exposure of active white involvement in a terror attack.

The initial start of operations in South Africa was five months earlier — on March 20 — when Heath and Muller landed at Jan Smuts Airport and bought a Volkswagen registered FKW 164T.

Inquiries showed that they visited Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland in this car.

In June they moved into Mr Basson's house. In July they obtained the truck of another man whose link to the attack has been confirmed by security police — Dr Edward Welhli of Canada.

Dr Welhli, a former South African, visited the Republic from Canada and left for Maputo in May last year. Two months later Heath and Muller returned to South Africa in his truck.

By this time two other agents involved in preparing the attack — British Mr David William Hedges, 37, and Belgian Mr Guido Lucian van Hecken, 30, — had already entered the Republic to "buy trans-

port" later to be used by the insurgents.

Mr Hedges entered South Africa on June 22 and bought a Volkswagen Kombi with the registration CNW 081T and a VW Passat, registered BIN 636T.

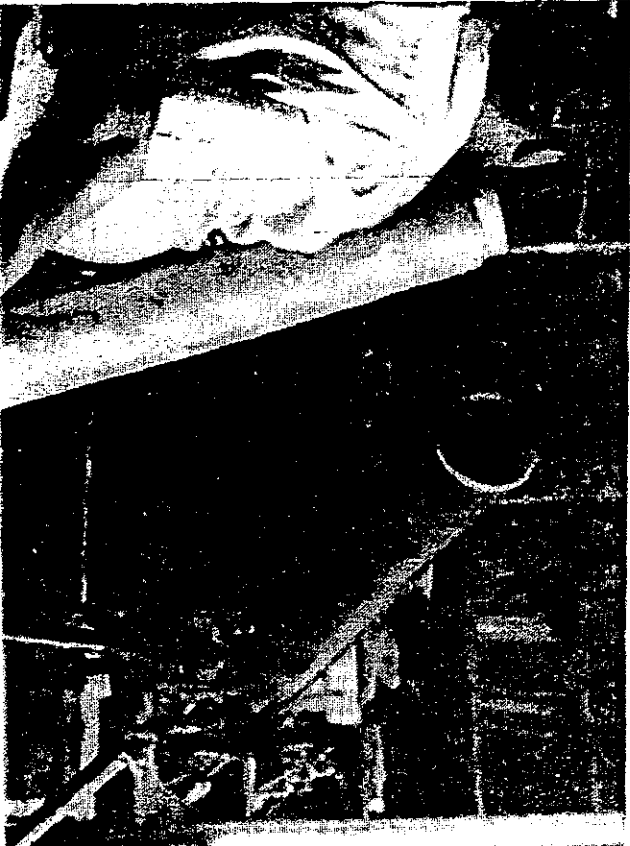
Mr Hedges, whose addresses were given as Queenswood Gardens in London, and Tejuwarth, Devon, bought both cars in Johannesburg and registered them in his name.

It has been established that on June 25 both he and Van Hecken travelled to Piet Retief in Natal, where they slept in the Central Hotel.

Next morning they entered Swaziland through the Houtkop borderpost. The cars were next used by the five ANC insurgents to travel frequently between Swaziland and South Africa and were also used by Heath and Muller in Swaziland at stages.

Efforts to trace Hedges showed that the flat at the London address he left behind, was deserted and the Devon address was false.

Security police confirmed that the ANC insurgents — all black South Africans living in a military camp in Mozambique — had slipped through their net and escaped.



# Pretoria man 'ate with ANC team

CAPE TIMES 15/3/82 (117) ~~117~~

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A Pretoria man has described how he spent time with five heavily-armed ANC insurgents before and after they had launched a rocket attack on the Voortrekkerhoogte military base.

The driver, who asked not to be identified, said he was first approached by one of the ANC men June last year — two months before the attack on August 12.

He said he watched a karate film with the men after the attack and drove them around Pretoria buying clothes before they left for Mozambique.

He said he ate with the men, watched them carry their rocket-launcher to the planned launching point and saw them living in the Mooiplaas house with their two white colleagues.

At a secret meeting place near Pretoria, the man said the man who first approached him had been with him at school. "He said he was now living in a camp in Mozambi-

que, but told me he had also been to Tanzania."

The insurgent returned at the beginning of August.

The Pretoria man said he was then taken to a farmhouse (Mooiplaas) near the Erasmia police station. The five men were sleeping at the farmhouse.

"They were armed with AK 47 rifles, Makarov pistols and hand-grenades.

"I did not speak much to the white couple in the house. My friend and his colleagues all acted out roles to avoid suspicion.

"Two pretended to be garden workers, one a cook and another a cleaner. The other was also a 'labourer' of some sort."

The men carried their rocket-launcher "piece by piece" along a sand road to set it up in the veld.

"They would have attacked but for a black man who came past and asked what the equipment was. They told him the launcher and tripod were pipes to set up a fence and he left. But this made them decide it was too risky for the attack."



The farm Mooiplaas, near Pretoria, which was rented by Mr Heath and Miss Muller.

CAPE TIMES 15/3/82 (117) ~~117~~

## Farm was 'ideal hideout

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mooiplaas, surrounded by ramshackle cowsheds with rusty roofs and hidden amid more than 200 bluegum trees, provided the perfect shelter for the insurgents.

Situated minutes away from the Voortrekkerhoogte military base and put up for rent by an unsuspecting businessman, it fell into the insurgents' lap.

So two British-insurgents — Heath and Muller — hired it pretending to be an average couple.

Soon the couple had five "labourers" working for them — two garden workers, a cook, a cleaner and a fifth workman.

The truth — that they were ANC insurgents sleeping in one of the six bedrooms with a Soyjet Grad P rocket-

launcher by their side while their white colleagues slept in a room alongside them — remained a secret.

Undeterred by military aircraft flying over the farm, the five "labourers" tended the garden, keeping their AK 47 rifles and Makarov pistols and hand-grenades safely tucked away.

For four days after the attack while police searched the countryside, the house remained a safe harbour.

Who would have expected the insurgents responsible to be sheltering in a house 250m from where the rockets were launched — and with the Erasmia police station only 600m down the road?

For R500 a month the two British insurgents had duped the owner of the farm, Mr Gerhard Basson, into providing the ideal hideout.

## Britons gave immigration false addresses

CAPE TIMES 15/3/82 (117) ~~117~~

From BRUCE STEPHENSON  
LONDON. — The three British citizens allegedly involved in the rocket attack on Voortrekkerhoogte last August all supplied false residential addresses to South African authorities on entering the Republic.

Extensive investigations have failed to trace any of the Britons.

The residential address Nicholas Heath and Bonnie Muller (alias Heath) gave does not exist anywhere in Britain.

The third British citizen, named as David Hedges, gave two addresses in England: 19 Queenswood Gardens, London E17, and a non-existent one.

Queenswood Gardens is an estate of 150 private flats. The estate management company

concerned with the upkeep of the estate said this week that they had no Mr Hedges on their books.

Efforts to trace the three Britons through Scotland Yard and government offices met with a negative response.

A British Government spokesman said details of the whereabouts of its citizens was confidential. Enquiries could

be made on a formal government-to-government level about the validity of a British passport, or if that person was the subject of a criminal investigation.

A final effort to trace the whereabouts of the three through South African exile organisations in London was also negative.

CAPL. TURS 15/3/82 (11A) 757

# Buthelezi thanks Slabbert

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has publicly thanked the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, for his favourable reaction to the Buthelezi Commission.

He said his response indicated the quality of

leadership Dr Slabbert was giving to South Africa at this "crucial time".

Addressing the central committee of Inkatha at the weekend, Chief Buthelezi said the New Republic Party, just like their "National Party mentors", had reacted to the recommendations of the commission with "un-

seemly haste".

The Inkatha president equated National Party "provocation" with that of the New Republic Party.

He said the haste with which the government had reacted to the commission indicated the "unbelievable disdain" with which Pretoria regarded blacks.

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# Rocket suspects' extradition unlikely

LONDON — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has been asked to "help the cause of justice" by turning three British citizens over to South Africa for trial on sabotage charges.

The London Daily Mail reports that the request came from South Africa's Foreign Minister, R F Botha, although there is no formal extradition treaty between the two countries. The three wanted men escaped from

South Africa during a vast manhunt last August for the organisers of the attack with four 122 mm Soviet rockets on the Voortrekkerhoogte army base near Pretoria.

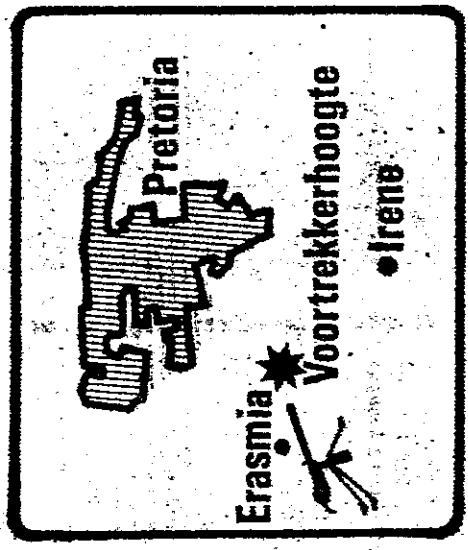
But Lord Carrington is expected to deliver a "stony reply" to the request. Where there is no extradition agreement he is traditionally unwilling to hand over any British subjects to the mercies of another legal system.

In Pretoria today the head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-

General Johan Coetzee said that five white agents of the Communist Party—Britons Nicholas Francis Henry Heath, Bonnie Lou Muller, David William Hedges, Belgian-born Guido Luciaan van Hecken and former South African Dr Edward Wehli—infiltrated South Africa from England to organise the attack.

General Coetzee said that increasing numbers of white agents from various

To Page 3, Col 11



British ~~SPA~~  
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 from page 1

countries were sent to South Africa to help the ANC, with terrorism and sabotage plots.

The five agents leased a house on Mooiplaas Farm near Pretoria — only about 600 m from Erasmia police station and used it as their base. The house was only about 250 m from the point from which the 122 mm rockets were fired with a Grad P rocket-launcher which was put together piece by piece.

General Coetzee said the white agents left South Africa before the attack. Their ANC companions — all South Africans based in a Mozambique military camp — went back to the farmhouse after the attack. There they kept a low profile while a countrywide manhunt for them was taking place.

Later the five men left South Africa — probably via Swaziland.

General Coetzee said this type of attack was seldom "the spontaneous action" of ANC members of South Africa. It was usually planned and set up overseas.

Statements that sabotage plots were planned by so-called "freedom fighters" of the ANC were wrong, the general said. The plots were set up and planned by white agents and blacks were then sent in as cannon fodder to do the "dirty work."

Police also believed that the five agents were members of the British Communist Party, the members of which were mostly recruited from various trade unions, the general said.

# Whites set up base for ANC

CAPE TIMES 15/3/82 (11A) ~~11A~~

**Own Correspondent**  
WHITE agents infiltrated South Africa to set up an isolated farmhouse as a base from where five ANC insurgents launched their audacious 122mm rocket attack on the Voortrekkerhoogte military base last August.

This is disclosed by a Rand Daily Mail investigation which followed the trail of the group to the luxury farmhouse, Mooiplaas, near Pretoria.

An unsuspecting Pretoria businessman leased the house to Britons Nicholas Francis Henry Heath, 33, and Bonnier Lou Muller, 27, who slipped into South Africa to front the plan, giving false home addresses.

Two other white agents — Briton David William Hedges, 37, and Belgium-born Guido Luciaan van Hecken, arrived in South Africa to buy transport for the operation.

A fifth white linked to the attack is a former South African, Dr Edward Wethli of Canada, whose truck was used by the agents.

All the whites are now out of South Africa — and security police confirm that the ANC attackers — all black South Africans living in a Mozambique military camp — have got away.

Heath and Muller rented Mooiplaas at R500 a

● Full reports, pictures, page 9

month — and the ANC men moved in as well, posing as labourers and domestics and caching weapons in the house as they laid plans.

Heath and Muller lived in the house until four days before the attack.

The owner of the house,

Mr Gerhard Basson, said the house was left "in a shambles", with damage to the floor and ceiling where armaments were apparently stashed.

On August 11, the five insurgents carried their Soviet rocket-launcher piece by piece along 250m of dirt road and set it up in the veld — only to abort the attack when a black passer-by became curious.

On August 12, armed

with rifles, pistols and grenades, they set it all up again — and that night 122mm rockets smashed into the military base, wounding a black woman and damaging homes.

A Laudium youth was shot and wounded by the insurgents as they eluded pursuers.

They lay low for days at Mooiplaas as a massive manhunt went on, with roadblocks and air and seaport checks, before

making their escape.

They left for Swaziland on June 26 last year. Van Hecken is now lecturing at the University of Maputo.

Dr Wethli left South Africa for Mozambique in May — his truck was driven back for the operation by Heath and Muller, who had travelled to Maputo.

The South African Government is seeking the extradition of Heath and Muller from Britain.

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# Tvl Labour leader in court over unrest at Boksburg



MR JACOBUS RABIE

The Transvaal leader of the Labour Party, Mr Jacobus Rabie, appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday with 23 other residents of Reiger Park, Boksburg, in connection with an allegation of public violence.

The charge sheet said they were involved in the unrest in the township last May 2, 8 and 9.

Appearing with Mr Rabie were: Mr Attie Clements (36), Mr Everette William Clements (42), Mr Everette Joseph Thomas (38), Mr Alan de Jager (40), Mrs Ellen Lambert, Mr Aubrey Foster, Mr Andries Botha, Mrs Shirley Lipschitz, Mr Freddy Schubert, Ms Lettie Januarie, Mr Sydney Minnie, Mr Denis Phillips, Mr Tyrone Foster, Ms Reaben Selinda, Mr Billy Klou, Mr George Martin, Mr Harry Trichaardt, Mr Manny Daniels, Mrs Susan Nimrod, Mr Winston Lambert, Mr Reginald Martin, Mr Trevor Foster, Mr Jack Redcliff.

Another accused, Mr Derek Tree, was absent. A warrant for his arrest was issued by the magistrate, Mr H S van Heerden.

The 24 were not asked to plead, and the hearing was postponed to June 28. They first appeared in court last May 15.

# Le Grange denies ANC bomb claims

16/3/82  
11A  
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THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday he did not think it necessary to react to "laughable" suggestions that the South African Police had been involved in bombing the ANC's London offices.

Asked about specific

details of last August's rocket attack on Voortrekkerhoogte. Mr Le Grange confirmed that foreign white agents had helped the ANC to carry out the attack.

This follows disclosures that the attack was carried out from the farm 'Mooiplaas' near Pretoria, which was used by five whites for the planning and carrying out of the attack.

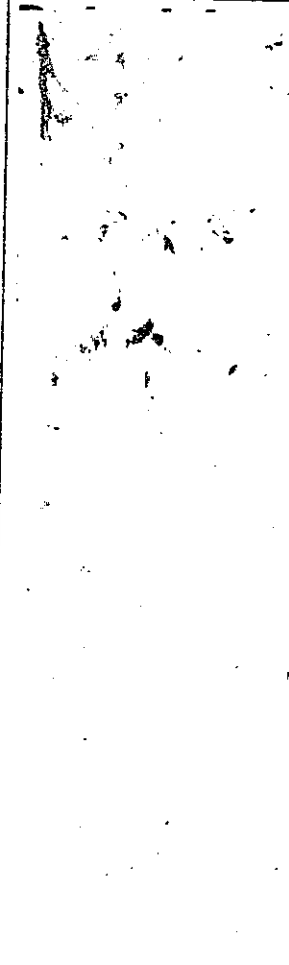
After the attack the men hid at the farmhouse.

The men involved were four Britons and a former South African now living in Canada.

Asked whether South African whites supported the ANC, Mr Le Grange said: "It is a well-known fact that several white South Africans identify themselves abroad with the ANC's attacks from overseas."

Asked what steps would be taken to counter foreign people entering South Africa to help the ANC, he said the success that the South African Police achieved in identifying the people involved in the rocket

attack was sufficient proof that they were prepared to deal with insurgents.



11A 16/3/82

11A

RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, March 16, 1982

# TWO tower a terror target, court told

By CAROL STEYN

Acq. They pleaded not guilty.

**TWO MEN** wanting to blow up the SABC's Brixton tower in Johannesburg went on a conducted tour of the building, the Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday.

It was alleged that both had been members of the African National Congress.

According to a summary presented to court, Mr Adam started working for the ANC in 1980. His work allegedly included distribution of ANC publications and compilation of reports.

On July 14, 1981, Mr Adam allegedly met another ANC member in a Yeoville park where they discussed visiting the SABC's Brixton tower.

They also discussed recruitment of members, and the recruitment of Mr Ghandi Babela for military training, the court was told.

Mr Adam allegedly handed the other man a document titled "Report on Botswana: Items to consider".

On July 28 a similar meeting took place, the court was told, and a proposed attack on the Brixton tower and the use of "dead letter boxes" (dustbins) were discussed.

Mr Adam and Mr Themba were taken on a tour of the Brixton tower by an SABC official, the court was told.

Mr Adam obtained information and Mr Themba took photos. It was alleged, and after the visit Mr Adam wrote a report titled "Report on Reconnaissance of SABC Transmission in Auckland Park".

This report and four photographs were placed in a "dead letter box" in Klein Street, Joubert Park, on July 29, the summary read.

Both men were arrested on September 22 last year. On the same day Mr Themba took a policeman to his home, the court heard, where he handed him four photos of the Brixton tower. In October Mr Adam allegedly pointed out to police points at the tower and the Yeoville park.

The two men allegedly drew up a report on the tower, setting out possible targets for attack, their location, directions on how to destroy them, describing security measures and including a map.

They then attempted to send the report to the ANC by having it placed in a dustbin, the court was told.

Both men had acted as ANC office bearers or members, it was alleged.

Major A B Cronwright of John Vorster Square told the court that on July 14 last year he followed Mr Adam to a Yeoville Park, where he met a black man.

Major Cronwright said he made a recording of the conversation between them using electronic apparatus. He handed in a transcript of the recording.

When the black man left the park he dropped a document, which Major Cronwright picked up. He said it was titled "Report on Botswana: Items to consider".

Major Cronwright said on July 29 last year he saw the black man placing an envelope in a Hillbrow dustbin.

He found the envelope contained a report and photos of installations at the tower.

Major Cronwright said that on September 22 Mr Adam and Mr Themba were brought separately to his office.

Mr Adam admitted being the author of documents shown to him, and admitted taking photos shown him.

Major Cronwright said Mr Adam was so open and honest that he asked him to make a statement before a magistrate.

Mr Themba admitted taking photos, said Mr Cronwright. He said Mr Themba had declared he had nothing to hide and wished to make a statement to a magistrate.

Mr Cronwright said he did not influence them.

He read the "tower report" to the court. It declared that the television transmitters were easy targets, but that the radio transmitters would be more difficult to hit.

"Two or three parcels of TNT placed on top of the units could wreck the system completely", the report read.

It went on to describe a military transmission centre controlling helicopters and road blocks.

"It may be a suicide mission to blow this up and I don't recommend it," the report read, advising the use of rockets instead.

The only security at the tower was a night watchman, said the report, and technicians would not be armed.

They could be tied up.

Mr G Bizos, SC, for the two men, told the court Mr Adam would not deny being an ANC member.

Mr Bizos said Mr Themba would admit that he was a journalist and a photographer.

He took photographs of the tower with the permission of the person in charge of the installations for the purpose of writing an article in a magazine, he said.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.



# BCC offers ANC new London office

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The African National Congress may soon be operating here from the offices of the British Council of Churches.

The BCC have made this offer to the ANC following the virtual destruction of its offices in Islington by a bomb on Sunday.

A spokesman at BCC headquarters at Eaton Gate, South-West London, said the bombing was 'deeply deplored' by the BCC.

It was seen, he said, as an action taken against all South Africans whose

aspirations for majority rule the ANC had faithfully represented for the past 70 years.

'During this time of uncertainty we wish to offer some interim office accommodation to the ANC as an expression of our solidarity.'

The spokesman said the ANC had not yet responded to the offer.

The ANC was last night permitted to enter the offices at Islington for the first time since the blast. A spokesman said the movement was still assessing the damage and deciding whether to take

up any of the several offers of premises.

A policeman on the site said it seemed doubtful whether the building could be repaired. It might become necessary, he said, from the point of view of safety, to demolish what had been left standing in the blast.

Police are still searching through the rubble in the hope of finding clues to the identity of the bombers.

## CORDON

They have cordoned off a large area on the corner of Penton and White Lion streets in Islington, but even so the tapes do not reach the perimeter of the damage ... some 50 metres away ... inflicted on Sunday.

The police are believed to be investigating a link with the anti-apartheid rally which coincided with the blast.

Theories range from holding the South African Department of National Security responsible to freelance mercenaries setting off the blast with South African connivance.

## Sales fall, to

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Three major British tobacco factories are to be closed at a cost of 1,700 jobs because of a dramatic fall in cigarette sales. The Imperial Tobacco

## Light o

CAPE TOWN


**John Marcus & Sons** ESTD 1879

**PUBLIC AUCTION SALE**

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The Private Collection of Mr R Horn and others comprising:

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A total of 97 lots includes:

## Gangsters



Carriage, floral tributes to the men's sister-ship, SAS President Pretoriard at Simon's Town. Today the ger went down nearly a month ago.

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October

CAP Times 10/3/82

in which the Navy has come to terms with this tragedy, and their dignified, yet obvious grief for the loss of their comrades.

General Viljoen said the Navy was constantly exercising and improving its performance, to enable it to fulfil its important task of guarding the Republic's coastlines, patrolling territorial waters and protecting the country's harbours.

"The dangers of sea, weather, visibility and mechanical vulnerability are constantly present in some form as a hazard, and because of them, sailors have perished at sea for centuries."

General Viljoen said the attention focused on the country's northern borders, where other arms of the Defence Force were involved, tended to divert attention from the long and onerous tasks carried out in all weathers by the Navy, much of whose work went unseen.

"In the interest of high professional standards, we must accept the element of risk that exists," he added.

The interdenominational service was conducted by naval chaplains of the Ned Geref Kerk and the Anglican and Methodist churches.

The men who were remembered yesterday were: Able Seaman G T Benjamin; Chief Petty Officer J P Booysen; Petty Officer S P Bothma; PO G A F Friend, PO R C F...

# Court told of plan to blow up TV tower

**Own Correspondent**  
JOHANNESBURG. — Two men went on a conducted tour of the SABC-TV tower in Brixton, Johannesburg, to obtain information to be used in blowing up the tower and disrupting law and order in South Africa, the Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday.

These allegations were made in the indictment before Mr Justice Boshoff when Mr Robert Martin Adam, 26, of Felicity Court, Yeo Street, Yeoville, and Mr Mandla Themba, 25, of Jabulani, appeared on five charges under the Terrorism Act. They pleaded not guilty.

## Banned

It was alleged that both men had been members of the African National Congress, which is listed as a banned organization in South Africa.

According to a summary of the facts of the case, attached to the indictment Mr Adam started working for the ANC during November 1980.

His work included the receipt and distribution of publications of the ANC. On certain occasions he held discussions with ANC members and he conveyed reports to the ANC leaving them in "dead letter boxes".

## Report

On July 14, 1981, Mr Adam met another member of the ANC in a Yeoville park where they discussed a proposed visit to the SABC-TV tower in Brixton, the recruitment of members by the ANC and the recruitment of Mr Ghandi Badela for military training, the court was told. Mr Adam handed the other man a document titled "Report on Botswana: Items to consider".

On July 28 a similar meeting took place where a proposed attack on the Brixton tower and the use of "dead letter boxes" were discussed, the court was told.

Mr Adam and Mr Themba were taken on a

tour of the Brixton tower by an official of SABC-TV, the court was told. Mr Adam obtained information and Mr Themba took photographs.

After the visit Mr Adam wrote a report titled "Report on Reconnaissance (sic) of SABC Transmission in Auckland Park". This report and four photographs were placed in a dead letter box in Klein Street, Joubert Park on July 29 the summary read.

Both men were arrested on September 22 last year.

According to the indictment Mr Adam and Mr Themba, with the intention of endangering the maintenance of law and order in the Republic of South Africa, conspired to obtain information regarding the transmission system and other aspects of the Brixton tower, to forward the information to the ANC and to destroy the tower or have it destroyed.

## Targets

They drew up a report on the tower setting out possibly targets for an attack, their location, directions on how to destroy them, describing security measures at the tower and including a map of the area, it was alleged.

They then attempted to send the report to the ANC by having it placed in a dust bin, the court was told.

Both men had acted as office bearers or members of the ANC, it was alleged.

By their actions they had endangered the health and safety of the public, the free movement of traffic and the property of both private persons and the State, the court was told.

They had conspired to further the aims of the ANC in South Africa, to obtain support for the ANC in South Africa and to attempt to overthrow authority in South Africa by means of violence, it was alleged.

The hearing continues today.

# Hawker guilty of buying R1 rifle

Staff Reporter  
AN ATLANTIS fruit and  
The State further alleged that on October 19

- sisters, silicone chips, and integrated — is discussed tonight.
- 6.36: Sportfokus. Powerboating — the championships which were held last at Hartebeestpoort Dam. Diving — the African championships held early month in Pretoria.
- 7.05: Laat Waai. The penultimate program which well-known personalities and team-mates use the spoken word and try to test each other's wits.
- 7.33: Oorlewing: Die Ou Grottes. We follow the of the elephant and see how the you reared. A look is taken at the family well as the eventual fate of these animals.
- 8.00: News
- 8.28: Weather
- 8.36: A Firm Foundation. This documentary at the work done by the South Africa Foundation in promoting the Republic's abroad. Foundation offices can be found in London, Washington, Bonn and Paris
- 9.05: Dallas: My Father, My Son. J R is furious he learns Cliff has spent the night at S len's. He plots to break Cliff and win S len back.
- 9.55: Pronutro Sporting Greats.
- 11.43: News
- 11.53: Epilogue. Pastor Trevor Walker.

## TV 2 & 3

- 6.30: Mulwana La Mmutla: No. 11 — Mangan. (Dried Fruit). Malekelle Moshia gets into the right frame of mind so that he pour out all his troubles to the children quilt enters unexpectedly. Moletsi sings about dried fruit.
- 6.45: Motlalefi Molefe: No. 6 — Magodu. Motlalefi tries to adjust his radio so that he can to aircraft pilots. However, he accidently tunes into the wavelengths of robbers tuning their next crime. Starring Samuel lefe, Logniettes Maitla and Ezekiel Khor. Produced by Tim Spring.
- 7.00: Ditaba/Dikgang (News).
- 7.10: Dintja (Dogs). The history of dogs and role in society. Produced by G Stuart.
- 7.50: Di A Tsanyaola (Music). A programme of light music.
- 8.00: Ezangolwesibili Ezangolwesibini (Maga Programme).
- 8.30: Basiphakela Ezayizolo (The History Music): No. 11 — Ray Middleton. The Scottish singer Ray Middleton who settled in the United States entertains viewers with Molly hone, Home On The Range, Ghost Riders In The Blue Tail Fly, On The Road To Mandalay and S Of The Vagabonds. Produced by Barry Coet and presented by Fez Wotshela and Terrence Ngxogwa.
- 9.00: Izindaba/lindaba (News).
- 9.25: Ezenkolo: Ngubanina Okunike Eli Gur (Epilogue). Produced by G M Qulu and presented by N H Kibi.

# Last night's TV

TV 1  
TV 2 and 3

THAT marauding leopard featured in Inside Report last night seemed too good to be true.

No matter how adventurous presenter Stan Brock and producer Henk Maartens are, I find it hard to believe that some of the events in their final episode. The Spotted Raiders, were authentic.

Their credibility and my imagination stretched especially when the unsuspecting herd-boy fell asleep while tending his

SURELY there is an abundance of relevant subjects that our Women's Forum programme can present to viewers other than demonstrations on how to prepare delicious food.

Last night's programme kicked off with an educational film on the cause of bilharzia and how everybody concerned could play a vital role in eradicating this disease. The other part of the programme which dealt on how

ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei Terrorism Act trial resumed in the Supreme Court here yesterday and most part of the day was taken up with argument by the two defence counsels and the Attorney-General on the adequacy of further particulars furnished to the defence.

Four Mdantsane men, Mr William Mabone Duna, 31, Mr Dúmisani Bizette Maninjwa, 31, Mr Bayi Keye, 52, and Mr Luyanda Mayekiso, 23, are facing charges under the Terrorism Act — the first since Ciskei attained independence last December.

They are appearing before the Ciskei Chief Justice, Mr Justice De Wet. They have not been asked to plead and details of the charges have not yet been given.

The case was adjourned twice last month to allow Mr Keye to be examined by a doctor.

The Attorney-General, Mr W. F. Jurgens, then told the court that Mr Keye had a history of schizophrenic psychosis. Mr Keye was later flown to Groote Schuur Hospital for further tests.

According to a medical report submitted from Groote Schuur, a psychiatrist found no evidence of current psychosis but Mr Keye appeared to be moderately depressed and

anxious.

A psychologist reported that he was orientated and coherent and could give a reliable account of himself in Afrikaans.

The report said he denied any serious accidents or head injuries which might cause him to become unconscious. When asked if he had been kicked or hit on the head he replied: "Ja, hulle het alles gedoen by my."

It seemed that he became confused under interrogation and did not know what happened until he found himself in Komani Hospital.

The medical report recommended that he should not be kept in solitary confinement.

An independent medical report by a physician, Dr I. D. Huskisson, for Mr Keye, was also submitted.

Mr Jurgens accepted the medical findings but contested allegations of assault contained in it.

*O. Diefenbach*  
*16/3/82*  
**Psychiatric  
evidence in  
terror trial**

The report said Mr Keye alleged that he was detained in June last year and that for the next two months he was assaulted by the police during interrogation, stating that there was an attempt made to make him tell about a certain meeting. He claimed he was hit with fists and kicked on the head. He then became confused and did not remember very much about this but regained his senses at Komani Hospital where he was kept for about two months.

He said that after being beaten his nose was sore and he could not see out of his left eye but he had not been assaulted since leaving Komani Hospital.

In his conclusions and recommendations, Dr Huskisson said: "This patient alleged several assaults and there is no doubt that he had a schizophrenic-like illness with auditory hallucinations when admitted to Komani Hospital."

This appeared to have cleared and he showed no new hallucinatory tendencies. There was no permanent neurological deficit from the alleged assaults but he had scars over his shins from shackling.

After the submission of medical reports, Mr Jurgens made several amendments to the indictment.

Advocate M. T. K. Moerane of Durban and Advocate D. De la Hunt of Cape Town, for the defence, told the court they were not given adequate further particulars regarding a charge of possession of banned literature and that three of the accused were embarrassed by the replies given to the further particulars. They wanted to know which of the accused possessed which publications.

Advocate Jurgens, for the state, said Mr Maninjwa had physical possession and the others were guilty of possession as a result of common purpose.

The court adjourned to allow Mr Jurgens to look into the question of more particulars.

After the break Mr Jurgens submitted new further particulars.

The court was adjourned until this afternoon. — DDR.

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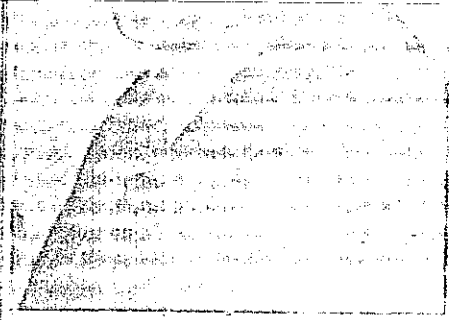
AMIEHANDR RAJBANSI

# Reining in the tiger

New chairman of the Executive Committee of the SA Indian Council (SAIC), Amiehandr Rajbansi, has a tiger by the tail. The question that remains unanswered is: can he hold on long enough to subdue it?

Rajbansi's newly-formed National People's Party (NPP) grabbed control of the council last week from J P Patel's Democratic Party (DP). At last count Rajbansi's NPP held a fairly comfortable 10-seat majority in the 45-member council. But behind

1199



Rajbansi ... doesn't believe in breaking heads

the scenes political manoeuvrings continue and his hold on the council remains tenuous. There is still a possibility that the old guard may stage a comeback. Says Patel: "We concede defeat but we won't be taking this lying down."

Rajbansi's bid for power came during a week of high political intrigue and mass party defections which have been likened to "the revolts of a banana republic."

Rajbansi himself was a defector. Barely a week before he had joined the DP as a former independent committed to council unity and was promptly given a seat on the executive committee for his support. But in an unrivalled display of political gymnastics, Rajbansi suddenly resigned and joined the NPP taking 11 other DP members with him and rapidly rising to prominence within the new party.

His detractors charge that it was his disappointment at not being offered the leadership of the DP that sparked his defection. Others claim that it was a carefully stage-managed plot to infiltrate the party, destroy its power base and re-group. Rajbansi prefers not to comment.

He rejects out of hand, however, suggestions that he was after Patel's job. Comments to this effect, he says, are "uncaring grapes."

Rajbansi discounts the threat of a revival in the ranks of the DP. He's delighted at the success of what he calls the NPP's "radical revolution" and plans now to consolidate his position and possibly strengthen it. He says once the serious work begins the party will be able to "close ranks." He hints that more support for the NPP could be forthcoming from the Transvaal and predicts further defections from the DP.

Until now Transvaal members of the DP have rejected his overtures. But Rajbansi says Transvaal representation on the executive committee is important. If necessary he is prepared to re-structure the current Exco to accommodate a Transvaal member.

Rajbansi is clearly a highly ambitious man, but he says with some sincerity, that he puts council unity before personal successes. "I could still lose my leadership position in the interests of the council."

Within the council, he says, the NPP will stand for "collective responsibility and shared leadership." The party will support government policy if they can settle it for the community as a whole will benefit. When the occasion demands, they will have opposition to government.

Rajbansi dismisses class party politics, the SAIC for working within the system as a "concept of warped minds." He says the SAIC has achieved more for the Indian community, in all aspects of life, than any other body.

It is a mistake, he says, to view people working within the institutions as mediocrites. "There are radicals among us, like a cricket team we have our fast bowlers. We believe in being tough but we don't believe in breaking heads."

Interestingly, Rajbansi describes himself as a "radical using a moderate platform."

The ultimate test will come later, but Rajbansi maintains he is no weak man. "It is not, he says, going to let the government push him or the SAIC in any direction he doesn't want to go. "We are fighting this in accordance with the wishes of the people and not in the style mapped out for us in Pretoria." Brave words!

Outspoken he may be, but Rajbansi has had a lot of time to develop his own thinking. He's been in prison several times since he was 10, or he would not have been a member of the African National Congress at its early days. At the age of 19 he was secretary of the Natal Indian Congress and later editor of the Natal Indian in 1951 as a foundation for the Natal branch of the NAPP. He also served in the NAPP in the 1960s.

He says the concept of a separate people's party for Indians and Africans is "totally unacceptable" to the NPP.

He believes in racial unity. "We deal with all race groups. If we are not united, we should have a referendum to decide if we have constitutional responsibility for the Indian community."

Rajbansi believes that racial apartheid is possible in SA. He has been a member of the in government. He says he is not a radical and says he intends to stay in the DP.

The way he may have to handle his power shares that this with the new, young, old Lutchy's front. He says he is a strategist. And now that he is chairman of the SAIC executive committee he will be wielding even more clout.

## ATLANCORBHILL

### Victorian gentleman

Combined taxation of married couples in SA comes under fire every Budget day. Year after year married working women object to the progressive strain placed on their earnings by being lumped together with their husbands.

"I'm afraid I'm responsible for that," says Alan Corbett.

Law reformists stay calm. After all, the couple's bill from the British Victorian era could not be as high as it is today. He is the Minister for Justice, Mr. Corbett, who is also the Minister of Finance. He says he is not a radical. He says he is a Victorian gentleman. He says he is a Victorian gentleman. He says he is a Victorian gentleman.

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# Newsman's bail request refused

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**Own Correspondent**  
JOHANNESBURG. — The news editor of Sowetan, Thami Mazwai, and four people were refused bail yesterday by a Johannesburg magistrate when they appeared before him in handcuffs and wearing leg chains.

Appearing before Mr A H Barlow in an application for bail were Mazwai, Edwin Ndabeni, Nihutang Seleka, Alex Selane and Steven Somacele.

They had been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment each after they had refused to give State evidence before Mr Barlow in the Vanderbijlpark Regional Court during a Terrorism Act trial against the former president of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council, Sidney Khotso Seatlholo, and Mary Masabata Loate, who were sentenced to a total of 25 years.

The five have appealed against this conviction.

Mr Raymond Tucker, who represented them, told the court it was unusual that people appearing in an application for bail should be in the dock in handcuffs and wearing leg irons. The magistrate said he was not aware the applicants were handcuffed and wearing leg chains.

The handcuffs and leg chains were removed by a

policeman after the magistrate said he had no objection to their removal.

Mr Tucker said in his argument that it was unlikely his clients would abscond and they would comply with conditions the court made if bail were granted.

Opposing the application, Mr J Theron for the State, said the applicants had refused to testify. Also, convicted persons were not entitled to be given bail pending an appeal.

The magistrate said in his judgment before rejecting the application for bail that he had jailed Mazwai and the four others for 18 months each after they had refused to testify. He said he should in fact have sentenced them to three years each.

## 'Would lose esteem'

He said his opinion was that their grounds for refusing to give evidence were insufficient and unjustified. Mazwai and the others had a political belief which made them to sympathize with Seatlholo and Loate.

Also they felt they would lose the esteem of their community and would be regarded as outcasts if they gave State evidence.

Their refusal resulted in him having an incom-

plete picture or idea of what was involved in allegations against Seatlholo and Loate, whom the State could have charged with high treason. He said he mentioned this to show the gravity of the matter.

Seatlholo and Loate belonged to a revolutionary organization which planned to overthrow the lawful government.

## 'Recruited'

Mazwai had contacted Seatlholo and Loate on June 17 last year in connection with matters relating to an unlawful organization, and some people were recruited for military training.

Referring again to the refusal to give evidence, the magistrate said: "No matter what political views one has, they cannot be done through unlawful means by contravening the law."

What was illegal and unjustified could not be justified. The trial against Seatlholo and Loate was a most serious matter.

The magistrate said Mazwai had told the court during the first application for bail at Vanderbijlpark that he was a journalist earning R1 000 a month and he would not leave the country.

He said the five applicants would leave the country if they were granted bail.

# Sharpeville 11K Sowetan 17/3/82 remembered

By CHARLES  
MOGALE

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) is organising a series of services throughout the country to commemorate the 1960 Sharpeville shootings.

An Azapo spokesman yesterday released some details on services to be held on the Rand and in the northern Transvaal.

About 69 people were gunned down by police when they demonstrated against passes on March 21, 1960. The shootings shook the world, and there have been annual worldwide commemoration services to mark the day.

During last year's commemoration in South Africa, members of the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu) started a successful cam-

paign in which the graves of the 1960 victims were cleaned.

Although security police kept a close watch, there were no incidents.

The Azapo spokesman said the organisation was still waiting for several branches throughout the country to confirm their services.

Those available yesterday were:

- Soweto — St Hilda's Anglican Church in Senoane at 2 pm on Saturday.

- Mankweng — Lutheran Church, 2 pm Sunday.

- Leb-wakgomo — Roman Catholic, 2 pm Sunday.

- Seshego — Pentecostal Church, 2 pm Saturday.

- Katlehong — D H Williams Hall, 2 pm Sunday.

17/3/82

# Little hope of catching man who bombed ANC

London Bureau

LONDON. — The British anti-terrorist squad working on the bombing of the London offices of the African National Congress have virtually no clues to lead them to the identity of the person or persons responsible.

Scotland Yard said yesterday that the only lead they had was a statement from a person interviewed on Sunday who claimed to have seen a man running away from the area of the offices in Panton Street, Islington, shortly before the 4.5kg bomb exploded, partially destroying the four-storey building.

Police would not say whether the man described to them was black or white.

The ANC yesterday repeated the allegation that the South African Government was re-

sponsible for the attack.

By last night nobody had come forward to claim responsibility.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said forensic teams were examining remains of the bomb but it would be several days before they knew what type of explosive was used.

"Meanwhile there have been no developments, no claims of responsibility and no better description of the man seen running away," Scotland Yard said.

All calls to the ANC offices are being referred to the Mozambique Angola and Guinea information centre (Magic) in the West End.

Despite an ANC claim that it was "business as usual" yesterday, no ANC officials were available at Magic for comment.

311 11A 324/12 Sowetan 17/3/82

# 4 hurt in bus fire

17/3/82  
392 131  
COWETA  
FOUR students were injured when a Thari Transport bus they were travelling in suddenly caught fire at Krokodilkraal, near Brits on Monday afternoon.

About sixty students from Ramadikela Secondary School, were on their way home when the accident happened at 4.15 pm.

Two students, who escaped injury, A B Motsepe and Louisa Moumakwe, said they were sitting at the back of the bus when they suddenly heard screams and saw the bus on fire.

In the stampede that followed, three students lost consciousness. Four other students were injured and rushed to the Garankuwa Hospital, while other terror-stricken students fought their way out of the bus.

According to Louisa, the fire was eventually brought under control by the bus driver.

Mr Joel Mogase, traffic superintendent at Thari Transport yesterday said he knew nothing about the accident.

Meanwhile the Garankuwa Hospital yesterday confirmed the admittance of one passenger injured in the accident.

# PETER LENGENE RIDDLE DEEPENS

THE riddle of the elusive Mr Peter Lengene, former member of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council, continues.

There have been conflicting reports that he is a free man and walking the streets of Soweto, while Mrs Lengene, his mother, is adamant that her son was still in the hands of the police.

And police would not give any indication either on the whereabouts of the young Mr Lengene. A police spokesman from the Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria told The SOWETAN that they were no longer prepared to comment further on matters relating to Mr Lengene.

"There is nothing we can tell you about Mr Lengene apart from what we have already told the Press," the spokesman said.

The police were asked to react to a report in a Sunday newspaper that Mr Lengene is living in Soweto with

By LEN KALANE

relatives and is not in any way in police hands.

But Mrs Lengene said: "I would have known if he was around here. As far as I am concerned my young Peter is still with the police."

The refusal by the police to comment on Lengene's case is deepening the riddle of his whereabouts. The Sunday newspaper claimed to have carried out an extensive interview with Mr Lengene "at some house" in Soweto where "he is staying as a free man".

Mr Lengene, who has been a refugee in Botswana for five years, is alleged to have been kidnapped across the border into South Africa. Authorities say he is refusing to go back to Botswana and prefers to

remain in South Africa.

Mr Lengene was among the first batch of students who crossed the border illegally into neighbouring countries after the 1976 riots, spear-headed by the SSRC, of which he was a

member.

He is the son of the former "mayor" of Soweto, Mr Peter Lengene, who died last year. Mr Peter Lengene (Snr) was the second "mayor" of Soweto and chairman of the now defunct Urban Bantu Council (UBC).



MRS LENGENE: "Peter with police."

# Eight die in Soweto

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

EIGHT more people were killed in Soweto on Monday night. This brings the death figure to 23 since last Friday.

Two of the eight killed were victims of faction fighting which is

raging among Zulu tribesmen on the Reef and other places.

Soweto CID chief Brigadier JJ Viktor said several empty cartridge shells fired from different firearms were found near the scene of the shooting. One man is believed to have been an inmate at Dube Hostel. Police are investigating.

The other man, who lived in Klipspruit, was found seriously injured in Zondi. He died on the way to hospital.

Brigadier Viktor said

the rest were stabbed to death.

Police also reported the shooting of a mentally deranged man allegedly by a Meadowlands shopkeeper.

According to Brigadier Viktor, the man was shot after he "grabbed" a packet of cigarettes and fled. A man has been arrested and will face charges of attempted murder in court.

And in another shooting incident a Zondi man was shot at his home on Saturday night.

man who had been drinking in the house apparently set it alight with a piece of paper. Damage was estimated at R15 000.

Brig Viktor said man has been arrested and would face an arson charge in court.

A Tshiawelo woman returned to her home at 3am on Sunday to find five men in the house. They bound her and her husband and children with wire and robbed them of R5 500 cash. Police are still investigating.

COLOSSEUM (Lessors: Ster-Kinekor)  
QUIBELL BROS present  
TODAY and TOMORROW  
8.30 pm  
FRI 19th and SAT 20th  
6.15 and 9.15 pm  
FINAL WEEK AT COLOSSEUM



# 'Haven' offer to ANC slated

11A  
Morse  
17/3/82

## London Bureau

THE European propagan-  
da machine of the African  
National Congress may  
soon be run from the Lon-  
don headquarters of the  
British Council of  
Churches, it was revealed  
yesterday.

The BCC, which repre-  
sents the major British  
churches and which has  
strong links with the  
South African Council of  
Churches, has offered the  
ANC office accommoda-  
tion 'as an expression of  
solidarity'.

A Conservative Party  
Member of Parliament,  
Mr John Carlisle, has  
called on people to stop  
donations to the BCC until  
it cuts all ties with  
'terrorists'.

Reacting angrily to  
news of the BCC's invita-  
tion, he said: 'I am sur-  
prised that such a

responsible body should  
provide a haven for  
known terrorists who  
have strong communist  
links.'

The London offices of  
the ANC were partly de-  
stroyed on Sunday by a  
bomb, and the ANC has  
accused South Africa of  
being behind the attack.

The BCC represents the  
churches of England,  
Wales, Scotland and  
Northern Ireland, the  
Methodist Church, United  
Reform Church, Baptist  
Church, Society of  
Friends and the Greek  
and Russian Orthodox  
churches in this country.

The Salvation Army,  
which pulled out of the  
World Council of  
Churches partly because  
of WCC aid to the ANC,  
also said it would need  
time to consider the im-  
plications of the offer.

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# ANC papers dug up, court told

AKGGS

18/3/82

11A

27

Argus Bureau

**EAST LONDON.** — A South African security policeman yesterday told the Ciskei Supreme Court that he and his colleagues had twice dug up banned literature in the grounds of two Mdantsane homes.

Warrant Officer E Eldson was testifying in the trial of four Mdantsane men charged with participating in terrorist activities being members of the banned African National Congress and possessing banned literature.

The accused, Mr Mabone Duna, 31, Mr Dumisani Maniniwa, 31, Mr Bavi Keye, 52, and Mr Luyanda Mavekiso, 23, have pleaded not guilty.

## PAMPHLET

Warrant Officer Eldson said that in August last year he and his colleagues had searched three Mdantsane houses. In the yard of one a pamphlet entitled Mandela Says Unite was found.

In the yard of another house the policemen had dug up a plastic bag of

publications. One of the books dealt with the making of explosives, he said.

A week later the policemen had dug up another plastic bag containing documents in the yard of another Mdantsane house. Warrant Officer Eldson said.

## RADICAL CHANGE

Mr I D de Vries, lecturer in political science at the Rand Afrikaanse Universiteit, giving a history of revolutionary groups in South Africa that wanted to effect radical change, said the most prominent of these were the ANC, the South African Communist Party, the South African Congress of Trade Unions and the Pan Africanist Congress.

Asked by Mr J Jurgens for the State, what the ANC's attitude to Ciskei was, Mr de Vries said it was opposed to the granting of independence to homelands and did not recognise them.

The case continues.

Mr Justice de Wet and two assessors are on the bench. Mr Jurgens is representing the State and Mr M Moseane and Mr D de la Haye are the accused.

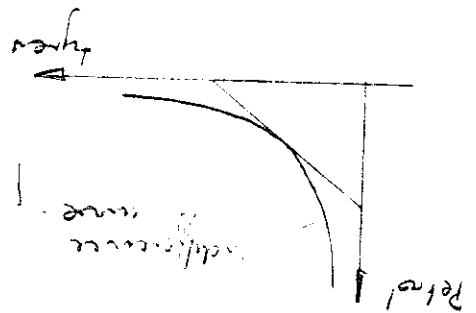
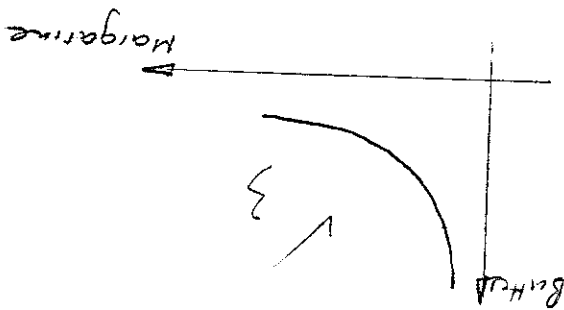
# No bid to recall trio

Political Correspondent

THE South African Government has not applied for the extradition of the three Britons wanted in connection with the rocket attack on the Voortrekkerhoogte military base last year.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie.

Meanwhile, the British embassy in Cape Town broke its silence last night and officially confirmed that "certain information" regarding the case had been passed on to the British government.

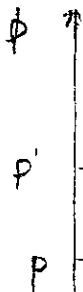


complements → an example would be petrol & tyres i.e. goods that are consumed together.  
 substitutes → an example of these would be butter & margarine i.e. a fall in price of one leads to a fall in the demand for the other and vice versa.

that the higher the price the less the qty demanded whilst the lower the price the more the qty demanded



8 b)



# Call to share power

D. Proffers  
19/3/82

BLOEMFONTEIN—The leader of the Labour Party, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, says it is imperative that coloured people gain access to the highest authority in the country.

At the University of the Orange Free State, he said he acknowledged the plural situation in South Africa but thought this should not influence the togetherness and the fate of the country's people. That which tied people together in the country was bigger than the differences there were.

Mr Hendrickse said movement in the political field was necessary and urgent because it could counteract the problem of militancy, especially among the youth. — SAPA.

AC  
AVC

The marginal cost curve is the supply curve.

The price point below  $p_0$  is called the break point.

A firm would incur producing altogether would still incur

that are autonomous of the level of output. Fixed costs include depreciation, rent, electricity etc.

The firm will be minimising its losses at any point between A and B. At any point between A and B

~~normal profits~~ as the firm will carry on producing because the implicit costs will be covered and there will be no incentive for the entrepreneur to

move to another industry. Point A is called the break-even point. At this point the marginal cost (ie the cost incurred in producing one extra unit of output) equals the average cost (Fixed costs + variable costs). At any point above A,

on the marginal cost curve the firm will realise abnormal profits.

if the firm short not supply at any diagram. Point B is. At this point the cost £ if it stopped producing it which are ~~cost~~ costs

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# Police: TNT enough to crack tower

COM 19/3/82

331  
341  
11A

## Court Reporter

AN EXPLOSIVES expert told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that the explosives Mr Robert Adam proposed for a plan to destroy television installations would have cracked the concrete of the Brixton tower — but would not have destroyed it.

Captain C P S J van Rensburg of the Security Police at John Vorster Square, was giving evidence before Mr Justice Boshoff.

Mr Adam, 26, of Yeo Street, Yeoville, and Mr Mandla Themba, 25, of Jabulani, Soweto, have pleaded not guilty to five charges under the Terrorism Act.

It is alleged they are members of the ANC.

The State alleges they toured the SAEC TV tower in Brixton, prepared a report on the installations and took photographs.

They allegedly attempted to send the report and pictures to the ANC to be used in plans for destroying the tower.

It is also alleged that they:

- Incited Mr Ghandi Badela to undergo military training outside South Africa;
- Conspired to further the aims of the ANC and obtain support for the organisation in South Africa; and
- Conspired to attempt to overthrow authority in South Africa violently.

Capt Van Rensburg told the court that last October he inspected rooms housing the Brixton tower TV installations.

He read the report on the tower which Mr Adam had admitted he compiled, he said.

Mr Adam had suggested limpet mines should be placed against the transmitters.

Limpet mines were magnetic devices designed for use in naval warfare. Capt Van Rensburg said. One limpet mine could destroy a transmitter completely. In fact, it could have destroyed the whole room, he said.

Mr Adam had recommended about 13kg of TNT — this would have destroyed the entire housing of the installations.

The tower would have been damaged, but it was so massive it would not have been destroyed. Cracks would have formed in the concrete.

Dr I. Jacobsen, a Johannesburg district surgeon, told the court he examined Mr Adam and Mr Themba in September, after their arrest.

Mr Adam complained of a flu-like fever. He had a history of epilepsy. He said he had not been assaulted by police.

On subsequent visits Mr Adam complained of a sore throat and headaches.

On November 2, Mr Adam complained he had heard voices from the corner of his cell. He suggested Mr Adam needed more exercise.

On November 6, after Mr Adam had been given reading material, fresh air and exercise, he said the voices had disappeared.

Dr Jacobsen said when he saw Mr Themba on September 23 he did not complain of being assaulted by police.

The trial continues today.

Star 19/3/82

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Police and security officers told the court they had infiltrated the group and been given details of a widespread plan of sabotage, including the destruction of bridges and attacks on military camps. The others charged

are Dr Bertrand's son Stephen (24), Mr Victor Radmore (53) and Mr Allen Cauvin (21). Stephen Bertrand and Mr Cauvin are former members of the SADE, while Mr Radmore is a Bulawayo municipal official.

Outlining Mr Stephen Bertrand's defence, his lawyers claimed that because of extreme depression during his solitary confinement he had twice tried to kill himself.

#### FEDERALIST

Dr Bertrand, leader of the United People's Association of Matabeleland, was questioned yesterday about his political career.

His party contested the 1980 general election on a federalist platform advocating separate governments for Matabeleland and Mchoshonaland. His candidates had all lost their deposits.

He had a very unsuccessful career in politics, having lost his deposit in the 1980 election and in the 1979 one which brought Bishop Abel Muzorewa to power.

He also contested two municipal elections, but was defeated. There were chuckles when he said: "Fortunately, for those I did not have a deposit."

He said: "Politics is completely strange to me."

The trial continues.

Star 19/3/82

11A

Mr Robert Adam...  
Mr Adam had ad-  
mitted he had writ-  
ten a report for the  
ANC for an attack  
on TV equipment at  
Buxton Tower, Jo-  
hannesburg.

Dr Jager said  
that on November 8  
Mr Adam com-  
menced that he had  
several associates,  
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was hearing his  
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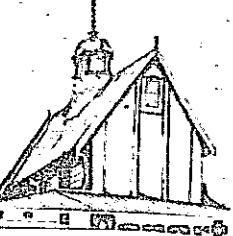
EXPERT  
Dr Jacobson re-  
commended police  
to search for more  
evidence on the  
ground.

Dr Cavell, a  
psychiatrist, said  
the symptoms re-  
ported by the  
defendant were  
typical of the  
condition and  
that the defendant  
was not sane at  
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Dr Jager said  
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promised a further R10 000. Of this 90 percent would be paid on the successful completion of the mission and the balance if complete secrecy were maintained.

South African Government if they got into difficulties.

The aim of the mercenaries was to depose the Seychelles Government, he said. Specific objectives were to take over the air-

Mr de Jager told the court he was recruited

# Stani's THE

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# SANYO PSYCHOLO COMES TO STANI'S



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WHAT

# Sharpeville will be recalled

WREATHS WILL be laid at the 69 graves of the Sharpeville victims on Sunday, while black organisations throughout the country hold services to commemorate the March 21, 1960 shooting, in which 200 people were injured.

The laying of the wreaths is being organised by Azanyu, who last year organised a campaign to clean the graves of the Sharpeville victims. A spokesman for Azanyu said yesterday that the service to lay the wreaths will start at 7am on Sunday.

Services in Pretoria and the Reef will be held at 2pm at D H Williams Hall in Natalspruit, Barnabas Church in Kwa-Thema, NG Kerk in Saulsville, St Hilda's Church in Senaone, Soweto, Roman Catholic Church in Small Farms, Evaton, and the Methodist Church on Second Avenue, Alexandra.

Meanwhile the Azanian People's Organisation is calling on residents in the Vaal complex to boycott American singer Brook Benton's show, scheduled for the Sebokeng Hall on Sunday.

Azapo said that it regarded the show as a painful gesture "to the victims of white rule and exploitation." Entertainment should not feature in the people's priorities, "at this time when we are mourning."

The services are called to commemorate the day when thousands of blacks throughout the country

By **SAM MABE** and  
**JOSHUA RABOROKO**

responded to a call by the since banned Pan Africanist Congress to men in the pass-carrying age group to surrender themselves to police stations.

PAC had launched this campaign in protest against pass laws and it was

offices to the police station where they wanted to turn themselves over to the police.

But a large contingent of policemen in Saracens stopped leaders from entering the police station and ordered them to go to

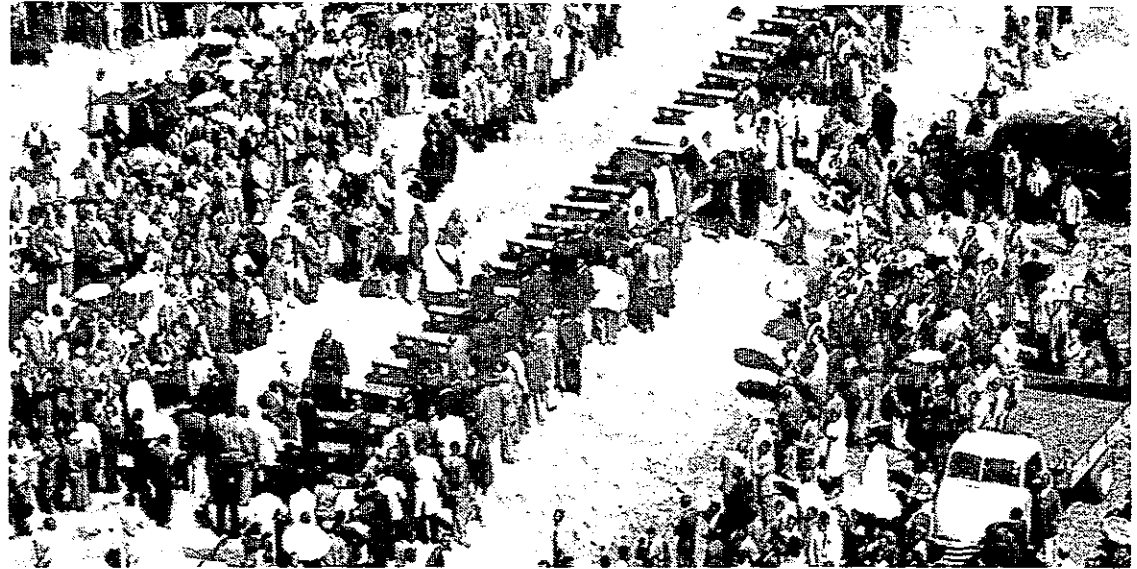
## 'Boycott Benton Show'

supported by thousands of blacks.

In Sharpeville, about 9 000 people had gone to the municipal office from as early as 6am. Those who wanted to go to neighbouring Vereeniging to work were stopped.

As the day grew old, the crowds swelled and the police brought in large scale reinforcements.

Later the crowds, singing the national anthem, marched from the municipal



**AFTERMATH: Mass burial of the Sharpeville shootings.**

and injuring more than 200.

Police told an inquest that they could not use teargas or batons because of the nature of the crowd. "We would have been wiped out," a senior policeman said at the inquest.

The aftermath of this tragic incident was followed by a sponta-

neous outburst of violence in other parts of the country and the declaration of a state of emergency by the authorities.

Leaders were detained and harrassed while many left the country.

In other parts of the country, March 21 saw thousands of blacks marching the streets.

In Cape Town crowds marched to the city and in Evaton near Vereeniging crowds were dispersed by the police.

In Soweto, PAC leader Robert Sobukwe and other members of the congress surrendered themselves to the Orlando police. Among them were many Soweto

men, including Orlando High School students, who responded to the anti-pass call.

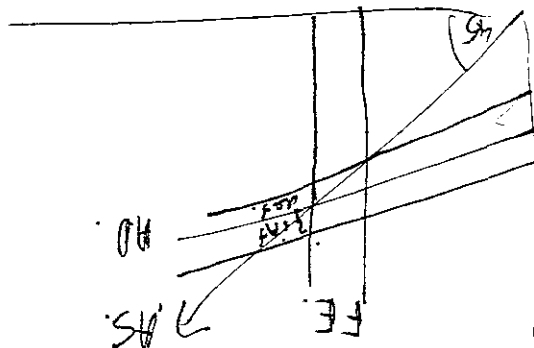
Sobukwe was later sentenced to three years imprisonment. His lieutenants, including Potlako Leballo and Zeph Mothopeng, were sentenced to two year's imprisonment, and the rest to 18 months.



Service for  
New 19/3/82  
Sharpeville

A Sharpeville commemoration service will be held at Lenasia on Sunday at 3 pm in the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association Hall. Speakers will include the national vice-president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Shabbir Randeria.

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CAPR TIMES 19/3/82 (114) 227  
209

# Buthelezi report: Schreiner replies

MARITZBURG. — The reactions to the publication of the Buthelezi Commission findings had not been unexpected but they contained some misunderstandings "and some considerable dangers" the commission's chairman, Professor G D L Schreiner said yesterday.

"For this reason it is important that they should be commented on and the record put straight at this stage," Professor Schreiner said in a statement.

"The newspapers, both Afrikaans and English, have varied in their view about the acceptability of the recommendations, but have almost without exception, seen the necessity to keep debate alive.

"On the other hand, the leader of the National Party of Natal, later followed by the Prime Minister, has indicated that the

findings are unacceptable to the government, while Mr (Ron) Miller, as the New Republic Party representative on the commission, did not sign the report.

## 'Misunderstandings'

"It is first necessary to remove some misunderstandings which have arisen as a result of the explanations offered by Mr Miller for his non-signature of the report. It would appear he has failed to understand the nature of consociational government.

"In an article in which he explains his reasons for not signing, he describes in more detail than is defined by the commission, the envisaged legislative assembly and ends by saying that this legislative assembly would elect a chief minister who would select a

'cabinet' from its members.

"The implication is that the chief minister would be free to choose the members of his cabinet from amongst any of the elected members of the legislative assembly. In fact, the commission recommends the procedure which Mr Miller has described, but restricts the choice of the cabinet to a coalition of all groups represented in the legislative assembly.

## Agreed

"The executive structure has been agreed to in the consociational agreement. For instance, as a first suggestion, the commission envisaged that the consociational cabinet could consist of equal representation of the present Kwazulu and Natal administrations, with the addition of Indian and coloured representatives.

"It must, however, be stated categorically that the commission did not wish to impose ethnic definition of people ... and foresaw the groups as being made up of voluntary associations based on perceived interests, as for example the present white political parties are."

Professor Schreiner said that if there was a lesson to be learnt "from farther north of us" it was that the opportunities for adequate understanding and compromise became narrower "the longer the intransigent stances are adhered to". — Sapa

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

The investigating officer in the case in which two men are

appearing on five charges under the Terrorism Act told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that one of them, Mr Robert Martin Adam, had, after his arrest, pointed out spots at the Brixton tower where he had suggested that lim-

pet mines should be placed.

Mr Adam, 26, of Felicity Court, Yeo Street, Yeoville, and Mr Mandla Thamba, 25, of Jabulani, pleaded not guilty to the charges before Mr Justice Boshoff.

It is alleged that the two men are members of the African National Congress and that, during July last year, they were charged with inciting a

town a tour of the SABC-TV tower in Brixton, prepared a report on the installations and took photographs.

They allegedly attempted to send the report and photos to the ANC to be used in destroying the tower and otherwise endangering law and order in the Republic of South Africa.

The men are also charged with inciting a

Mr Ghandi Badela to undergo military training which could be of use to any person intending to endanger law and order in South Africa.

They had also conspired to further the aims of the ANC in South Africa, to obtain support for the ANC in South Africa and to attempt to overthrow authority in South Africa by means of violence, it is alleged.

Warrant Officer P G Seyffert of the Security Police, the investigating officer, told the court that Mr Adam was arrested on September 22 last year.

On October 16 he took Mr Adam to the Brixton tower where Mr Adam pointed out television transmitters on the first floor of a building attached to the tower where Mr Adam had suggested in a report intend-

ed for the ANC, that a limpet mine should be placed.

Mr Adam also pointed out a room where two temporary transmitters were housed. Mr Adam had suggested that limpet mines should be placed there as well, the court was told.

Warrant Officer Seyffert said that on October 19 he went to the tower with Mr Thamba, who pointed out

the entrance to the tower and part of the television transmitters, which, he said, he had photographed on Mr Adam's instructions.

Mr Thamba made a statement on November 12, Warrant Officer Seyffert said. He had wanted to use Mr Thamba as a witness against Mr Adam to make the case against him stronger. The Attorney General had decided otherwise, however.

# Court told of limpet mine plan

Capl. Timcks (11A)



19/3/82

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He had never made any promises to Mr Thamba, Warrant Officer Seyffert said.

He denied he had told Mr Thamba he would be the main State witness and that he had told him he should not be worried because they were not looking for him but for "that devil Robert".

Mr George Bizos, SC, for Mr Adam and Mr Thamba, told the court that Mr Adam admitted having written reports on Botswana and the Brixton tower.

The hearing continues today.

# Blast rocks Langa court

W/C ARGUS 26/3/82

By Miles Clarke  
Crime Reporter (11A)

THE cells behind the Langa, Commissioner's Court, where hundreds of pass law offences are heard each year were destroyed in a powerful explosion early today.

Almost the entire asbestos roof of the cell block was ripped away in the blast. The building in which the courts are housed, across a narrow courtyard from the cells, was also damaged.

No one was hurt by the explosion, which occurred at 2.05 am. The cells are used only during the day to hold awaiting trial prisoners.

The area was sealed off by riot police under the command of Captain Dolf Odendaal and an intensive investigation was begun by forensic experts and security police.

A fire which followed the explosion was extinguished by light rain, police spokesman Captain Jan Calitz said.

Tight security was imposed at the site of the bomb blast this morning. Reporters were forbidden to inspect the damage or take photographs of its extent.

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# 'Self-isolation by rulers shattering'

L/C ARGUS  
20/3/82  
119

Weekend Argus Reporter

It was 'shattering' to realise how determined South Africa's rulers were to isolate themselves from fellow South Africans, Soweto community leader, Dr Ntatho Motlana, said in Cape Town today.

Dr Motlana, chairman of the Committee of 10 and President of the Soweto Civic Association, spoke at a symposium at the University of Cape Town on Sharing in South Africa. The symposium was organised by Mirge (Mowbray Inter-Race Group).

The tragedy unfolding before us today is entirely due to the fact that the ruling tribe in South Africa equates its security, future, the preservation of its language, colour, culture, religion, its Christian national education, its very continued existence as a

distinct people, on the absolute determination to share nothing,' he said.

Dr Motlana asked him it was possible that a Polish seaman needed only to jump ship in Walvis Bay to be offered permanent residence in South Africa, with offers of jobs by Sasol.

A black Zimbabwean, however, who had lived and worked in South Africa for more than 30 years could never be offered permanent residence.

South Africa could become an economic giant if it was prepared to share its opportunities.

A letter urging the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to be pragmatic in his considerations of the right of a family to live together was circulated at the symposium.

The letter said Mirge was mindful of the extreme urgency for bringing about change.

'In our present society the gross inequality in living conditions and civil rights between people of different races constitutes a grave menace to peace in South Africa,' the letter said.

'We believe that the family is the cornerstone of the whole structure of a good and healthy society.'

Dr Koornhof was urged to 'take a firm stand on the side of what is moral and in accordance with Christian principles, that the right of a family to live together is a first priority and that all other necessary social adjustments must stem from this fact.'

# TWENTY-TWO YEARS AFTER SHARPEVILLE . . .

# Black consciousness battles on

2/13/82 S. Tribune

11A

THE controversy over whether black consciousness still has a crucial role to play in South Africa today or is simply a spent force, came up again at the annual congress of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) at Hammanskraal recently. The debate, which has left a cleavage in the Black Consciousness Movement, began simmering after the mass bannings of 1977, and spilled into the open during the anti-Republic Festival boycotts last year.

Even during Azapo's first congress in January last year, there were sharp differences among delegates over policy interpretation. A special symposium on black consciousness had to be held later in the year to resolve the issue.

But black student organisations, which played such a key role in spreading the BC philosophy, have turned their backs on BC and decided to join the "enemy camp" — non-racial organisations.

Earlier this year, the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso), formally decided to amend its constitution, throwing the concept of black exclusivity overboard to conform to non-racial principles.

These developments have left the movement in confused disarray.

The philosophy of BC, besides its

TWENTY-TWO years ago today 69 black people were killed and hundreds injured when police opened fire during a demonstration against the pass laws in Sharpeville, Vereeniging.

The events of March 21, 1960, and after, plunged South Africa into its worst crisis since the outbreak of World War Two.

It also marked the beginning of a new form of resistance. The African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress went underground after their banning to establish military wings — Umkhonto We Sizwe and Poqo respectively — which engaged in large-scale sabotage activities.

New laws were introduced by the Government to curb these activities.

The vacuum left by these two organisations in black politics has been filled by the Black Consciousness Movement.

Today, BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI looks at the BC Movement and the debate currently raging within its ranks over whether the philosophy is still serving any purpose.

tenacious adherence to black exclusiveness, emanated from a desire by blacks to confront and dismantle the South African order of discrimination and exploitation.

There is no doubt BC has presented a formidable opposition to the authorities. Its emergence introduced a new complexion to opposition politics in South Africa.

Whereas in the past the Government had to face up to white (Liberal) opposition and their institutions, and blacks working within official-created channels it now had to contend with a young group of mainly students, who were vocal and vehement in their criticism of Government policy and wanted nothing to do with the "system".

Saso describe BC as

"A way of life, a state of mind." Its main objective was to liberate the black man from psychological oppression.

With this kind of militancy, the axe was bound to fall. First the leadership was banned and isolated from the membership. But that did not solve the problem as more radical members took over the leadership role.

## Banned 19

Then the Government banned 19, mainly BC organisations, including three publications, in October 1977. This came after some BC leaders, among them Manetla Mohapi and Steven Biko.

Azapo rose from the ashes of the 1977 bannings. It replaced the Black Peoples' Convention as the chief

bearer of the BC flag.

After its formation, the Government quickly moved in, detaining the interim executive and banning two of its members. Azapo was finally inaugurated in September 1979.

Up until 1979, BC was interpreted as a philosophy for the psychological liberation of oppressed blacks — Africans, Indians and coloureds. How the physical liberation would be achieved, it had not been spelled out then.

At Azapo's inaugural congress, there was a significant shift in the philosophy. The black struggle was interpreted as a race-class struggle with blacks being oppressed as a class.

Blacks were classified as workers, and white workers rejected as "labour aristocrats"

who benefitted by the status quo.

But even before Azapo was inaugurated, there were rumblings from within the BC movement about the desirability of an organisation like Azapo. The necessity of a BC organisation was being questioned.

If BC was fighting for a non-racial society, it was asked, how can it exclude non-blacks from the struggle?

The whole thing came into the open when Azaso and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) broke off relations with Azapo after the latter had suspended its first president, Curtis Nkondo, for "violating principles and policy."

What those "principles" were it was never said in public, but Nkondo had committed the unforgivable sin in BC eyes of addressing white university students during the Release Mandela Campaign.

The two student bodies vowed not to renew relations with Azapo until Nkondo was re-instated.

A new element emerged in BC after the Nkondo incident. Whereas in the past the movement had been tolerant and more accommodative to people with divergent political views, people were now expected to be committed BC adherents, and nothing else.

The accusations and counter-accusations became intense and acrimonious. Cosas and Azaso representatives accused BC in general and Azapo in particular of being "petty bourgeois". Speakers from different organisations at a meeting in Lenasia called on all South Africans to unite against apartheid and fight for a better deal for all. Throughout the anti-Republic boycotts, an innocent document drawn more than 25 years ago entered the fray.

## Patriots

The Freedom Charter, drawn up by the Congress of the People, became a rallying point.

Azapo has shied away from the Freedom Charter because it could not agree with its preamble which says "South Africa belongs to all who live in it". Azapo believes the "white settler community" would have to live in the country on the black man's terms.

The charter has given birth to a new movement, a loose alliance of organisations and individuals who refer to themselves as "progressive democrats" or simply "patriots", who believe colour has no place in the struggle. This alliance is a new threat to BC.

With the acquisition of both Cosas and

Azaso by the non-racial fold, observers had already started speculating about the demise of black consciousness . . . until Azapo held its annual congress in Hammanskraal two weeks ago.

It is significant that the congress was attended by Zithulele Cindi and Strini Moodley who had just been released after spending more than seven years on Robben Island.

The two averred BC was still "a living philosophy" and that there could be no basis for a new analysis since the pin-pricks which led to its birth in the first place were still intact.

The question of whites in the "Black man's struggle" was mentioned by Khehla Mthembu in his presidential address to the congress.

"I hereby confirm that Azapo does not believe in drawing its allies from the enemy-camp. The exploiter has no common ground, no common experience, to warrant joint strategy," he said.

The congress was unanimous any suggestion to discard BC and open ranks to whites was unthinkable.

The congress, if anything, proved BC was not dead yet. It was hitting back at its detractors with a vengeance.

# Rivals may have set ANC office bomb

THE bomb blast that wrecked the office of the banned African National Congress (ANC) in London this week may have been carried out by the rival Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC).

This possibility is being considered following disclosures of personality feuds and widening policy differences in the ranks of the two anti-South African organisations.

The bomb, planted at the back of a four-storey building in Pentonville, North London, is said to have destroyed much of the ANC's intelligence operation. Among documents destroyed were several files on alleged "Boss" agents in Britain.

## SA agents

A Scotland Yard spokesman said: "The claim that the blast was carried out by a rival group is speculation at this stage."

"But the information has been passed on to the anti-terrorist squad and it will certainly be looked into."

The ANC claimed that the blast was carried out by South African agents to coincide with a mass anti-apartheid rally last weekend in

# set ANC office bomb

Sunday Times Reporter London

London's Trafalgar Square, which drew a disappointing 15 000 crowd.

But sources close to the nationalist movements said the attack did "not bear the hall-mark" of a South African counter-intelligence operation.

Although "South African agents" have been blamed for burglaries at the offices of various anti-apartheid movements, it was pointed out that last week's bomb was placed in a position where innocent bystanders could have been killed.

It went off close to a busy street market, but only two people were slightly injured.

The incident came in a week in which the PAC bitterly attacked other anti-South African movements for excluding it from last week's big anti-apartheid conference and rally.

It claimed it was being "deliberately ignored" and that attempts were being made by the anti-apartheid movement and the ANC to upstage it.

Although the blast has been a severe blow to the ANC's intelligence-gathering operation in London, sources say its real strength is in Europe — particularly in Holland.

The ANC has a "unit" in Amsterdam made up of about 40 hard-core congress supporters from South Africa.

The Dutch Premier, Mr Andreas van Agt, caused a minor storm last year when he received ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo at the Catshuis, his official residence in The Hague.

## Recognition

Though the Netherlands has long held dialogue with the ANC, no Dutch Prime Minister had before granted the movement such a high level of personal recognition.

Foreign policy analysts saw the meeting as a clear sign that the Dutch Government, an implacable enemy of apartheid, was moving closer to the ANC.

The ANC is also represented in France, where the Socialist Government of President Mitterrand is sympathetic. Mr Neo Mnumzana, the ANC representative in Paris, took up his post last December well aware of possible dangers from extreme rightwing terrorists.

Last year a bomb blew up the offices of the French Apartheid Committee, injuring four people. Police have never solved the case.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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### NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in the block on this cover the number you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for answers. The use of a ball point pen, red or green ink may be used for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams. Pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used.

books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room; candidates are so instructed.

Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

The front cover of an answer book is to be torn out.

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

21/3/82

# SHARPEVILLE: CLASH

(11A)

## MEETINGS S. Tribune

BLACK political bodies in Durban have announced to commemorate the 22nd anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings.

The Black Consciousness movement, Azapo have organised a commemoration ceremony at APS Hall, Carlisle

Street and Durban students in conjunction with the Natal Indian Congress, Release Mandela Committee and Diebonia are meeting at the United Congregational Church in Beatrice Street.

The meetings, both scheduled for 2pm, are seen as the first clash on ideological grounds.

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# Free Mandela <sup>11A</sup> mayors

By RICHARD WALKER

New York 2/13/82

AN appeal for the release of Nelson Mandela and other South African prisoners has been signed by 1 400 mayors in 39 countries.

Signatories range from Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young and New York Mayor Ed Koch — who last month made headlines with his heated assault on the United Nations for its treatment of Israel — to London's Al Gleeson.

## Freeman

The Civic Chief of Moscow is included, along with the heads of most major Soviet cities — as are the mayors of Dublin, Bombay, Ankara, Hanoi, Toronto, Christchurch and scores of obscure towns in countries such as Sri Lanka and the Philippines.

So too is the mayor of Victoria in the Seychelles.

Seven Zimbabwe mayors have signed, including those of Salisbury and Bulawayo.

The instigator of the idea was Mr Michael Kelly, the Lord Provost of Glasgow.

Last October Mr Kelly proposed a petition supporting "that most illustrious of Glasgow's citizens, Nelson Mandela".

Last year Mandela was named a freeman of

Glasgow.

A total of 23 British and 11 American mayors signed.

France dominates with more than 500 mayors listed in the declaration, which urges the release of prisoners "in a spirit of reconciliation".

It makes a particular appeal in the case of Mandela.

Cape Times 22/3/82

B From page 1 HA

# 2 000 gather to recall Sharpeville

Cape Times 22/3/82

11A

were "massacred" had left off.

He urged the people not to mourn but to rededicate themselves to the struggle until the black man achieved total liberation.

Ms Nonsisi Kuzwayo, of the Black Women Unite organization, urged women to look at their role in the struggle because they had been discriminated against to a point where they felt the "weaker the better they are".

She blamed the "liberals" for dividing the black community by trying to create a "middle class". She also urged black leaders to bury their differences.

"Blacks should forget their ideological differences and fight for the common cause. Zimbabwe would not had been free if leaders there did not shed their ideological differences."

### Pass laws

Mr Khulu Sibiyi, an executive member of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, slammed influx control and pass laws. He said these laws were made to oppress blacks in their land of birth.

Mr Tom Manthanta, an executive member of the Committee of 10, said unless everyone was grateful of the little achievement blacks had achieved in the struggle, it would be meaningless for those who had sacrificed their lives.

● The Black Sash will stage morning and afternoon placard displays in the Peninsula today to commemorate the anniversary of the shootings.

Own Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG. — A crowd of 2 000 people who yesterday gathered to commemorate the 22nd anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings, were urged to continue the struggle and reassess their strategies.

The service held at the St Hilda's Anglican Church in Senoane, Soweto, was punctuated with freedom songs and black power salutes.

Banners reading "Massacre of the Innocents" and "Forward with the Struggle" were displayed.

Security police kept a close watch but there were no incidents.

An Azanian Peoples' Organization (Azapo) spokesman addressed the service and said it was incumbent for everyone to continue where those who

\*\*\*\* B To page 2

MORE than 1 000 people attended the funeral of the chairman of Africa Dance Academy, Mr Simon Mzolo, who died in a car accident a week ago.

Mr Mzolo, who was against expensive funerals, was given a simple funeral. His coffin was not decked with wreaths and mourners had to pay 50 cents for transport to the cemetery.

A simple meal of meat and samp was prepared. There were no salads and other mouth

watering foods which are becoming fashionable at township funerals.

According to Mr P Molefe, chairman of the Diepkloof Health Committee, Mr Mzolo was buried in an inexpensive simple coffin — all according to Mr Mzolo's wishes when he was alive.

Speaker after speaker praised Mr Mzolo for the work he had done in various cultural projects

22 3182 (14) Swetam

# 'Demand freedom, justice'

From Page 1

hammer of a speaker who said a handful of "so-called" white funerals cannot get blacks to a situation where they condone the evils of apartheid out of fear of hurting their white friends.

Forced removals and homeland resettlements were also condemned as the results of the pass laws. This was said by a speaker at a service held at the

St Barnabas Anglican Church in KwaThema, Springs.

Mr Duke More, of Azania, said "Blacks must make their rightful demands for freedom and justice for all, and they should be prepared to take the consequences."

It was also demanded that the Government that we are not prepared to go to the homelands which are said to be our promised land because Azania as a whole be-

longs to the black people.

"Whites will have to learn to live with the fact that blacks are the indigenous people of Azania because Mr Magoabe has already shown them that black majority rule does not necessarily mean the exclusion of whites."

The green, black and gold national flag of the ANC was hoisted during the service.

Three black consciousness leaders were injured in a car accident yesterday while on their way to the wreath-laying ceremony at Sharpeville.

They are Mr Manfred Yende, who was seriously hurt, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela and Mr Phillip Dlamini.

• Full stories — PAGE 3

**COMING ON SUNDAY**

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## World remembers Sharpeville

THOUSANDS of people throughout the country and elsewhere in the world yesterday commemorated the Sharpeville shootings of 1960, when 69 people were killed and about 200 injured by police bullets.

In Sharpeville about 100 people attended a service at the St Cyprian Church. Other services were held in Alexandra, Pietersburg, Durban, Cape Town, East London, Port Elizabeth and Bloemfontein.

Services were also held in other major centres of the world, including New York, London, Paris, Maseru, Lusaka, Dar-es-Salaam and Manzini.

In Soweto, about 800 people at the St Hilda's Anglican Church in Senaone heard speaker after speaker urging blacks not to allow their ideological differences to breed hatred among them.

Mr Tom Manthata, of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said:

"Until we learn to be grateful to our forebears who have died in the struggle, we cannot make much progress in achieving their goals."

"The only way in which we can show our gratefulness is by taking up from where they left off when they died by the bullet in Sharpeville, marching forward in unity."

Another speaker said there is a lesson blacks can learn from the way Zimbabwe gained its independence.

"It was when the crunch was coming that Zimbabweans decided to shelve their differences by uniting. If they had not done that, they would not be free today," the speaker said.

Amid praises of the leadership of the late PAC leader Robert Sobukwe, and the exiled president of the PAC, Mr Nyathi Pokela, the role of whites in the liberation struggle came under the

• To Page 2

(IIA) D. Dispatch 22/3/82

# Thousands honour protesters

PORT ELIZABETH — A capacity crowd of thousands crammed into New Brighton's Centenary Hall yesterday to pay tribute to the 69 who were killed and 180 who were injured when police opened fire on a crowd protesting against pass documents at Sharpsville on March 21, 1960.

Ye

Calling for unity in "black liberation efforts," speakers from various organisations spoke out strongly for five hours against injustice, deaths in detention and apartheid.

197

The Heroes Day, organised by the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union (Macwusa), was also a reception for union officials released from detention recently.

197

Guest speaker, Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, ascribed the dominance of whites over blacks in South Africa to their policy of division.

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He said whites had taken their policy of division to a point where they even regarded the Xhosas as two nations — Ciskeians and Transkeians.

In his first public address since his release from 271 days in detention, the chairman of Macwusa, Mr Dumbile Makhanda, said racism, as practised in South Africa, represented an extreme form of departure from God's mandate.

A Uitenhage unionist, Mr Fikile Kobese, urged the community to challenge the government on detentions without trial.

He said some blacks had developed a slave mentality. They tended to accept detentions without trial as a way of life.

Mr Sicelo Duze, vice-chairman of Macwusa, said a jail was "supposed to be a hospital. A place where criminals — people who are psychologically sick — are cured." But the word "prison" to blacks had become synonymous with death. — DDC.

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# SA blacks 'will die' for share

Staff Reporter

IF THE government refused to share political and economic power, black have-nots would be prepared to die in their attempts to get a share of the national cake. Dr Nthato Motlana, president of the Soweto Civic Association, told delegates to a symposium on "Sharing in South Africa" on Saturday.

South Africa belonged to all who lived here, he said, and it gave hope for the future that after centuries of the worst exploitation, black Africans were still willing to share.

Dr Motlana was one of the panel of five academics who addressed delegates to the all-day symposium at the University of Cape Town. The programme was arranged by Mirge, the Mowbray Inter-Race Group.

Dr Motlana said a history of struggles between Afrikaners and blacks seemed to have bred in the Afrikaner "an urgency of mind which says to share and to live together would be to commit suicide".

"The tragedy that we find is entirely due to the fact that the ruling tribe in South Africa equates its security, future, culture and its very continued existence on the absolute determination to share nothing."

## Utopia

This meant that some of their best brains and talents were engaged in a fruitless search for an all-white Utopia, he said.

Commenting on the value of local community

councils, Dr Motlana, said as long as blacks were not involved in all stages of government "we would find it difficult to participate in those meaningless councils."

He said he did not think the government would of their own accord bring about meaningful power sharing.

Dr Alan Boesak, the student chaplain at the University of Western Cape, warned that sharing would be difficult after years of "oppression, colonialism, and exploitation," and especially after the events of the last three decades.

## Black search

Since the early 1900s blacks had been seeking a political solution. However, when they made contributions that were not liked by the people in power, they ended up in jail, or dead like Biko, he said.

In reply to a question on what coloured people would do if the government offered them the vote but did not extend it to black South Africans, Dr Boesak replied there would always be those who would vote because they were susceptible to bribery and temptation, and found the illusion of sharing power too great for them.

The head of the graduate school at the University of Stellenbosch, Professor H P Muller, suggested the best way of sharing economic power would be to give blacks more opportunities in the economic field which would result in greater prosperity.

11A  
Cape Times 22/3/82

# Mass PE rally hits out at pamphlets against

By JIMMY MATYU

PAMPHLETS distributed in the Port Elizabeth black townships on the eve of the Heroes Day of Prayer rally held in New Brighton yesterday, denouncing Mr Dumile Makanda, chairman of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), were described as "the product of a sick mind".

The five-hour rally, attended by about 8 000 people, was organised jointly by Macwusa and the Gen-

eral Workers Union of South Africa (Gwusa), to commemorate the Sharpeville shootings on March 21, 1960, in which 69 people protesting against the pass laws were killed and 180 injured.

A call was made for a blacklist of all people "working against the liberation struggle of the black masses".

The rally was also held to

welcome Mr Makanda and three other Macwusa and Gwusa members released recently from detention.

Mr Government Zini, Macwusa's organising secretary, said he recommended the day be named after their chairman.

The pamphlets, attributed to the "True Revolutionaries", asked people to boycott the rally and to "pray for the dead heroes"

at home.

Mr Zini said: "Today we all endorse Heroes Day and there is no mistake about that. I am happy that people have packed the hall to the rafters. This is a demonstration that black people are mature and developed enough not to be misled by pamphlets from sick minds."

Mr Zini said black heroes were not all dead. It was

misleading to say people like Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo and many others today in exile or imprisoned, who had sacrificed and contributed handsomely to the black struggle, were not heroes because they were still alive.

"People like Mr Dan Qeqe, Mr Sipiwo Mthimkulu and Mr Makanda are our heroes,

too," he said.

Mr Zini said similar pamphlets had appeared before, but nobody ever heard of those responsible being detained by the Security Police.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, who was guest speaker, likened the takeover of Africa by whites who were "passing

through to the East" to the story of the camel and its rider.

"When they talk of giving us little concessions they say we must form one nation.

"The Whites are one nation, according to them, but they divide us into ethnic groups. Worse still, Xhosas do not form one nation.

"We say we want a non-racial South Africa where

## union leader

people count because they are human beings and their value is not determined by the colour of their skin. We want an undivided South Africa with full participation in decision-making.

"We are patient, though they seem not to believe that," he said.

Bishop Tutu said he was accused of being a politician trying to be a bishop when he was quoting things

that had to do with the Bible which the whites brought to the country.

"I have challenged them that apartheid is totally evil, vicious, unchristian and totally unacceptable to God," he said.

There was "no doubt about it" that blacks were going to be free, he said, and predicted that within nine years there would be a black Prime Minister.

Mr Makanda, in his first speech since his release after 271 days in detention, said racism "ate away at the heart of the nation".

It was rooted in the political system which placed whites in a position of power and subjected blacks to oppression, which they had to reject.

Mr A Zinn, from the Eastern Province Council on Sport, called for a non-racial democratic country and an undivided black nation involved in a common struggle.

# BC leaders injured

NA

Sowetan 22/3/82

By WILLIE BOKALA  
THREE leading black consciousness exponents were injured — one of them seriously — when a car overturned yesterday on the way to a March 21 Heroes' Day commemoration service and wreath-laying ceremony in Sharpeville.

Mr Manfred Yende, a member of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), was admitted, in a coma, to the Leratong Hospital, Krugersdorp with serious injuries. Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, Azapo's publicity secretary, and Mr Phillip Dlamini, trade unionist and former secretary of the Black Municipal Workers Union, were treated and discharged.

They were on their

way to Sharpeville where they were to address the Heroes' Day meeting when the car, driven by Mr Mkhabela, overturned on the Randfontein-Vereeniging road.

According to Mr Dlamini, who together with Mr Mkhabela suffered minor injuries, the accident happened at about 1pm after the trio had turned off the Potchefstroom Road on to the Vereeniging Road near Fochville. The car missed a curve and overturned.

"A white motorist helped us and later rushed us to Randfontein, but after being told there was no hospital there he rushed us to Leratong," Mr Dlamini said.

**SHARPEVILLE****'Our spirits are not dampened'**

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

EMOTION-CHARGED people from all parts of the Vaal complex and Reef yesterday turned up to clean and lay wreaths on the graves of the 69 victims of the March 1960 Sharpeville shootings.

The ceremony, held at the old Sharpeville cemetery, was highlighted by chanting of freedom songs and praises of the banned Pan Africanist Congress by members of Azanyu, trade unionists and students.

Two women whose relatives died when the police opened fire on the crowds in 1960 wept hysterically when speaker after speaker described how the day of the anti-pass campaign ended tragically — leaving 69 dead and about 177 injured.

An Azanyu spokesman said the detentions, bannings, deaths in detention and harassment of black leaders by the Security Police would not deter "the people's struggle for liberation."

The spokesman said that the people who had responded to the PAC's call to surrender themselves to the police station in protest against the pass laws were heroes and should be honoured for their contribution in the struggle.

The events which followed the "Sharpeville massacre," including the Soweto uprisings in June 1976, showed that blacks had not had their "spirits dampened" by the white man's oppression.

It was time that blacks got united and fought for their liberation from the shackles of the apartheid system, he said.

A resident, Mr Joe Mange, said that since the anti-pass campaign by PAC in 1960 the Government had done nothing to get rid of the pass laws.

The Government had introduced "cosmetic changes" in the pass, influx control and other discriminatory laws in the country. "We do not want petty changes to be effected, but we want the scrapping of all the apartheid and separate development policies to be introduced."

Blacks should be included in the decision-making machinery so that they could represent their people and have a share in the economy of this country, he said.

An executive member of the Black Priests' Solidarity Group, Mr Jeff Moselane, said he believed the laying of the wreaths showed that blacks were still prepared to pursue their course towards freedom.

"The dead are never forgotten and their role in our everyday lives will give us incentive to go forward with the liberation struggle. I wish to urge the people of Sharpeville to unite," he said.



**REMEMBERED:** Some of the people who laid wreaths on graves of the Sharpeville shooting victims yesterday.



22/3/82 (11A)

# Sharpeville victims are remembered Stan

The 1960 Sharpeville shooting was remembered throughout the country yesterday and blacks were urged to continue "the fight for liberation."

At a meeting at the Jiswa Hall in Lenasia, the chairman of the Lenasia branch of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Haroon Patel, asked

blacks whether they would be "part of the total onslaught or part of the total strategy."

In Soweto, hundreds of blacks braved the rain to attend the 22nd commemoration of the shooting, which claimed 69 lives.

Speakers condemned the pass laws, forced removals and detention without trial.

*B. M. Hutch*  
2 500 (11A)  
attend 23/3/82  
**service**

ALICE — A capacity crowd attended a Sharpeville commemoration service at the University of Fort Hare at the weekend.

About 2 500 people packed the university's great hall and others gathered outside to honour those who died in the 1960 shootings, while a heavy police presence formed in and around Alice.

A student at the university, Mr Menzi Kunene, outlined the history of "Sharpeville Day" and the guest speaker, Mr Basil Somhlahlo, of Fort Hare's Black Academic Staff Association, urged the students to act with dignity, dedication, discipline and direction.  
— DDR.

# Motlana: NP split clouds peace hopes

By CHRIS FREIMOND  
Political Reporter

THE recent upheaval in white politics had made the prospect of peaceful change in South Africa almost impossible, the chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said yesterday.

He was speaking at the 1982 Marketing Convention of the Manpower and Management Foundation in Johannesburg.

Dr Motlana said events of the past few days — the Treurnicht-led split from the National Party and the strong support given to the formation on Saturday of the Conservative Party — showed how determined some people were to resist the slightest moves towards reform.

This was even before there were talks on the "basic problem" of one man, one vote.

He suggested that businessmen and others opposed to Government policy "raise

our collective voices in protest" to prevent a tragedy in South Africa.

No-one could remain neutral when fundamental human rights were "trampled underfoot by an insensitive Government", Dr Motlana said.

The managing director of Nasionale Pers, Mr Dawid de Villiers, told the convention the present political situation could mark the beginning of the end of the major role played in "white" South African politics by cultural or "tribal" (Afrikaner) connections.

The split appeared to mean the parting of company between those firmly committed to the approach of realism and reform, and those who, overtly or covertly, still favoured the fundamentalist approach.

The result seemed to herald the "final release" of the National Party from the burdens of the old approach which — according to a growing consensus — had failed, Mr De Villiers said.

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**Motlana:**  
 CAPC 71413 23/3/82  
**Change unlikely**

Question 10. Discuss and illustrate the specialisation.

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 for CII  
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 1 cloth =  $\frac{100}{120}$  barrels of wine

$\frac{80}{90}$  reams of cloth  
 CII will be between reams of cloth & barrels of wine

Similarly one can work out the limits to the trade ratio for CII exporting cloth

Own Correspondent  
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The result seemed to herald the "final release" of the NP from the burdens of the old approach which according to a growing consensus had failed, Mr De Villiers said.

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# PAC trying to unite with ANC: witness

11A  
D. Disputch  
23/3/82

ZWELITSHA — The banned Pan Africanist Congress under the new leadership of a Mr Phokela was trying to join up with the outlawed African National Congress according to newspaper reports. a political scientist from the Rand Afrikaans University, Mr I. D. de Vries, said at the Terrorism Act trial in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr De Vries was being cross-examined by Mr D. Delahunt during the trial of four Mdantsane men.

Mr William Mabone Duna, 31, Mr Dumisani Bizette Maninjwa, 31, Mr

Jeffrey Bayi Keye, 52 and Mr Luyanda Patric Mayekiso, 23, have pleaded not guilty before the Ciskei Chief Justice, Mr Justice De Wet and two assessors. Mr B. Pohl and Mr F. Nel. to participating in terrorist activities, being members of the ANC and possessing banned literature.

Mr De Vries was cross-examined at length by Mr Delahunt on why he said the PAC was part of the revolutionary alliance with the ANC, the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) and the South African Communist Par-

ty (SACP).

He said the PAC was part of the revolutionary alliance in the general sense of the word alliance because like other movements, it wanted to bring about a revolutionary change of the political system in South Africa.

He agreed that the PAC did not work hand-in-hand with the other organisations that formed the revolutionary grouping.

It was not part of the alliance in the strict sense of the word alliance.

He conceded that

there was rivalry between the PAC and the ANC.

Mr Delahunt put it to Mr De Vries that Sactu was not a revolutionary organisation but a trade union and that it was perfectly legal.

Mr De Vries agreed it was a legal organisation but said it had aligned itself with revolutionary movements like the ANC and the SACP and it also advocated the use of violence on a few occasions.

Asked for facts indicating the alliance between Sactu and the other revolutionary groups, Mr De Vries said

he based his conclusions on the publications of the three movements which were the mouth-pieces of the organisations.

He denied that the utterances in the mouth-pieces of the organisations.

He had seen no treaties signed by these groups but the revolutionary alliance held executive meetings together to discuss day-to-day working and sat together on the revolutionary council.

The trial continues today. — DDR.

# New black unifying 'lingua franca' is proposed by Roots

By JIMMY MATYU

THE possibility of creating a new language, a South African "lingua franca" incorporating words and expressions drawn from all languages spoken by blacks in the region, will be discussed in Port Elizabeth next month.

A symposium to be attended by experts in African languages from various universities, including academics from as far afield as Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, will be held at Waverley Hills on April 6.

It will be organised by the Port Elizabeth-based cultural movement, Roots.

According to an executive member of the organisation, Mr N Tlaki, a lingua franca for blacks in Southern Africa would

be a strong force for unifying the various ethnic groups.

"This division among the blacks based on language has been worrying some of us, and after careful consideration we have decided to hold this symposium. We want to do away with the frictions caused by ethnicity among blacks," he said.

Mr Tlaki said such a language could, like English, be used without people casting aside their home languages.

Arrangements will be made to transport people to the symposium venue from April 5. The cost of attendance will be R10 which will include meals. Those interested can reach the organisers at Room 26, second floor, Court Chambers, 623 Main Street or ☎ 542158.

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# Help blacks, Indians asked

Mercury Reporter

KWAZULU's Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, has asked for Indian help in the KwaZulu Local Government Association's efforts to

develop resources and potential needed for successful management of local government by Africans.

Addressing a get-together of Indians and Africans

at Isipingo, he said KwaZulu would never opt for independence but would continue striving for a united South Africa with equal opportunities for all its peoples.

The Zulu national movement, Inkatha, launched the association last year to help in the training of Africans in local government, he said, adding it hoped to be financially strong next year to enable it carry out its objectives.

But the association badly needed money now to give its undertakings a fillip, he said.

Mr R S Moodley, a businessman and Isipingo town councillor, who arranged yesterday's get-together and luncheon, presented Dr Mdlalose with a cheque for R1 000 from the Isipingo-based City Metal Products company to help the association realise its objectives.

In a letter to the association, Mr V Daddy Moodliar, the company's managing director, described its objectives as timely and laudable.

The get-together in the Lotus Park civic centre, also attended by Isipingo's Mayor, Mr R Hardin, town councillors, various black mayors and councillors and members of the KwaZulu Assembly, was described by various speakers as a unique and interesting experiment in

race relations

It was important for race relations, said Mr Pat Poovalingam, a former member of the President's Council, adding that the time had come for Indians and Africans also to get-together in a 'natural way, in our own homes'.

He said 'spouting great philosophical' talk about integration without lifting a finger to bring it about was a waste of time, and yesterday's gathering should be an abject lesson for radicals who preached integration without really working towards it.

## Certain

It also was a lesson for Indian school grantees who would not admit African pupils to schools they controlled, he said.

Mr Moodley outlined a plan for a suggested R500 000 education trust fund to help black matriculation pupils go for higher studies, saying the KwaZulu Local Government Association should create the trust fund.

He was certain Indian industrialists, businessmen and professional people would help the fund and hoped whites also would give a helping hand.

He said the money would be invested and with dividends of around R50 000 a year the fund would 'work wonders' for black youth.

THE CAN



MR KEN Varner, 55, is national chairman of the South African Musicians' Association. He has chaired the Natal Musicians' Association for 25 years and is chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Addington Senior Primary School. In February last year he went on early retirement from the Town Planning Division of Durban Corporation, after 37 years. He has elicited a promise from the State Works Department — through Mr Vause Raw, MP for Point, — that the Addington sportsfield will be fenced. If elected he will work with Councillor Cheek to form a Point Ratepayers' Association. The white bus service, noisy motorcyclists and the hobo problem are other issues he will concentrate on.

## FORSDICKS

FOR

## RENAULT

**DURBAN:**

71 Smith Street Tel. 37-6551

**PINETOWN:**

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361 Commercial Road Tel. 20742

SHOWROOMS OPEN UNTIL 6.00 p.m.

5532 DBN



Cape Times 22/3/82  
11A

# Police silent on cause of Langa court blast

## Crime Reporter

A SHOWER of rain probably prevented the blast and subsequent fire at the Langa Commissioner's Court on Saturday morning from causing major damage to official documents.

This emerged yesterday as police continued their investigations into the explosion. Captain Jan Calitz, senior police liaison officer for the Western Cape, was not prepared to confirm or deny whether the blast had been caused by a bomb.

The explosion destroyed the roof over the section — at the back of the court building — housing the aid centre and cells. A bomb attack — if there was one — would probably have been aimed at destroying records.

But rain falling at the time of the blast extinguished the flames before the fire brigade reached the scene.

Police silence on the bomb question is similar to that encountered by the press after the explosion in December at the offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Observatory.

That blast did extensive damage to windows and partitions in the building, but did not seriously damage records stored there.

## Sharpeville

Asked again yesterday about December's blast, Captain Calitz said he still could not say whether it was caused by a bomb.

Saturday's blast came two days before the 22nd

anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings. Hundreds of pass law offenders are tried every year in the Commissioner's Court and last year riot police fired teargas at a crowd of people protesting outside the court against the first large-scale squatter arrests in Nyanga.

The court is on open land near one of the entrances to Langa. Residents living near the court were reluctant to talk about the extent of the blast and many said they had not heard it.

Captain Calitz said the blast occurred about 2.05am and the subsequent fire was extinguished by rain. No-one was injured and police were still investigating.

## Reporters barred

The area was immediately sealed off by riot police. Reporters were prevented from entering the building and photographers were barred from taking pictures of the damage until police investigations had been completed.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, visited the scene and said yesterday that the aid centre had been damaged. Part of one cell had been damaged, but it could still be used.

Some records had been damaged but this would not hamper work in the building.

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# Seminar looks at the black worker

Mercury Reporter

WORKERS had to learn to differentiate between economic and political oppression, and the strength and organisation of labour should start with basic 'bread and butter' issues.

This is what Mr Tom Mantatha of the South African Council of Churches and a member of the Soweto Committee of 10 told a seminar organised by the African World Foundation, a civil rights movement, and the Black Allied Workers' Union, in the YMCA Hall in Beatrice Street, Durban, at the weekend.

The respective roles of the black personnel officer and trade unions was discussed by Mr J B Magwasa. Huletts' industrial relations and development officer.

Mr Magwasa said that while the two roles were often in conflict with each other, differences should not be allowed to stand in the way because the main point of interest for personnel officers and trade unions was the worker.

'And the people who will liberate South Africa's

blacks will be the workers,' he said.

Mr M Rajah from Unisa's Institute of Labour Relations discussed industrial relations requirements in South Africa, concluding that 'successful industrial relations are not based only on optimism and good intentions, but technical skills as well'.

The inclusion of blacks in the Industrial Conciliation Act and labour reforms made since 1979 were meaningless, while workers still did not have the right to work, said Mr Nazeer Cassim, senior lecturer in Law at the University of Natal, Durban.

'The starting point for any effective change in the country should be the abolition of all laws that restrain a black's right to work,' he told the seminar.

The Black Allied Workers' Union's president, Mr Makhosini Khumalo, said he was not in the black trade union movement because he believed in socialism but was motivated by being black and being able to fight for the black man's cause.

23/3/82  
Mercury  
11A

23/3/42  
 SA may  
 raid  
 Swazis  
 lecture

The Star's Africa  
 News Service

MBABANE — South African "Angola-type" raids into Swaziland are not unthinkable says Dr John Daniel, head of the University of Swaziland's politics department.

"Already South African agents have penetrated Swaziland's security to kidnap African National Congress members, blow up ANC houses and ambush guerillas," he said at a public lecture on the campus.

Dr Daniel said the Swazi Government must face the threat that the target of such attacks "will shift from the ANC to those who tolerate its presence."

South African attacks on Swazi economic targets "could destroy Swaziland's infrastructure virtually overnight and bring the country to its knees economically."

He said Swaziland found itself in the dilemma of being obliged as a member of the Organisation of African Unity not to obstruct the ANC while facing the possibility of severe South African retaliation if it fulfils that obligation.

# Peace, not war, Crocker warns ANC and Swapo

By John D'Oliveira

Washington

The United States "categorically" condemned all terrorist and other violent acts by the African National Congress and Swapo as these organisations tried to bring about change in southern Africa.

This statement was made yesterday to the Senate sub-committee on security and terrorism by Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

Under the chairmanship of conservative Senator Jeremiah Denton, a Republican from Alabama, the sub-committee yesterday launched a series of five hearings on the role the Soviet Union, Cuba and East Germany had in "fomenting and supporting" terrorism in southern Africa.

The hearings will focus on the ANC and Swapo. Later this week there will be evidence from former ANC and South African Communist Party members.

Dr Crocker told the sub-committee the US sought to direct the impetus towards change in South Africa and Namibia into peaceful channels.

"We seek to strengthen and make more viable the possibilities of peaceful change. In so doing we seek to obviate the necessity for terrorism that some parties involved in developments in the region choose to perceive."

## Red support

Dr Crocker estimated Swapo received 90 percent of its military support and 60 percent of its overall support from communist sources. The ANC received "comparable percentages" of communist support.

Russia alone had a vested interest in keeping southern Africa in turmoil.

# US hits at terror tactics against SA

Star 2/3/82

"It is to no one else's advantage — neither to that of the South Africans, the other southern Africans, nor certainly to the United States and the West."

In seeking to resolve the Namibian problem through negotiations, the US stripped Russia and its surrogates of any excuse they had to continue to fuel violence in southern Africa.

"Finally, in seeking to encourage South Africans to resolve their problems through peaceful, evolutionary change . . . we also make it very clear to people of other African nations, and to the world, the gravity with which we view developments in southern Africa and the strength of our own policy."

# President hits at ANC, PAC

UMTATA — The banned African National Congress (ANC) comes under attack in a 10-page survey on Transkei published in the magazine, African Interpreter.

The banned movement and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) are criticised in interviews with Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and his Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka.

The President said, however, that he would like the ANC's banned leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, released from Robben Island.

President Matanzima said he had negotiated in 1976, as soon as Transkei became independent, with the Republic of South Africa and the Prime Minister of the country at the time, Mr B. J. Vorster.

"He put it to me that if this gentleman could be released and go to the free Transkei, he would do so, but they refused to come to Transkei, they wanted to go back to Johannesburg although they were Transkeians.

"Mr Vorster said: 'I am sorry, I would not accept them in Johannesburg.' But we wanted

them to come here. We still want them to come back. That is the position."

Asked if he was ready for a sort of dialogue with the PAC and ANC leaders, Paramount Chief Matanzima said:

"We don't recognise them. That is the thing. Who are they leading? That is the question, if you ask who are these people leading, they have no followers. What we would like them to do is to come and stand for election, then they would be the leaders of the people."

In a reply to an earlier ANC challenge for Transkei to release all the movement's members from its jails before recognition could be considered, Paramount Chief Matanzima said: "There are no ANC members in Transkei jails. Only terrorists are in jail."

Mr Letlaka, asked if he

thought there was a need for dialogue with the ANC and PAC, said: "I wish to be specific as far as this question is concerned. The ANC and PAC are liberation movements whose purpose is to free the people of Southern Africa. Transkei is also interested in the freedom of the people of Southern Africa. For the reason I have already mentioned I can therefore say there is a natural common interest between the two forces. Therefore I believe it is only political finesse for the ANC and PAC to seek a political dialogue with Transkei. I think that dialogue would be in the interests of Africa."

Asked whether, as Minister of Justice, he would recommend the physical existence of the ANC and PAC in Transkei, Mr Letlaka said: "That is really a matter

of governmental policy that can be discussed in the course of the dialogue we have referred to. I do not want to pre-empt the option of the Transkeian Government by rushing into statements of that nature."

Earlier in the interview Mr Letlaka, a former political exile, explained why he had decided to return to the land of his birth.

He said he had belonged to the ANC youth movement and joined the PAC and had gone into exile, travelling extensively in Africa before settling in Britain. He was there when Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima asked him to return to Transkei.

"While I was living in England and working there, the Chief Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, visited Britain together with the Chief Ministers of Kwazulu and

Bophuthatswana.

"It was on that occasion that both the South African movements, the ANC and PAC, were in conflict with these leaders. There were wide-ranging discussions with them involving Mr Makiwane, Mr Oliver Tambo and myself and other ANC leaders. Transkei was one of the questions discussed. Naturally there were various views on this question. Some believed Transkei should not accept independence and should remain with other black South Africans in the struggle for liberation. Others felt that if there was an area in South Africa that could be liberated, this opportunity should not be lost. It was believed that Transkei, being a liberated area in Southern Africa, would work jointly with other African states to press for the liberation of all Southern Africa.

"I supported the latter view. That was the reason I came back here to Transkei."

Mr Letlaka argued that independence was rooted in Transkeian history. He attacked the world for double standards in not recognising that. — DDR

# Biggest black group signals needs for change

ARGUS 23/3/82 ~~232~~ (11A) (107)

**Boland Bureau**

**STELLENBOSCH.** About 98 percent of Zulus who took part in an opinion survey of the Buthelezi Commission had said they feared conflict unless the present constitutional status in South Africa was changed.

Speaking at Stellenbosch yesterday, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, secretary of the Commission and also director of the Centre for Applied Social Science at the University of Natal, said they had spontaneously told questioners that unless the status quo were changed they feared that South Africa was heading for revolution and bloodshed.

Professor Schlemmer was addressing students at a meeting of the Stellenbosse Aktuele Aangeleentheidskring (Saak).

He also said that there had been a marked swing in support of the African National Congress (ANC) since 1977.

He said that the commission's report should not be regarded purely as having application in Natal/Kwazulu.

## INKATHA

'It represents the views of the biggest single language group in South Africa as well as the opinions of the largest internal black organisation in South Africa, Inkatha,' he said.

The commission had tried to see the Government's separate policy in the best possible light



Professor Lawrence Schlemmer

before reaching conclusions. At the same time it was a pity that there had been no official evidence from the Government.

## NATIONALISM

'It has been conceded, he said, that open democracy would work better in a fully developed country. Because of large cultural, economic and other differences between the various race groups in South Africa, proper democracy would be difficult to implement.

Nationalism complicated this and there was a great potential for conflict.

Whites, for example, saw themselves as a separate nation although they consisted of Afrikaners, English-speaking South Africans, Greeks, Portuguese and so on.

And, by definition, a nation had to have its own land.

The implications of this tended to support the concept of separate development.

'But, there were problems,' he said. The Afrikaners and the English speakers had found ways of living together in one state. Why, then, should Xhosas, Zulus and the Sotho people be in different states?

'But there were even bigger problems. While separate development was politically and socially possible it could not make sense in an economy that simply had to be integrated for the good of all concerned.

Black trade unions had been given power within the framework of trade unions, yet the participants had no political power.

The trade unions would have to get a political colour.

Professor Schlemmer pointed out that one of the most important sources of income tax was the tax gained from the country's factories.

'How is anyone going to fairly share this tax out, bearing in mind that the labour would be coming from separate states,' he said.

## LAND

There were many more difficulties. Kwazulu consisted of 40 portions of land at present. This was being reduced to 10 at great cost.

The urban area of Durban, for example, consisted of one white area in

South Africa and several black areas which were part of Kwazulu. The administration of a set-up like this was impossible.

There would also be great difficulty in separating security functions in situations like this with numerous borders.

## 'IMPERIALISM'

There was talk of a constellation of states but this would simply be seen by the world as a 'new imperialism.'

The world would see it as a situation in which one powerful white state would be sucking dry several poor black states.

The Government had gone even further, he said, and was talking in terms of regional development in which both the white South Africa and

the various black states would share the wealth generated by common economic areas.

But even this concept would not work because it would not allow for popular participation in government.

The regional councils that would have to be developed would, by definition, be very sophisticated and complicated.

## NO SAY

Only a few people could take part in the deliberations of such councils and the ordinary people would have no say at all.

In the light of these factors, and others, the commission had not seen it fit to recommend that Kwazulu opt for independence.

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# Crocker attacks ANC and Swapo violence

ARGUS 23/3/82

11A ~~27/3/82~~

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The United States 'categorically' condemned all terrorist and other violent acts by the ANC and Swapo in trying to bring about change in Southern Africa.

This statement was made today to the Senate sub-committee on security and terrorism by Dr Chester Crocker, the assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

Under the chairmanship of Senator Jeremiah Denton, a Republican, the sub-committee today launched five hearings on the role the Soviet Union, Cuba and East Germany had in 'fomenting and supporting' terrorism in Southern Africa.

## Peaceful

Later this week there will be evidence from former ANC and South African Communist Party members.

Dr Crocker said the United States sought to direct change along peaceful lines.

'We seek in general to strengthen and make more viable the possibilities of peaceful change. We seek to obviate the necessity for terrorism that some parties choose to perceive.'

Dr Crocker said he estimated Swapo received about nine percent of its military support and about 60 percent of its overall support from communist sources.



Dr Chester Crocker

problems through peaceful, evolutionary change, we strip the Soviet Union not only of any justification to fan tensions, but other African nations, and 'the world are told of the gravity with which we view developments in Southern Africa and the strength of our own policy.'

Dr Crocker said the world faced a 'dangerous conjunction of factors' in Southern Africa.

'We believe that United States diplomacy in Southern Africa can be a key factor and that our diplomacy is, in fact, essential if hope for a peaceful solution is to remain alive.'

## Sources

The ANC received 'comparable percentages' of its military and other support from communist sources.

The Soviet Union, alone, had a vested interest in keeping Southern Africa in turmoil.

'It is to no one else's advantage — not to the South Africans, other Southern Africans or the United States and the West.'

In seeking to resolve the Namibian problem through negotiations, the United States had stripped the Soviet Union and its surrogates of any excuse they had to continue violence.

'In encouraging South Africans to resolve their

# Motlana *Sowetan* pleads for *23/3/82* squatters

DR NTATHO Motlana has appealed to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P Koornhof, to avoid a looming human tragedy by acceding to the demands of the fasting group in St Georges Cathedral in Cape Town.

Dr Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten and president of the Soweto Civic Association, visited the squatters in the cathedral on Saturday.

He was in Cape Town attending a symposium on Sharing in South Africa organised by the Mowbray Inter Race Group (Mirge). Dr Motlana said that after speaking to some of the squatters and the medical personnel attending to them he had found an urgent need to end the demonstration.

"We need to avoid

this looming human tragedy. Some women are in urgent need of medical attention. I urge the Government to respond by acceding to the groups basic demands," he said. Dr Motlana said that the demands of the people were mild if one considered them.

"All they ask is the right to employment which many of them already have.

"All that has to be done is that they are provided with the necessary papers, the necessary housing and freedom from harassment from the police," he said.

Dr Motlana said it was fundamentally necessary to abandon the sterile policy of regarding the western Cape as a coloured labour preference area.

"South Africa is a



**PLEA: Dr Motlana.**

preference area for all its citizens, he said. Dr Motlana said he hoped and prayed that Dr Koornhof would accede to the demands of the squatters.

"He has shown some flexibility in the past — when you consider Crossroads and sport there seems some hope," he said.



# Buthelezi plan would attract wide support — Schlemmer

Staff Reporter

THE Buthelezi Commission had come up with a plan for Natal and Kwazulu which was workable and could be supported by majorities in all population groups concerned, the secretary to the commission Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, said yesterday.

Professor Schlemmer, head of the Centre for Applied Social Studies at the University of Natal, was addressing members of the University of Stellenbosch current affairs group, SAAK.



Professor Schlemmer

mean the politicization of unions which would create serious problems.

Kwazulu consisted of 40 little bits of land which at great cost could be consolidated into 10. The situation would arise where supposedly white Durban would be surrounded by "Kwazulu Durban" — theoretically another country. Kwazulu Durban would have a larger population than white Durban.

There was also the question of security and equitable division of taxes. More money would always be spent in the white area and drained from the black areas. There would always be a black majority in white areas whether they had a vote or not.

Professor Schlemmer said that independence was neither practical nor possible and was rejected by all groups in the area.

He warned that it was essential that the Government come up with a plan that would show blacks that there was still hope for change. Surveys had shown a hardening of black attitudes and increased support for the ANC and confrontation.

However, he was convinced that with active political leadership by recognized leaders a majority of all the groups concerned could support the Buthelezi plan for shared decision-making in a joint Natal/Kwazulu.

## Implications

He said that the Buthelezi Commission findings had wider implications than just for Natal and Kwazulu because it tested the official policy of separate development.

Professor Schlemmer said the commission conducted an in-depth study of the policy of separate development and found it unworkable for the Natal/Kwazulu region.

There had to be some form of shared decision-making or administration of the region would be impossible.

## Division

He said one of the problems with separate development was that group division was applied in an inconsequential manner. Afrikaans and English-speakers shared the same area while blacks were divided into ethnic groups. This worried blacks deeply.

Professor Schlemmer maintained that it was impossible to maintain ethnicity, politically and socially, when the workforce was ethnically integrated and had trade union rights in an integrated economy.

He warned that these rights, unaccompanied by political rights, would



Table Bay harbour is gaining a reputation as one of the most-polluted harbours in the world. Generations of oil and filth such as this are often a first introduction for cruise-line passengers from all over the world. The mess shown here was photographed by Ivor Markman of the Cape Town Press. The liner Rotterdam was taken at the weekend. Table Bay has for some years been a talking point among visiting international yachts, in spotless condition. The sides streaked and blackened by glutinous, wind-blown

## Safe after night on mountain

Staff Reporter

A PARTY of nine policemen from Stellenbosch yesterday found a young university student who had spent the night on the Simonsberg after losing his way during a hike.

A police spokesman in Paarl said yesterday that on Sunday morning, Mr Adrian Zeeman and Mr Conrad Siegruhn, both University of Stellenbosch students, had gone to hike on the Simonsberg.

About 5pm the two split up on their return home, but only Mr Zeeman arrived at the car.

About 10.30pm, the incident was reported to the police and yesterday morning a major and eight policemen went out to search for Mr Siegruhn. They found him safe after he had spent the night on the mountain.

## Two drown

In another incident at the weekend, two brothers drowned when the boat they were fishing from near Bredasdorp capsized.

Police said that on Sunday morning, Mr Phillip Arendse, 33, his brother Hannes, 28, and Mr Daniel James, 22, of the farm Soetendalsvlei, Bredas-

## Grassroots but not the

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The December issue of the Cape Town community newspaper, Grassroots, was unbanned by the Publications Appeal Board yesterday. However, a calendar included in the same issue was banned.

The decision was made in Pretoria yesterday afternoon by the head of the Publications Appeal Board, Professor Jacobus van Rooyen.

Grassroots is a non-profit community newspaper put out by community organizations and trade unions and is aimed at Cape Town's black community.

It has a circulation of about 15 000. The December issue was banned by the Cape Town Publications Committee because it "represented a threat to the security and safety of the State".

The committee recommended that the calendar included in the issue

## Men stole goods worth R26 000

Staff Reporter

TWO MEN who stole goods and jewellery valued at more than R26 000 were found guilty of housebreaking with intent to steal and theft in the Regional Court yesterday.

George Kolendic, 18, of Henley Manor, Beach Road, Mouille Point, and Gary Currie, 18, of Maynard Street, Cape Town,

goods value

On Monday, the named men were found guilty of housebreaking with intent to steal and theft in the Regional Court yesterday. On Friday, the men were found guilty of housebreaking with intent to steal and theft in the Regional Court yesterday. On Friday, the men were found guilty of housebreaking with intent to steal and theft in the Regional Court yesterday.

## Cricket stalker fined

Staff Reporter

A RETREAT magistrate yesterday fined a Stikland fitter and turner R300 (or 300 days), of which R150 (or 150 days) was suspended for three years, for streaking at the Newlands cricket ground on Saturday.

Micheal Ralph, 21, of Harrid Drive, Stikland, pleaded guilty to a charge of public indecency by streaking at the grounds on March 20

# Reluctant Red tells of torture

By John D'Oliveira,  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Nonono Delphine Kave, a disillusioned former member of the African National Congress, will tell a Senate sub-committee today of her experiences in a Moscow psychiatric hospital following her refusal to take instruction in marxism-leninism.

A committee spokesman said she had told Senate investigators of torture, of being put in rooms with corpses and of being sexually abused.

Miss Kave is one of four former members of the South African ANC who have agreed to give testimony to the Senate sub-committee on security and terrorism.

The sub-committee is holding hearings on the role of the Soviet Union, Cuba and East Germany in fomenting terrorism in Southern Africa.

Mr Ephraim Mfalapitsa, a member of the ANC who received military training in East Germany, will also give evidence today, tomorrow two more former

members of the ANC — one a former member of the South African Communist Party — will give evidence. Next week evidence will be taken from former members of the South West African People's Organisation.

A spokesman for the committee said today the committee had invited ANC president Oliver Tambo and Swapo president Sam Nujoma to give evidence.

Miss Kave, who is in her late twenties, fled South Africa in 1977 after organising youthful protesters at the funeral service for Steve Biko.

She joined the ANC and travelled to Russia via Botswana.

In Russia she refused to take instruction in marxism-leninism because of her commitment to Christianity.

Because of this, she was committed to a mental hospital and released only after she agreed to accept the instruction. Doctors at the hospital were all KGB members.

Later she sought refuge in Canada and then came to the United States.

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## Azapo man still in coma

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MR MANFRED Yende, a member of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), who was seriously injured in a car accident on Sunday, is still unconscious in the neuro-surgical ward at the Baragwanath hospital.

Doctors said yesterday that Mr Yende's condition was very serious.

Mr Yende was injured when a car he was travelling in — together with Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, Azapo's publicity secretary, and Mr Philip Dlamini, former secretary of the Black Municipal Workers Union — overturned on the Randfontein-Vereeniging road on Sunday.

# Sock <sup>D. Dispatch 25/3/82</sup> stuffed with <sup>(CJA)</sup> letters <sup>(IA)</sup> court told

ZWELITSHA — A prison officer told the Ciskei Supreme Court yesterday he had found a sock stuffed with letters written on toilet paper, and newspapers at the Fort Giamorgan Prison in East London.

Warrant Officer E. G. Gillmer was testifying in the Terrorism Act trial of four Mdantsane men: Mr William Mabone Duna, 31, Mr Dumisani Bizette Maninjwa, 31, Mr Jeffrey Bayi Keye, 52, and Mr Luyanda Patric Mayekiso, 23.

They have pleaded not guilty before the Ciskei Chief Justice, Mr Justice De Wet, to participating in terrorist activities, being members of the banned African National Congress and possessing banned literature.

W O Gillmer said he was in charge of the single cell section at the prison on January 30. He took the four accused from their cells to go and wash. Before taking them out he checked in the cell where toiletries were kept to see if there were any letters and did not find any.

After the accused had finished washing and had been locked up in a cell, he went to investigate if they had left any letters after washing.

He found a sock and inside it were letters, one written on toilet paper and others on newspapers. One started "Comrade I greet you."

He removed the sock and the letters. Later he searched the cells of the accused while they were out exercising and found a matching sock in Mr Mayekiso's cell.

He later handed the letters to the investigating officer, a Lieutenant Van Wyk, of the Special Branch.

Under cross-examination by Mr D. Delahunt and Mr M. T. Moerane, for the defence, he said he did not take the matching sock from the cell but left it there. He did not know what happened to it later.

Asked by Mr Delahunt why he had not taken the matching sock to establish a link, he said he was not the investigating officer.

Mr Delahunt said he found it inconceivable that he did not take the sock to establish the link. W O Gillmer said he had told Lt Van Wyk about it and been told he should leave it in the cell.

W O Gillmer said he

recognised the particular pair of socks as Mr Mayekiso's because he had seen them among the washing and had also seen him wearing them.

W O Gillmer said he did not report the finding of the letters to the officer commanding the prison because he was off for the weekend. He had instructions from him that should he find such letters in the officer's absence, he should contact the Special Branch.

Mr Moerane suggested that he did not report to the acting officer because he did not find the letters. W O Gillmer said he did find them.

W O Gillmer denied he was not on duty that day.

Asked how many pairs of socks belonging to Mr Mayekiso and the other accused he knew of, he said he did not count prisoners' socks. He said he remembered the pair in question only.

The letters allegedly found in the sock were read into the court record.

A ruling whether certain witnesses should testify in camera has not been given yet.

The case continues today. — DDR.

# Ciskeian tells of ANC life

D. Dispatch

25/3/82

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WASHINGTON — A 27-year-old woman from Peddie entered an American Senate hearing room surrounded by security guards yesterday to tell a story of intrigue and terror.

Miss Nokonono Diphine Kave described her journey from Fort Hare University to Moscow, back to southern Africa and finally to the United States.

She alleged that she was raped, drugged and confined in a psychiatric hospital in the Soviet Union for her constant opposition to communism.

She had been sent there after she joined the banned African National Congress and had attended classes in Marxism-Leninism and Russian.

Miss Kave said she became disillusioned with the ANC because its original nationalist principles had been deflected by a takeover by the South African Communist Party (SACP).

Her continued resistance to pressures to cease her anti-communist activities led to attempts on her life by the SACP, she said.

In the United States she is under the protection of the State Department while a decision is made about her future.

Among the points she made in her sometimes emotional appearance before Senator Jeremiah Denton's subcommittee on security and terrorism here were:

An attempt was made on her life by a black

Cuban at the Cuban embassy in Lusaka in February 1979. She saw him drop powder into the glass she was drinking from.

"I managed to exchange the glasses," she said.

The Cuban drank from the glass and died.

After the incident a Danish communist with whom she was staying, Mr Kay Janson, became violent with her, saying she was "a CIA agent who has drugged and killed a Cuban revolutionary."

She said her group of political allies in Zambia had participated in killings of ANC and SACP members, but she did not elaborate.

Miss Kave has left the ANC, maintaining adherence to the black consciousness principles of the former leader of the movement, Steve Biko.

Her future plans are unclear, as she is a fugitive from South Africa as well as frightened of retaliation by the ANC or SACP.

She said she did not know if she would return to South Africa or Ciskei, where she is wanted by the Ciskei security police.

Her uncle, Major-General Charles Sebe, is Ciskei's security police chief. He helped her when she called him from Canada saying she wanted to enter the United States but she said she had political differences with him. He supported the homeland system which she opposed. — DDC.

Star 25/3/88

# Writer undaunted by death threats

11A

By Khulu Sibiva

Mr Namrod Mkele, a leading industrial psychologist and political columnist for The Star, says he is undaunted in face of his life.

He said he had received seven telephone calls this week from people accusing him of violating Chief Gatsha Buthelezzi, president of Inkatha.

One of the callers claimed to be a member of Inkatha and warned me to apologise to his chief about a story I wrote in The Star. I've taped all the threatening calls, an

angry Mr Mkele said today.

Chief Buthelezzi has written a letter of protest to the Editor of The Star.

Mr Mkele said he would not respond to the death threats although he was not taking the matter lightly.

Mr Mkele said he would continue to express his opinions in his column 'My View' and if Chief Buthelezzi wanted to remain royalty, he should stay out of politics.

● See Readers' Views, Page 27

ARGUS 25/3/82 11A

# Corpses, forced sex in Soviet 'hospital'

Argus Bureau  
WASHINGTON. — A young woman, who had been a close associate of Steve Biko and who fled South Africa because of her involvement in the Black Consciousness Movement, told a Senate sub-committee yesterday of her harrowing experiences in a Russian psychiatric hospital.

Giving evidence to the senate sub-committee on Security and Terrorism, 27-year-old Miss Nokono Delphine Kave told a bizarre story — a story that was clearly accepted by the sub-committee's conservative chairman, Senator Jeremiah Denton. A one-time prisoner of

the North Vietnamese for 7½ years, Senator Denton's comments confirmed he saw in Miss Kave a brave young woman who had suffered gravely at the hands of the communists — as he had done himself.

The senator's committee is examining the role of the Soviet Union, Cuba and East Germany in fomenting terrorism in Southern Africa.

Once she was in Moscow in 1978, Miss Kave ran into trouble because, she said, she refused to undergo Marxism-Leninism indoctrination because this philosophy was

contrary to her Christian principles.

Continuously from September to late November three Soviet men came to her bedroom in the evenings, told her Ugandan room-mate to leave and gave her injections which caused her to lose consciousness.

Two of these men followed her all the time and in late November she was sent by the teachers at the language centre to a psychiatric hospital for 're-education'.

'I learned at this psychiatric hospital that the doctors who were questioning, torturing and sexually abusing me were

KGB men. They were saying the ANC had informed them that I was a CIA agent.'

Questioned by Senator Denton and the committee staff chief, Mr Joel Lisker, Miss Kave said that, at the hospital, she was put in a big room in which there was only one bed.

'In that room were about 15 older women and some men.

'They took all my clothes off and, while I was lying naked on the bed, they questioned me about the ANC leadership and about my own convictions.

'They would bring corpses in plastic bags and put them into my room, explaining to me that this was what they did to black reactionaries.

Miss Kave said blood samples were taken from her every day and she was told that her body lacked calcium and she was given injections. Following these injections her sight became blurred. Later she could see nothing.

At this time, she was questioned about the black consciousness movement and asked why it was that the black consciousness people did

not like whites and why they did not like the whites in the Communist Party.

'Then they made me have sex with whites, saying that whites were also people.'

Miss Kave said she was in the hospital from late November to December 29. She was released after promising to learn Marxism-Leninism.

● Miss Kave was born in the Eastern Cape village of Peddie. Unlike her uncles Lennox Sebe, now President of Ciskei, and Charles Sebe, the chief of Ciskei's security police, she joined the black consciousness movement.

A close associate of the late Steve Biko, she fled to Botswana and joined the African National Congress because she believed that it was a genuine black nationalist political movement. But she found that black nationalism had been 'betrayed' and the ANC had been taken over by the South African Communist Party.

In Botswana ANC people claimed that Steve Biko had been a United States Central Intelligence Agency spy, and that he had been given the task of 'confusing' people in South Africa, she said.

# Attacks won't help, Raw warns Buthelezi

NRB 45 25/3/82

119 ~~107~~

## Political Staff

MR Vause Raw, New Republic Party leader, today warned Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that by attacking the NRP he would not find the way to consensus between Kwazulu and Natal.

Mr Raw was responding to an accusation by the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Buthelezi, accusing the NRP leadership of breaking faith over the Buthelezi commission report on Natal and Kwazulu.

Chief Buthelezi, speaking at the annual conference of the Inyanda Chamber of Commerce in Durban yesterday, criticised Mr Raw and the NRP Natal leader, Mr Ron Miller, for making statements after it had been agreed that a meeting would be held between him and Mr Raw, Mr Miller and Mr Frank

Martin, Natal senior MEC, to discuss the NRP's attitude to the commission's report.

## CO-OPERATION

Also to be discussed was the future co-operation and relationship between Natal and Kwazulu.

The meeting was due to be held in Ulundi last Thursday, but when Mr Martin tried to have the date confirmed, he was told that he would receive a letter from the Chief Minister.

Mr Martin said today that he had not received a letter.

In his speech yesterday Chief Buthelezi said that as things now stood, there was a likelihood that history would see the NRP as the jackals of South African politics.

He agonised for Mr Martin, whose continued

role in the NRP seemed to be no less than that of a 'square pole in a round pit'.

Chief Buthelezi's main objection was to a statement by Mr Miller saying that Kwazulu stood to lose more than Natal if co-operation between the two regions was halted.

In an interview in Cape Town today, Mr Raw said: 'In every statement we have issued we have emphasised the importance of continued co-operation between Natal and Kwazulu.'

'It was, and still is, our desire to talk to him and we regret that last week's meeting was cancelled.'

Mr Raw warned: 'This is not the way to seek consensus. I repeat the desire of the NRP to discuss the matter calmly and rationally with him.'



# McCarthy rides again?

RDM 25/3/82

VIA

By JOHN MATISONN in Washington

JEREMIAH Denton is an enigma to his fellow senators. Like a modern-day Rip van Winkle, he returned to the United States from seven years and seven months as a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, to find his homeland altered.

The America he left in the mid-60s still largely believed in the Vietnam war, though there were many dissenters, and Playboy was the outer limit of permissiveness.

Pledged to restore the role of the family in American life, he came to Washington last year to fight pornography, massage parlours, teenage sexuality and adultery. He says his alleged asking for the death penalty for adultery was a misquote, though he agrees he called for legislation to enforce teenage chastity.

Unusually for a freshman senator, he was given the important position of chairman of a subcommittee, on security and terrorism. It is a revival of a defunct subcommittee seen as the successor to the notorious House Un-American Activities Committee headed by Mr Joe McCarthy.

His statements indicated he planned to take the post seriously, and would call many witnesses to testify. The spectre of lives ruined by the McCarthyist question 'Are you now or have you ever been communist?' was revived.

In the New Right atmosphere of the Reagan victory, many expected - indeed still expect - the Denton committee will come down to that.

His hearings began with a look at dissidents in Turkey and Cuba, and this week he turned his attention to Southern Africa, investigating the banned African National Congress and Swapo, and their links with the Soviet Union.

The State Department was worried by this and his previous forays into foreign affairs. Their main concern now is that he will focus exaggerated attention on the links between Swapo and Moscow, making the SWA/Namibian settlement more difficult.

His material for this phase seems to have come mainly from the South African Government, including items taken from the wreckage of the Kas-

singa raid, and the "Vietnam" camp in Southern Angola.

The avowed aim of these hearings, to show the links to the Soviet Union, impresses few who are familiar with the area. All sides openly say the ANC and Swapo get their arms and training in communist countries. That's part of the problem, not the solution.

The senator and Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, differed over the nature of the ANC and Swapo.

Senator Denton, who has asked Mr Oliver Tambo, the ANC's President, and his Swapo counterpart Mr Sam Nujoma, to testify, said at the outset that in his view both organisations have in large measure been taken over and directed by the Soviet Union.

The implications of that would be that a Swapo victory in SWA/Namibia would simply hand over that country to Moscow, a view Dr Crocker was at pains to analyse with caution.

The Assistant Secretary's interest in the SWA/Namibian negotiations is precisely to deprive the Eastern Bloc of the influence he feels it exerts as

the supplier of military hardware and training.

Their effectiveness after independence, if Swapo wins an election, will depend on a range of factors, as is evident in the case of Zimbabwe. According to Dr Crocker, these include whether South Africa and the West are willing to co-operate with the new government economically and in other ways.

Senator Denton was guided throughout by his chief subcommittee aide, Mr Joel Lisker.

He has said that he has a "hidden agenda" which will emerge during the hearings. Critics think they know what it is.

Civil liberties organisations say he is using the foreign hearings to establish the link. That done, he will start investigating organisations in America that support the ANC, Swapo and other non-American groups he is looking into. He will force them to incriminate themselves, and there you have it. Joe McCarthy is reborn!

The Democrats on the subcommittee are by no means convinced.

They see no signs yet of a re-emergent McCarthyism.

Ogre, crank, or harmless bastion of old-world values? Only time will tell.

JUST IN DASSING

A B HICKS

# Brixton Tower case

(1/4) (1/11) (1/13)

Star 25/3/82

By Rashid Chopdat

A photo-journalist has told the Rand Supreme Court he was asked by the Security Police to be a State witness after he had been leg-ironed.

Mr Mandla Themba (26) of Soweto was giving evidence yesterday in his defence before Mr Justice Boshoff. He was appearing with Mr Robert Martin Adam (26) of Yeoville on charges under the Terrorism Act and the Internal Security Act.

One of the allegations was that they had visited the Brixton Tower and prepared a report and submitted photographs to the banned African Nation-

al Congress to help it destroy the TV tower.

Mr Themba said he was arrested on September 22 last year under the General Laws Amendment Act and taken to John Vorster Square. The next day leg irons were put on.

## DENIAL

Major Arthur Cronwright had told him: "The game is up. We know everything about the tower."

Mr Themba said that after he denied he was a member of the ANC, Major Cronwright told him that he would be used as a state witness if he did not lie.

Warrant Officer Ray-

## 'I was offered witness status'

mond Mapope had told him he did not know what happened on the 10th floor of John Vorster Square and that it was in his interest to co-operate.

"I am scared because it will be published in the newspapers that it was I who had killed Robert."

Warrant Officer Mapope had said it could

be arranged to hear his evidence in camera.

Mr Themba said he had agreed to be a State witness because he had been told that he would be released and not be charged.

He said that before he was taken to a magistrate he was told by Warrant Officer W Smith to mention a few things in his statement.

These were that he was a member of the ANC; he was recruited by Mr Adam; they went to the tower; Mr Stanley Maseko was an ANC member; Mr Adam sent photographs to the ANC high command; and that the purpose of the visit to

the tower was to prepare a report to destroy it during November.

Mr Themba said he was shocked when the magistrate told him his statement could be used as evidence against him. He had made a statement but did not mention he was a member of the ANC.

Mr Themba admitted taking photographs at the tower. He said the purpose was to write articles.

The trial continues.

Mr A J de Klerk appears for the State. Mr G Bizos SC and Mr D Soggot, instructed by Mrs P Jans, are appearing for the defence.

By John D'Oliveira  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON —  
Nokonono Delphine Kave was born in the eastern Cape village of Peddie 27 years ago. Unlike her uncles Lennox Sebe, now President of Ciskei, and Charles Sebe, the chief of Ciskei's Security Police, she joined the black consciousness movement.

This began a train of events which have placed this slight woman at the centre of a dramatic Senate subcommittee hearing. She has told the hearing a bizarre tale of political activity, indoctrination in Russia, "treatment" in a Soviet mental asylum, fratricide within the African National Congress and even-

tual flight to Canada.

No fewer than 12 Federal security agents guarded her yesterday.

Senator Denton made it clear he believed Miss Kave was in mortal danger from her former colleagues and from the Russian KGB because of her evidence.

There is no way of establishing the truth of much of Miss Kave's testimony — but this is the story she told:

As a close associate of the late Steve Biko she became involved in the black consciousness movement. When she fled to

# Bizarre tale at Senate hearing

## Evidence on left's ANC role

Botswana she joined the African National Congress because she believed it was a genuine black nationalist political movement.

Soon she concluded black nationalism had been "betrayed" and the ANC had been taken over by the South African Communist Party.

She was moved to

Zambia and taken to the ANC women's residence at Lilanda where she learned a great deal about the ANC and the South African Communist Party.

Later Miss Kave travelled to Moscow where her Christian-based distaste for communism and her unhappiness at seeing a black nationalist movement being

taken over by communists, created major problems.

After "treatment" in a Soviet psychiatric institution, Miss Kave was sent back to Lusaka.

In Lusaka she was told several anti-communist members were sexually abused and killed under the direction of Reggie September of the ANC and the SACP.

In March 1979, she went to the house maintained in Lusaka by the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

She was virtually held prisoner there and watched three dissidents being killed and cut open on a kitchen table.

Then a Dr Randaree, of the ANC and the SACP, gave each an injection. Once unconscious, the victims were placed on a metal table, stripped, and "cut open from chest to navel."

She moved out of the Sactu house, went into hiding, and then fled to Botswana where, eventually, the United Nations

High Commissioner for Refugees, a Mr Mkanda, took her to his house.

"The behaviour of this representative of the UNHCR shocked and disgusted me. He is abusing his position. He locked me in his house and abused of the ANC had mentally."

At one stage Mr Mkanda brought to his house a black man who claimed he was the Angolan ambassador in Botswana.

"He told me that the socialist countries were to attack South Africa and that President Reagan would be killed by the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Ottawa."

Questioned by Senator Denton Miss Kave said the threat to kill President Reagan was made in early July 1981.

star 25/3/82  
11A

# 'Drugs a key to KGB torture'

Star 2/5/3/82

(11A)  
(scribble)

By John D'Oliveira,  
The Star Bureau

A young woman, who fled South Africa because of her involvement in the Black Consciousness movement, told a Senate sub-committee today of her harrowing experiences in a Russian psychiatric hospital.

Giving evidence to the Senate sub-committee on security and terrorism, 27-year-old Miss Nokonono Delphine Kave told a bizarre story — one that was clearly accepted by the sub-committee's conservative chairman, Senator Jeremiah Denton.

A one-time prisoner of the North

Vietnamese for seven and a half years. Senator Denton's comments confirmed he saw in Miss Kave a brave young woman who had suffered gravely at the hands of the communists.

The committee is examining the role of the Soviet Union, Cuba and East Germany in fomenting terrorism in southern Africa.

Once she was in Moscow in 1978, Miss Kave ran into trouble because, she said, she refused to undergo marxism-leninism indoctrination because this philosophy was contrary to her Christian principles.

From September to late November

The doctors who questioned, tortured and sexually abused me were KGB men. They said the ANC had told them that I was a CIA agent.

three Soviet men came to her bedroom in the evenings, told her Ugandan room-mate to leave and gave her injections which caused her to lose consciousness.

Two of these men followed her all the time and in late November she was sent to a psychiatric hospital for "re-education".

"The doctors who were questioning, torturing and sexually abusing me were KGB men.

They said the ANC had informed them that I was a CIA agent," Miss Kave said.

She said she was put in a big room in which there was only one bed.

"In that room were about 15 older women and some men. They took all my clothes off and, while I was laying naked on the bed, they questioned me about the ANC leadership and about my own convictions," she said.

bed with me to prove that it was a corpse.

"They asked me whether I was afraid of corpses but I said, no, I was not. It was the living people I was afraid of."

Miss Kave said blood samples were taken from her every day and she was told that her body lacked calcium and she was given injections. Following these injections her sight became blurred and later she could see nothing.

She said she was asked why the Black Consciousness people did not like the whites in the Communist Party.

"Then they made

me have sex with whites, saying that whites were also people," she said.

"They would laugh and tell me that they had pictures of me having sex and that they would show these pictures to other people. They said I had now really become a revolutionary because I had had sex with whites."

Miss Kave said her sight remained impaired, "but I knew by the feel of their hair that the people involved were white."

She said she was in the hospital from late November to December 29. She was released after promising to learn marxist-Leninism.

# Hindu candidates for SAIC upset Gandhi followers

Two Hindu candidates who are contesting the South African Indian Council by-election in Fordsburg, Johannesburg, on Wednesday have upset disciples of Mahatma Gandhi, and of the late Nana Sita of Pretoria who chose to go to prison rather than leave his home in a white group area.

Mr Ramraj Bhoolla, vice-chairman of the Gandhi centenary Committee, told The Star that the Mahatma's followers were embarrassed by the two candidates — Mr Nanubhai Desai of Fordsburg, and Mr Naran Daya of Lenasia — for participating in an "apartheid election born out of racial discrimination."

And Mr Chagan Modi (55), life president of the Pageview Residents Association, who lost his business under the Group Areas Act, said: "Neither Mahatma Gandhi nor Nana Sita, who were both great opponents of racial discrimination, would have approved of any Hindu standing or voting in

this farce election."

The Indian people had been victims of the Group Areas Act "for more than two generations," he said.

"It is therefore inconceivable for us to support an election which keeps us rooted to a second-class political status."

A snap survey among the Hindi-speaking community showed that some did not even know who the candidates were.

Mr Daya is standing for the Indian Progressive Party (IPP).

Mr Abe Chognara, IPP spokesman, said it was necessary to have a party man in the SAIC to fight for Indian housing in Fordsburg. Mr Daya has not (not) contacted the Star to give any comment, despite a request for this.

Mr Nanubhai said in a written statement to The Star that the "common enemy" of Indians was not the SAIC but "disunity and apartheid" among Indians themselves.

Star 25/3/82  
11A

H. S. K. M. V. S.

11A



THE chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi, says South Africa is beginning a new phase of its political, social and economic history and the "surge of history is flooding over political anachronisms."

Speaking in Durban yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said a number of apartheid measures

had had to be changed because of economic factors, but he did not have high hopes for blacks because "new forms of white supremacy and new forms of subjugation" were being formulated.

Referring to what he

termed the strengthening of the white right wing, he said a politically astute government would go much further than merely purging restraining forces, but blacks had no reason to expect more radical changes.

because the government was going ahead with its confederation plan.

He rejected the confederal concept because that would result in foreign status for half of the black population remaining in

"white South Africa."

Chief Buthelezi warned that this would lead to despair, bitterness and bloodshed — and "whites would be driven into a laager from which they would only emerge to scorch the earth where we

should foster race friendship."

Chief Buthelezi said his legislative assembly had established the Buthelezi Commission to have a fresh look at what basis there was for common action.

He said one thing

that would characterise the 1980s would be the fact that black society had shed forever any fear that it would not win the "struggle for liberation."

But he warned that blacks would not be victorious unless they "advance against white power in an orderly way with unspectacular strategies." — Sapa

# Black future is bleak - Buthelezi

# ANC aim was 'confidence not terror'

CAPE TIMES 25/3/82 (11A)

**Staff Reporter**  
ATTACKS on strategic targets during 1980-1981 by the African National Congress were carried out "to inspire confidence amongst the dominated population rather than terror within the white community", according to a new book on black politics to be released soon.

An extract from the book, "Black Resistance Politics in South Africa 1945 - 1981", by Tom Lodge, has been published in the latest edition of Reality, a journal of radical and liberal opinion.

Mr Lodge, a lecturer in political science at the University of the Witwatersrand, said attacks by the military wing of the ANC, Umkhonto

we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), were aimed at targets with a special significance to blacks and sabotage attacks were often co-ordinated with local mass struggles.

The attack on the Soekme-kaar police station in 1980 followed the mass resettlement of communities in the area, while the bombing of Soweto police stations coincided with massive rent increases in the townships.

Incidents in which white civilians had died, such as the Goch Street shootings and the Silverton bank siege, "do not appear to have been preconceived and have rather been the consequence of only superficially trained men being forced on the de-

fensive".

Mr Lodge said that in the period following the Soweto uprising in 1976, the ANC had emerged as the political movement with the greatest degree of popular support in black townships.

Umkhonto we Sizwe insurgents had been able to "capitalize on the political exhilaration which was generated by the disturbances themselves in mounting an, at times, spectacular campaign of sabotage and guerilla warfare".

Thousands of young men and women had fled the country after the disturbances "to provide Umkhonto with a new army of highly motivated and well

educated saboteurs". In mid-1978, an estimated 4 000 refugees, most of them under the auspices of the ANC, were already undergoing insurgent training in Angola, Tanzania and Libya.

"Together with the scale and frequency of the Umkhonto attacks, this makes it the most sustained violent rebellion in South African history and all the indications are that it will develop into a full-scale revolutionary war."

Mr Lodge says that during 1980-1981, the ANC had chosen targets of "considerable strategic or economic importance", such as the Sasol II oil-from-coal plant at Sasolburg, power stations in the

Transvaal and the Voortrekkerhoogte military base. Several police stations in or near black townships had been attacked with grenades, rockets and bombs.

Although a number of black security policemen were assassinated because they were regarded as "collaborators", Umkhonto we Sizwe's campaign was guided by the principle that civilian casualties were to be avoided.

However, in August 1981, the ANC's president, Mr Oliver Tambo, announced that the movement would in future attack "officials of apartheid".

Soon afterwards, a bomb exploded in a crowded Port

Elizabeth shopping centre during working hours. The attack was considered a reprisal for the assassination of the ANC's representative in Zimbabwe, Mr Joe Gqabi, who was gunned down as he left his home in a Salisbury suburb.

Mr Lodge says the movement appeared to be determined "to gain for itself sole legitimate representative status in the view of potential allies".

The author concludes that the "stodgily petit-bourgeois respectability" of the Tambo leadership was important in ensuring that internal support for the ANC remained widely based.

## 'Put in irons' says reporter accused of Brixton plot

CAPE TIMES 25/3/82 (11A) (331)

**Own Correspondent**  
JOHANNESBURG. — A reporter on trial in the Brixton Tower bomb hearing yesterday told the Rand Supreme Court that security police put him in leg-irons before asking him to become a State witness.

Mandla Temba, 25, of

It is also alleged that they tried to send the report and photos to the ANC to be used in destroying the tower, and otherwise endangering law and order in South Africa.

The men are also being charged with inciting a Mr Ghandi M Badela to undergo military training



# Inkatha meets

SEVERAL branches of Inkatha will hold meetings over the weekend to prepare for this annual general conferences in April and May.

Mr Zwamanda Mzobe, said its meeting could be held at the Dube Chapel at 2 am on Sunday. All branches under his region would

attend and were

The Orange-Vaal region of the organisation will also hold its meeting on Sunday at the Hall 2000 in Sharpville, Vereeniging.

Another meeting of the organisation will be held by the Sebokeng branch at 20392, Zone 14 in Sebokeng.



# Senator told of ANC's Red links

RDM 26/3/82  
11A

By JOHN MATISONN

WASHINGTON. — A 28-year-old South African yesterday paraded in front of an American Senate subcommittee in a demonstration of "Soviet-style" marching that he said he learnt in East Germany.

Mr Ephraim Mfalapitsa, wearing a pale grey three-piece suit, black shirt and striped tie, was carrying an AK-47 which Senate guards unpacked from a tin trunk.

The trunk was labelled as coming from the Department of Foreign Affairs office in the Union Buildings, Pretoria.

At the request of the subcommittee's chairman, Republican Senator Jeremiah Denton, Mr Mfalapitsa stripped the weapon and reassembled it to show what he had learnt during seven months' training in East Germany.

Mr Mfalapitsa is from Swartruggens in the Western Transvaal.

He was one of three South African witnesses at the third day of the subcommittee's hearings on communist links to the banned African National Congress and Swapo.

Mr Mfalapitsa said he left South Africa after the 1976 disturbances, joined the ANC and underwent political and military training in Angola and East Germany, before return-

ing to South Africa on a number of ANC missions.

Sen Denton also heard evidence from Mr Bartholomew Hiapane, 63, a former member of the central committee of the South African Communist Party, who said he had left the SACP and the ANC in about 1964.

He told the committee that while he was a member of those organisations, no major decision could be taken by the ANC without the concurrence and approval of the SACP.

The SACP acted independently of the Soviet Union on the operations level, and did not need approval from Moscow for each decision, he said.

It was subject to influence from Moscow and was supported financially, materially and ideologically by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The subcommittee also heard from Mr Jeffrey Motutuzele Bosigo, 22, of Soweto.

Mr Bosigo was involved in the 1976 disturbances, for which he was sentenced to six cuts with a light cane and a three-year suspended sentence by the Kimberley Regional Court.

All three witnesses said they planned to return to South Africa after the hearings.

They told the subcommittee that ANC members travelled on false South African, United Nations and Angolan passports.

# Witness a 'plant', says prof

CAPL Times 26/3/82 (11A)

From RICHARD WALKER  
NEW YORK. — The academic sponsor of the star witness in the United States Senate probe of the African National Congress charged yesterday that she was an anti-ANC "plant".

"We were very, very suspicious of her," University of Calgary political science professor Dr Donald Ray said of Nokonono Delphine Kave, who told the Senate subcommittee on terrorism that she was tortured and sexually abused by the KGB and put in a psychiatric hospital for "re-education".

Dr Ray said that he

sponsored Miss Kave when she was brought to Canada from Botswana by the Canadian Refugee Agency who provided her with a scholarship to the University of Calgary.

"Her fare, tuition, everything was paid and the environment was very friendly, but she left after a very short time, saying she couldn't do her work properly here." That work, he said she told him, was "to attack the ANC".

"I find it incredible that a black student offered the chance of a university degree in very friendly circumstances wouldn't follow it up."

He said he thought the people she was working for thought Calgary would be a fairly quiet area to drop her in. When she triggered people's suspicions, she panicked and they pulled her out.

He said that her conduct had been "so unusual that we began to think she was mentally ill".

While in Canada she had not claimed to have been subjected to Soviet psychiatric treatment, he said.

While in Calgary, Miss Kave had claimed to know Bishop Desmond Tutu, Mrs Winnie Mandela and the late Steve Biko, he said. She also

claimed to have been a court prosecutor in a homeland. She had riled some students by "expressing the belief that her own people weren't capable of governing themselves," he said.

"She made long telephone calls and at least two trips to Ottawa, where we know she visited the South African and US embassies."

Dr Ray said that when asked where she got the money to make the trips, she had replied that "some journalist" was paying her for a story he was writing.

● More reports on the hearings, page 9

# Kave from brilliant family

EAST LONDON — The former Fort Hare University student who appeared at an American Senate hearing on Wednesday, Miss Nokonono Delphine Kave, 27, must have left her Port Elizabeth home early in 1977, it was learnt from a former colleague yesterday.

A woman social worker who went to school with her at Cowan and Newell High Schools, Port Elizabeth, had also spent three years with her at Fort Hare, said she was from a brilliant but poor family.

She said Miss Kave's mother worked as a domestic servant in Port Elizabeth and although she had "very clever" children, she had problems providing for their education.

Miss Kave, who was reported to have been from Peddie, had never mentioned her connections with Peddie to the woman.

"All we knew was that she lived in Kwa-

zakhele," the woman said.

After matriculating at Newell High School she got a bursary to study law at Fort Hare University.

She registered for a B Proc degree at the beginning of 1973 and passed well in the four courses she studied — Introduction to Law, Private Law I, Private Law II and Political Science I.

A spokesman for the Faculty of Law at the

university said her performance in the first year was unusual. He remarked that she did not do as well in the next year but added this was not uncommon because many students did not do well in their studies when they turned to student activities, especially politics. He could not say whether Miss Kave had been involved in student politics.

But the social worker

said that until she left Fort Hare at the end of 1975, Miss Kave had not taken any active part in student politics.

"It was only in 1976, after I had left Fort Hare, that I heard she was very active on the campus," she said.

When Miss Kave returned to Port Elizabeth on holiday at the end of the year she took a very active part in student unrest there.

"Many of us wondered

why she was involved with high school students but she argued that they needed leadership," the social worker said.

She thought it strange that someone who had always emphasised her poor family background and the need to concentrate on her studies had suddenly become a student activist.

"She became so involved that at one time riot police with loud-

hailers were shouting through the streets of New Brighton telling students not to follow her because she was a police informer.

"I must say we found that very strange coming from the police who would have done everything to protect their informer."

The woman said many people started querying Miss Kave's credibility when several student leaders in Port Elizabeth were arrested. Miss Kave was not arrested but she disappeared a few weeks after that.

CAPL Trans 26/3/87

# SA man tells of military training

From JOHN MATISONN  
WASHINGTON. — Mr Ephraim Mfalapitsa, 28, from Swartruggens, W Transvaal, paraded in front of a US Senate subcommittee to show "Soviet-style" marching he said he had learnt in East Germany.

He carried an AK-47 which Senate guards unpacked from a tin trunk labelled as coming from the Department of Foreign Affairs office in Pretoria. At the request of the chairman, Republican Senator Jeremiah Denton, he field-stripped and reassembled the weapon to show what he had learnt during training.

He was one of three South African witnesses at the third day of the subcommittee's hearings

on communist links to the African National Congress (ANC) and Swapo.

Mr Mfalapitsa left South Africa after the 1976 disturbances, joined the ANC and underwent training before returning to South Africa on ANC missions.

Mr Bartholomew Hlapanane, 63, a former member of the central committee of the Communist Party who left the SACP and the ANC about 1964, said that while he was a member of those organizations, the ANC could take no major decision without SACP approval.

The subcommittee also heard from Mr Jeffrey Motutuzele Bosigo, 22, of Soweto.

All three said they planned to return to South Africa.

# Shipanga agrees to testify but...

CAPL.

7/10/82

26/5/82

11A

From PETER KENNY

**WINDHOEK.** — The leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, has agreed "on certain conditions" to give evidence before a United States Senate hearing on terrorism and Soviet influence in Southern Africa.

Mr Shipanga earlier refused to give evidence because he said counsel for the Senate sub-committee, Mr Joel Lisker, had telephoned him and tried to "put words in my mouth".

Mr Shipanga showed a telegram he had received from Mr Lisker on March 9 asking him to give evidence before the hearing called by Senator Jeremiah Denton, who is the Republican chairman of a Senate sub-committee on terrorism and Soviet assistance of it in southern Angola.

Mr Shipanga, a founder member of Swapo who broke away in 1978 after a fall-out with Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma.

But Mr Shipanga said Mr Lisker had told him by telephone on Monday that he would be expected to include certain points in his evidence and leave out others.

He was told to include that Swapo and its leader,

Mr Nujoma, were without a doubt communists and that Swapo was controlled by the Soviet Union, East Germany and Cuba.

Mr Shipanga said: "I was further asked to exclude a statement I had once made in the past that Sam Nujoma was incapable of understanding Karl Marx's Das Capital.

"But I said I had already prepared my paper and nobody was going to put words in my mouth.

"I said I will give the background to the struggle of my people for self-determination," Mr Shipanga said.

The Swapo-D leader said that Mr Lisker had then told him his evidence was not needed.

On Wednesday, however, he received a telegram from Senator Denton in which he was told he would only be able to send himself and no other representative of Swapo-D to the hearing.

Mr Shipanga then returned a telegram to Senator Denton saying: "I'm unable to come on the terms of Counsellor Lisker, as what to say and not to say before (the sub-committee) ... but willing to come as free witness any time." He had not received any reply by late yesterday.

D. Ripatch 26/3/82

# Daughter's fate unknown

PORT ELIZABETH — A Port Elizabeth mother denied any knowledge yesterday of utterances by her daughter, who testified before a United States Senate judiciary sub-committee in Washington on Wednesday that she had been tortured and sexually abused by Soviet agents after fleeing South Africa.

Mrs N. Kave, of Kwazakhele, came close to tears as she said: "I have

no knowledge at all about what she has been doing or what has been happening to her since she left the country. I have nothing to say. What can I, as a mother, say when indications are that I may not see my only daughter alive again?"

Mrs Kave said her daughter had not tried to contact the family since she left the country.

A younger brother said his sister had shown

signs of political activism after the 1976 uprising in Soweto.

"After that she just disappeared without telling anybody anything. All that remains now are frequent calls by the security police at unearthly hours," she said.

About his sister's claims he said: "I do not know what happens on the other side of the border."

A woman who knew

her remembered Miss Kave as "a very brilliant and bold girl" who had been sailing comfortably through her law studies at Fort Hare University.

The woman said it was after black consciousness leader, Steve Biko's funeral that she had heard that the security police were after Miss Kave. "I find it difficult to believe the things she has been saying in America," she said. — DDC.

See pages. 5, 13, 20.

26/3/82 Dispatch

# Court grants interim order for witnesses

ZWELITSHA — An interim order forbidding the press from publishing the names of 16 state witnesses named in the charge sheet was granted by the Ciskei Chief Justice, Mr Justice De Wet, in the Ciskei Supreme court here yesterday.

This followed an application by the Attorney General, Mr W. F. Jurgens, during his application for an order that certain witnesses he wished to call should testify in camera.

Four Mdantsane men, Mr William Mabone Duna, 31, Mr Dumisani Bizette Maninjwa, 31, Mr Jeffrey Bayi, 52 and Mr Luyanda Patric Mayekiso 23, have pleaded not guilty to participating in terrorist activities, being members of the African National Congress (ANC) and possessing banned literature.

The state had applied that part of the hearing should be held in camera and that the press should be prohibited from disclosing some of the names of the state witnesses.

Mr Justice De Wet gave an interim order that the names, identities and addresses of the state witnesses from 21 to 37 should not be published in newspapers or any other form until such time that he had given his ruling on the state's application that part of the hearing be in camera.

He will give his ruling today.

In his application Mr Jurgens said he wanted to protect the witnesses against possible harm. The banned ANC had threatened to eliminate traitors, stooges and informers. He agreed with the defence counsels that such an order could not be totally effective but said the court should make it difficult for the ANC and the public at large to take potshots at the witnesses.

He did not seek a blanket order but would give a brief outline to the court about each witness to be called for the court to decide whether the witness' evidence should be given in camera or not.

Mr Jurgens said the accused were facing serious allegations and although he did not want them to be prejudged, they were being charged among other things for trying to influence people to be sympathetic to the ANC and also to recruit them for military training.

The people they were alleged to have recruited for military training would not deal leniently against those who testified.

Mr D. Delahunt for Mr Duna and Mr Maninjwa, argued that no matter how much the attorney general tried to protect the identities of the witnesses, the order, if it were granted, could not be totally effective.

It would be a futile exercise and would not afford those witnesses protection

None of the state witnesses had been brought forward to say whether they were afraid to testify in public and asked for protection.

Mr Moerane for Mr Keye and Mr Mayekiso said that it had not been shown that the state witnesses might be harmed.

The evidence of Lieutenant Col L. L. Nonhonho, of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service who had been called by the state in support of its application, had been neutral and had shown that the opposite direction was being taken in the Ciskei to what the state feared.

He said there was no connection between the ANC and the violent incidents that happened to the police from 1980.

The incidents were random events that happened at Mdantsane. There was no evidence from Col Nonhonho that harm might come to people testifying.

Mr Moerane said that according to the documents produced in court, the targets were spies, security police, police agents and informers.

Witnesses the state wanted to call did not fall within the ANC target categories.

In his reply Mr Jurgens said he had consulted the state witnesses and he would not have made his application without consulting them. ANC threats were directed to the Ciskei as well. — DDR.

# Former Peddie Woman tells of

## With Steve Biko

*Daily Post 26/3/82*

**NEW YORK** — Miss Nko-Dehphine Kave, the ANC defector who testified this week in US Senate terrorism hearings, has a history of mental problems, former associates here and in Canada claimed.

They also claimed she had had been levelling similar charges for some time, while living in Botswana and more recently in Canada.

Miss Kave, who comes from Peddie, is believed to have left South Africa in 1977 via Botswana. From Zambia the ANC sent her to the Soviet Union where she hoped to take a degree in agricultural economics.

She was brought back to Zambia after about a year and is said to have spent some time in a mental institution there before starting a new study course in law.

She is said to have become embittered with the ANC when she married a man who was expelled from Swapo along with former Vice-President Mishahe Moyongo.

Last year she is understood to have sought to give evidence to the United Nations of the alleged ANC killings and she also roused controversy in Canadian student circles with the same charges.

Miss Kave went to school in Port Elizabeth,

matriculating in 1972. The following year she went to the University of Fort Hare, studying for a law degree.

She was active in the black consciousness movement at the university, working with Mr Steve Biko, and was not re-admitted to Fort Hare after the 1976 disturbances.

Mr Biko had told her the SA Communist Party had taken over the ANC with the aid of socialist countries, she said.

Mr Biko asked her to investigate the ANC and SACP in February 1977. At his funeral, "I addressed and organised the youth. Afterwards I was wanted by the South African security in the Ciskei and I fled to Port Elizabeth."

There she organised youth, forming a strong secret network, an action committee and a reconnaissance group which left Port Elizabeth for Soweto.

On February 7, 1978 she travelled by train from Soweto to Mankading, from where they walked across the border into Botswana.

An immigration officer took them to a police station where they were told to choose between the ANC and the banned Pan African Congress. As they were "the only recognised political organisations from

South Africa, we joined the ANC."

An ANC member fetched them, and on hearing they were from the Eastern Cape, he denounced Mr Biko as CIA agent who was confusing people inside the country. Miss Kave protested the accusation.

She travelled to Lusaka, where clashes over her support for Mr Biko and opposition to the Communist Party increased. She was told the ANC accepted people could be non-communist or non-Christian, but not anti-communist.

The ANC sent her to the Soviet Union for training, via Tanzania, Yemen, and Egypt on the Russian airline, Aeroflot.

There she was taught Marxism-Leninism in English by a woman called Lubov, and some Russian. Ms Lubov told her three Soviet men would come to her room in the evenings, telling her Ugandan room-mate to leave. They said they were writing a book on South African student activities.

She was forceably given an injection by one, and lost consciousness. This went on continuously from Septem-

ber to late November, 1978. Two of the men followed her at all times.

Late in November she was sent by the teachers of the language centre to a psychiatric hospital for "re-education as I was refusing to learn Marxism-Leninism."

She learnt at the hospital that the "doctors" questioning, torturing and sexually abusing her, were agents of KGB, Soviet Intelligence.

They told her the ANC had informed them, she was a CIA agent — an allegation she categorically denied.

While in the hospital, she was given injections which temporarily blinded her. She was told to undress and made to have sex with different white men, "to show that whites are people also," she said.

She knew they were white by feeling the texture of their hair. After her release from the hospital, she attended classes for a week in January, then refused to continue studying. She demanded to leave, bitter about "ANC treachery", and she was given a ticket to Lusaka.

She was back in Lusaka in February 1979, but her clashes with communists continued.

After the incident when she saw powder dropped into her glass at the Cuban Embassy, she felt increasingly endangered.

She met a Namibian, Mr Sisele Chibeya, who obtained a master's degree in electrical engineering in Czechoslovakia, writing his thesis on safeguards of nuclear power stations.

He was out of favour with the Swapo leadership which was saying he refused to manufacture a nuclear bomb forating with white South Africans. They married in August 1979.

She resigned from the ANC in May 1980, and under renewed threats she left Zambia for Botswana, after her husband said he could not protect her from her enemies.

In late November she married Mr Mosa Ntwana, hoping to legalise her stay in Botswana because she feared the SACP could try to have her deported to South Africa.

She fell out with him, as he accused her of being a CIA agent and she said he worked for the KGB.

Her appeal to the United Nations for assistance led her to her stay with Mr Mkanda, the UN High Commissioner. After clashes with him she phoned the British and American embassies in Botswana asking for protection. In July 1981 she travelled to Ottawa.

She said she did not want to be considered a traitor in South Africa, but she wanted the parents of children to know what had happened to people who left South Africa after the disturbances of 1976.

She had supported the ANC as a nationalist movement, but "I cannot reconcile my conscience with what the ANC is doing."

When she arrived in Canada, Miss Kave reported a possible threat to President Reagan's life to the Canadian security police. This was at the time that American reports indicated that a hissqnad, thought to be from Libya, planned to shoot the American President.

Miss Kave said Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda had expelled American diplomats last year because he was told they planned his assassination. But she said the plan to kill President

Kaunda came from Soviets."

"In Alberta, Canada Malawian student her for defend South African Gerrie Coetzee watching a fight vision.

In September, phoned her uncle General Charles chief of Ciskei, and revealed SACP manoeuv Southern Africa



# Salt River <sup>24/5/82</sup> meeting called

11A (26/4) Staff Reporter *Capt. Tinn*

RESIDENTS of Walmer Estate, Woodstock and Salt River have been invited to attend a mass meeting tomorrow to launch a residents' association for the three areas.

The meeting, organized by the interim committee of the Woodstock-Salt River Residents' Association, will start at 3pm in the Palace Cinema in Salt River.

The interim committee said in a statement that the new association would fight high rents, rates and bus-fares, as well as other problems fac-

ing residents. These included the lack of civic amenities and recreation facilities, blocked drains, dirty lanes, poor roads and inadequate refuse removals.

Residents have also expressed concern that the Department of Community Development and the City Council were continuously buying up properties in the area.

"We need a local organization as part of a broader national need for united action to reject the social injustices that face us and our children," the committee said.

# US Senator puts spotlight on the ANC and Swapo

D. Dispatch  
26/7/80

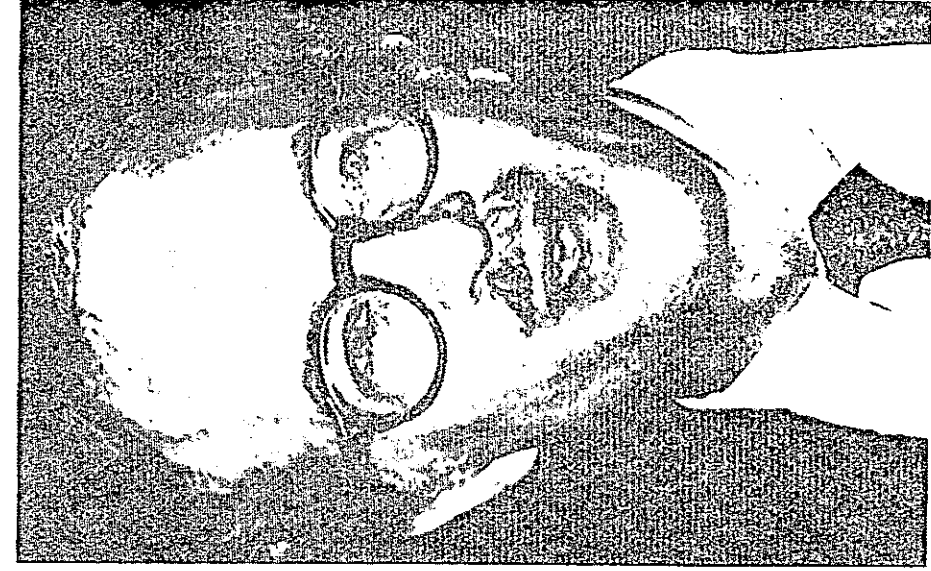
Jeremiah Denton is an enigma to his fellow senators. Like a fellow day Rip van Winkel, he returned to the United States from seven years and seven months as a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, to find his homeland altered. The America he left in the mid-sixties still largely believed in the Vietnam war, though there were many dissenters, and Playboy was the outer limit of permissiveness.

As the first POW to leave the plane in 1973, television cameras showed his emotional cry: "God bless America", and his story was turned into a TV movie.

Pledged to restore the role of the family in American life, he came to Washington last year to fight pornography, massage parlours, teenage sexuality and adultery. He says he was misquoted when reported to have asked for the death penalty for adultery, though he agrees he called for legislation to enforce teenage chastity.

Unusually for a freshman senator, he was given the important position of chairman of a sub-committee — on security and terrorism. It is a revival of a defunct sub-committee seen as the successor to the notorious House Un-American Activities Committee headed by Joe McCarthy. Not surprisingly, there was an outcry when he indicated he planned to take the post seriously, and would call many witnesses to testify.

The spectre of lives ruined by the McCarthyist question: "Are you now, or have you ever,



US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker — differed with Senator Denton over the nature of the ANC and Swapo.

been a communist?" was revived. The cruel dilemma McCarthy posed for some of the best Hollywood actors and writers, and less celebrated victims, was whether to name names of former communists, or face ruin themselves.

In the new Right atmosphere of the Reagan victory, many expected — indeed still expect — the Denton committee will come down to that, and the Senator is merely building his case step by step.

But Sen Denton has worked hard to allay that fear, promising he will not be another McCarthy. "I'm not going to do anything to disgrace this office. I haven't done anything to be ashamed of since I was taken prisoner in North Vietnam, and I'm not going to do anything to be ashamed of here," he said recently.

His hearings began with a look at dissidents in Turkey and Cuba, and this week he turned his attention to Southern Africa, investigating the banned African National Congress and Swapo, and their links with the Soviet Union.

The State Department was worried by this and his previous forays into foreign affairs. Their main concern now is that he will focus exaggerated attention on the rift between Swapo and Moscow, making the Namibian settlement

ly say the ANC and Swapo get their arms and training in communist countries. That's part of the problem, not the solution.

The Senator and Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, differed over the nature of the ANC and Swapo. They both believe that the ANC began as an authentic nationalist movement in 1912, and Swapo in 1956. That's where agreement seems to end.

Sen Denton, who has asked Mr Oliver Tambo, the ANC's president, and his Swapo counterpart, Mr Sam Nujoma, to testify, said at the outset that in his view both men have in large measure been taken over and directed by the Soviet Union. The implications would be that a Swapo victory in Namibia would simply hand over that country to Moscow, a view Dr Crocker was at pains to analyse with caution.

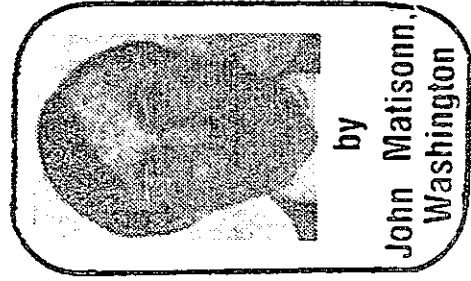
The Assistant Secretary's interest in the

new government economically and in other ways. Clearly, if a country is deprived of its traditional economic ties, it will look elsewhere, but it is hoped western economic carrots will prove seductive.

The nature of the transition is important. If a change of government is peaceful, and a pluralist constitution is in place, western influence will be greater.

That analysis was a far cry from Sen Denton's notion that there is a resource war, in which the Kremlin is determined to gain the treasure houses of southern Africa and, implicitly, only guns can prevent that.

The Senator was guided throughout by his chief sub-committee aide, Mr Joel Lisker, who visited South Africa first as an investigator of the American links with the Muldergate scandal when he was head of the Justice Department's unit which registers foreign agents.



by John Matisonn, Washington

Namibian negotiations is precisely to deprive the Eastern Bloc of the influence he feels it exerts as the supplier of military hardware and training. Their effectiveness after independence, if Swapo wins an election, will depend on a range of factors, as is evident in the case of Zimbabwe.

According to Dr Crocker, these include whether South Africa and the West are willing to co-operate with the

Mr Lisker returned again late last year for meetings with the South African Government and others, obtaining evidence and former ANC and Swapo witnesses to testify to the Soviet connection.

Mr Lisker has said a number of times he has a "hidden agenda" which will emerge in the course of the hearings. Though his Senator laughs off such suggestions, critics think they know what it is.

Civil liberties organisations claim he is using the foreign hearings to establish the link. That done, he will start investigating organisations in America that support the ANC, Swapo and other non-American groups he is looking into. He will force them to incriminate themselves, and there you have it. Joe McCarthy is reborn!

The Democrats on the sub-committee are by no means convinced. Though they have been kept in the dark about the motivation for the hearing, and the nature of the supposed "hidden agenda", they see no cause yet for alarm. So far none of the Democrats has attended, preferring not to give media attention to a sub-committee whose credibility is widely questioned.

They ensure that their staff monitor its activities closely, but as yet see no signs of a re-emergent McCarthyism.

Jeremiah Denton — ogre, crank, or harmless bastion of old-world values? Only time will tell.

# INKATHA SLAMS RENT HIKE

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE executive committee of the Tembisa branch of Inkatha will meet on Sunday to discuss the possibility of taking legal action concerning the rent increases in the township which come into effect as from next month.

Site rent in Tembisa will be increased by R1 and Inkatha has called on the local community council "not to go ahead with the increases. Inka-

tha has complained that there is no need at this stage for the council to increase rents because "services in the townships are poor."

Mr Andries Kheswa, chairman of the local Inkatha branch said yesterday: "We were supposed to have met mem-

bodies would be a waste of time and would not be of the council to discuss the increases, but they never turned up or sent in any apologies. In the past when the council increased rents we wrote letters to

them, the East Rand Administration Board, and the Department of Co-operation and Development complaining about the increases, but nothing happened.

Mr Kheswa said writing more letters to these

help in any way.

He said the only way to have rents set aside in the township was to seek a court interdict, stopping the council from going ahead with the increases.

He said: "We have lost faith in the Council, the board and the De-

partment of Co-operation and Development, and we have no alternative but to take legal action to solve our problems."

Mr L E Nhlapo, the deputy chairman of the council had told **The SOWETAN** that the council had no alternative but to

increase the rents because soon they would be starting with the electricity master plan to electrify the whole township and that this project was going to cost millions of Rands.

Rents in Tembisa were last increased by R5 last April. This resulted in residents marching into the local offices of Erab protesting against the increases.

(11A) (2/26/82)

# Bizarre tale by SA exile

WASHINGTON — A young woman who says she fled South Africa because of her involvement in the Black Consciousness Movement told a Senate sub-committee this week of her harrowing experiences in a Russian psychiatric hospital.

Giving evidence to the Senate sub-committee on security and terrorism, 27-year-old Miss Nokonono, Delphine Kave told a bizarre tale of political activity, indoctrination in Russia, fratricide within the African National Congress of South Africa and her eventual flight to Canada.

Miss Kave, who comes from the Eastern Cape village of Peddie, is a niece of Lennox Sebe, President of Ciskei, and Charles Sebe, the chief of Ciskei's Security Police.

No fewer than 12 federal security agents guarded her at the hearing of the committee, which is examining the role of the Soviet Union, Cuba and East Germany in fomenting "terrorism" in southern Africa.

Miss Kave testified that she was a close associate of the late Steve Biko, who was involved in the Black

Consciousness Movement, organised young people at the Biko funeral, fled to Botswana and joined the ANC because she believed that it was a genuine black nationalist political movement.

Soon it was clear to her that black nationalism had been "betrayed" and the ANC had been taken over by the South African Communist Party (SACP), she said.

It was clear to her that ANC leaders were deeply suspicious of the Black Consciousness Movement, she said.

Within days of her ar-

## OWN CORRESPONDENT

rival in Botswana, ANC people claimed that Steve Biko had been a United States Central Intelligence Agency spy and that he had been given the task of "confusing" people in South Africa.

Later she travelled to Moscow where her Christian-based distaste for Communism and her unhappiness at seeing a black nationalist movement being taken over by Communists created major problems.

After "treatment" in a Soviet-style psychiatric

institution, Miss Kave was sent back to Lusaka despite the fact that she was, by now, identified as an enemy by the ANC.

In Lusaka she was told — in order to frighten her — that several anti-Communist members of the ANC had been killed under the direction of Reggie September of the ANC and the SACP. Among these were Sonwabo Mlisane, Majuba Yekiso, Gwentshe, Panase and Mavuso.

In March 1979, she

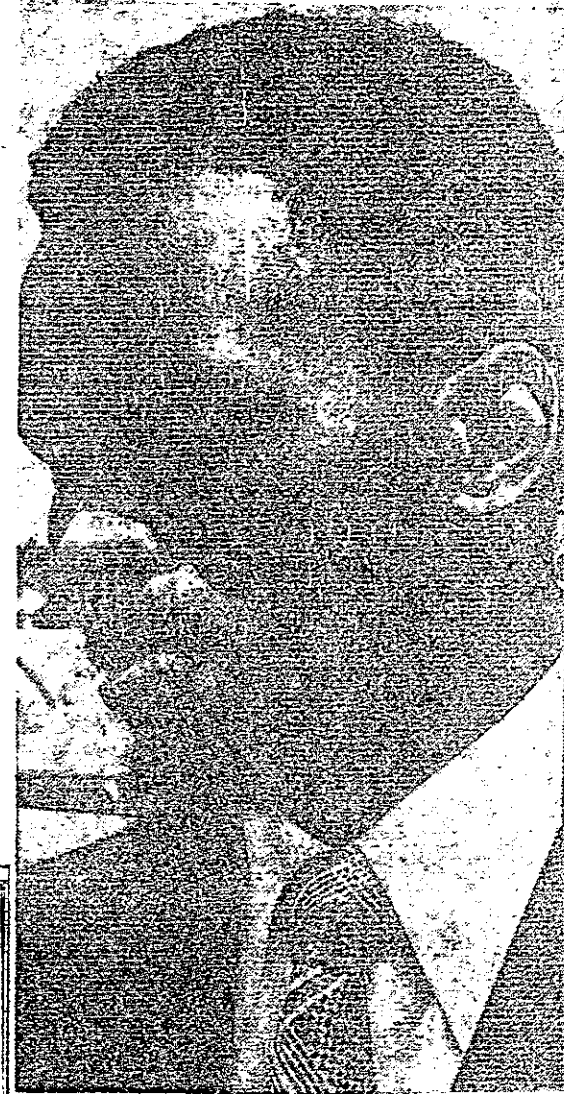
went to the house maintained in Lusaka by the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

A semi-prisoner there, she said she watched how three dissidents were killed and cut open on a kitchen table.

While in the psychiatric hospital in Moscow, she said, she learned that the doctors who were questioning, torturing and sexually abusing her were KGB men. They were saying the ANC had informed them that she was a CIA agent.

Questioned by Senator Denton, Miss Kave said that at the hospital she was put in a big room in which there was only one bed.

"In that room were about 15 older women and some men. They took all my clothing off and, while I was lying



See her

**STEVE BIKO: "ANC told me he was a CIA agent."**

naked on the bed, they questioned me about the ANC leadership and about my own convictions.

"They came only in the evenings. I was allowed to eat nothing other than bread and drink tea without milk or sugar . . .

"During that time they would bring corpses in plastic bags and put them into my room, sometimes at the door, sometimes next to the bed, explaining to me that this was what they did to black reactionaries.

"I told them that I did not believe these were corpses so they put one on the bed with me to prove that it was a corpse . . .

"They asked me whether I was not afraid of corpses, but I said, no, I was not afraid of corpses. It was the living people that I was afraid of.

"Then they made me have sex with whites, saying that whites were also people.

"Then they would laugh and tell me that they had pictures of me having sex and that they would show these pictures to other people . . . they said I

had now really become a revolutionary because I had had sex with whites.

Asked whether she was forced to have sex with one partner or with several people, Miss Kave said her eyesight remained impaired, she believed as a result of the injections.

"But I knew by the feel of their hair that the people involved were white . . .

"The people I had sex with were different people. I could tell they were different by the different weights I felt on me . . .

Miss Kave said she was discharged from hospital after promising to learn Marxism-Leninism.

After she fled to Canada, she said she was assaulted at the University of Calgary for defending South African boxer Gerrie Coetzee.

In September 1981 she telephoned her uncle, Charles Sebe, now chief of Ciskei security, and revealed to him the SACP's plans for southern Africa and he promised to do everything to get her out of Canada and into the United States, she said.

# ANC has 'little trouble' obtaining passports

ARGUS 26/3/82

11A

~~33A~~

Argus Bureau  
WASHINGTON. — The African National Congress apparently has little trouble in supplying its recruits and trained guerrillas with passports — including South African passports.

This is clear from evidence given here today to the senate sub-committee on security and terrorism which is holding a series of hearings into Russian, Cuban and East German involvement in Southern African terrorism.

Under the chairmanship of conservative Senator Jeremiah Denton, of Alabama, the committee heard evidence this week from four former members of the ANC, three of whom had travelled to Russia for military training.

Jeffrey Motutuzele Bosigo told how he travelled with a group from Luanda to Russia on

Angolan passports 'with Portuguese names in them' and how he and another guerrilla were issued with false South African passports in August 1979 in Botswana.

Emphraim Mfalipitso told how he and other ANC recruits were issued with United Nations passports in Gaborone, how he was issued with a new Lesotho passport in Angola in October, 1977, and a Swazi passport in Botswana in September, 1981.

Both men told of their training in Angola, Russia and in Zambia.

Bartholomew Hlapane, 63, told of his rise in the African National Congress to a post on the national executive and his progress in the Communist Party until he was effectively national treasurer.

He told the sub-committee that the ANC was completely dominated by the South African Communist Party and that no major decision could be taken by the ANC with-

out concurrence by the SACP central committee, that the military wing of the ANC (Umkonto We Sizwe) was the brainchild of the SACP and that the so-called 'freedom charter' adopted by the congress alliance in 1955 was drafted by Joe Slovo on instructions from the central committee of the SACP.

Mr Hlapane said he eventually broke with the ANC and the SACP because the two organisations had broken too many promises.

## Training was given in 3 countries — recruit

ARGUS 26/3/82

11A

~~33A~~

Argus Bureau  
WASHINGTON. — A young black man from Soweto told a Senate sub-committee yesterday of his training as an African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla in Angola, Russia and Zambia.

Mr Jeffrey Motutuzele Bosigo, 22, was born in Soweto but moved with his parents to Mafikeng. After riots in the area in 1976 he fled to Botswana, believing the ANC would help him complete his education.

He told the sub-committee on security and terrorism that, instead, he eventually found himself in a military training camp in Angola a few kilometres from the Luanda airport.

For six weeks the recruits received lessons in

military and combat work, South African politics, explosives, drill and physical exercises, topography and tactics.

After three weeks they were transferred to another camp near Lobito where they had both ANC and Cuban instructors.

Four months later — in May, 1977 — they moved to another training base in the mountains about 100 kilometers south of Benguela.

Mr Bosigo was one of a group of 60 people who were selected for further training in Russia, travelling to Moscow on an Aeroflot airliner on December 20, 1977. A few days later they were taken to a training camp near Pirivalnye in the Ukraine.

Their days started at 5.30 am with physical exercise.

Intensive training was given at the camp in tactics, topography, gas and gas masks — but the instructors concentrated on weapons training.

In June, 1978, his group left the base to return to Angola.

In October Mr Bosigo was part of a group that travelled by air to Zambia for survival training at a Zapu military base called 'Frélimo camp' near Chikumba.

This completed his training and he was sent to Botswana, ready for 'missions' in South Africa.

However, he returned to his home in Bophuthatswana and eventually decided to surrender to the police.

# Post broke story of ANC girl's ordeal

Post Reporter

THE renegade ANC exile, Miss Nokonoko Kave, 27, now giving evidence to an American Senate subcommittee hearing on security and terrorism, first told her story to the Evening Post in September last year.

The former New Brighton girl and Fort Hare University law student told Senator Jeremiah Denton's committee in Washington a tale of stark terror, of rape and being drugged and hospitalised in the Soviet Union.

She fled South Africa in 1977 during the turmoil of student unrest, but became disillusioned with the ANC some time after she joined because, she said, its original nationalist principles had been perverted by the South African Communist Party.

Last September, she gave the Evening Post documentary evidence to back her claim that the ANC had tried to have her murdered or declared insane.



## Ex-PE woman who quit ANC tells of ordeal

### The interview with Miss Kave published in the Evening Post on September 2 last year.

She also told of her resignation from the ANC and the strain of her existence in Zambia and Moscow before she escaped to Botswana where she went into hiding for some time.

There she met a man she recognised as an ANC "hit man" who warned her she was on the organisation's hit list.

She alleged that many youngsters who fled after the outbreak of rioting in Soweto in 1976 and who refused to align themselves with Communist ideology, had either disappeared or been imprisoned in jails in Tanzania and Zambia.

WASHINGTON — Two South Africans told a Senate committee yesterday they had been trained as guerrillas in the Soviet Union and East Germany to fight the South African Government.

Mr Jeffrey Motlusele Bosigo, 24, told the Senate subcommittee on terrorism that he fled from South Africa as a teenager, was recruited by the African National Congress and was then sent to the Soviet Union for military training.

Mr Ephraim Malapitisa, 29, described a similar experience of flight, recruitment and training in East Germany.

Both men said that after their training in weaponry and guerrilla tactics they were returned to areas near South Africa and infiltrated across the border to organise guerrilla networks, but eventually gave themselves up to the police.

They appeared at the latest of a series of hearings held by subcommittee chairman Senator Jeremiah Denton, an Alabama Republican, to

At the hearing in Washington, given in a room surrounded by security guards, she claimed an attempt on her life had been made by a black Cuban at the Cuban Embassy in Lusaka.

She saw him drop powder into a glass from which she was drinking. She managed to swap the glasses and he died after drinking it.

The incident occurred in February 1979, she said. Miss Kave first told her story of intrigue and terror to the Evening Post while she was in hiding in Gaborone in Botswana. Later she sent documents

from Canada, where she is now studying.

Her family is still living in Port Elizabeth. She was a third-year law student at Fort Hare before she became involved in student politics.

She left the country in 1977 after she allegedly claimed the Security Police were harassing her.

She told the US hearing she was raped, drugged and confined in a psychiatric hospital in the Soviet Union because of her opposition to communism.

Her continued resistance to pressure to cease her anti-Communist activities

led to attempts on her life by the South African Communist Party.

In the United States, she is under the protection of of the State Department while a decision is made about her future.

She resigned from the ANC last May but maintains adherence to the black consciousness principles of the former leader of the movement, Mr Steve Biko. She has said she does not know if she will return to South Africa or Ciskei, where, she alleges, she is wanted by the newly independent homeland's security police.

Investigate the alleged role of the Soviet Union, East Germany, and Cuba in guerrilla attacks against South Africa.

Mr Bosigo said he left South Africa because of trouble with the police, made his way to Angola with the help of the ANC, and after some military training was flown to the Soviet Union.

He described a rigorous six-month course of exercise and instruction, including the use of a small artillery piece.

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"We were also issued with

# Men tell how they trained as guerrillas

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"A Russian with the name of Krasko gave us training in this subject," he said.

"We were also issued with

Russian uniforms consisting of a padded woollen shirt, woollen pair of trousers and a woollen coat," he added.

He said a group of about 60 black South Africans received the training.

Mr Malapitisa, the other witness, described a similar training course in East Germany, including rifle training taught by a man named Wolfgang, and "conspiracy" taught by a German named Tito.

Attached to the prepared statement of Mr Bosigo were diagrams he had drawn which he said depicted training compounds in the Soviet Union and Angola.

Sapa-Renter

Handwritten notes and signatures in the left margin, including the name 'D. J. ...' and various initials.

ROM 27/3/82

# SA Govt 'planted' US probe witness Tough security men guard ex-Peddie girl

By JOHN MATISONN

By RICHARD WALKER  
NEW YORK. — The South African Government has been accused of 'planting' the star witness in the US Senate probe into the African National Congress.

The accusation came from the academic sponsor of Miss Nokonono Delphine Kave.

"We were very, very suspicious of her," said Professor Donald Ray, head of political science at the University of Calgary.

Miss Kave this week told the hearing Senate sub-committee on terrorism she had been tortured and sexually abused by the Soviet secret service, the KGB, and put in a psychiatric hospital for "re-education".

Prof Ray said he sponsored Miss Kave when she was brought to Canada from Botswana by the Canadian Refugee Agency. The agency gave her a scholarship to the University of Calgary.

Although everything had been paid for, she left after a short time, saying she could not do her work properly at the university. He said she told him that work was "to attack the ANC".

Prof Ray said he suspected the South African Government thought Calgary would be a quiet area to drop her in and, when she triggered suspicion, she panicked and they pulled her out.

Her conduct had been "so unusual we began to think she was mentally ill".

While in Canada she had not made any claims about training and abuse in Russia.

But she had claimed to know Bishop Desmond Tutu, Mrs Winnie Mandela and the late Steve Biko — and also to have been a court prosecutor in a homeland.

"She made long telephone calls and at least two trips to Ottawa, where we know she visited the South African and US embassies."

She also left a R500 telephone bill for a "long call to South Africa".

WASHINGTON. — Huge American security guards have accompanied the diminutive Miss Nokonono Delphine Kave of Peddie, Eastern Cape, into the Senate committee room where she has given evidence before the subcommittee headed by Senator Jeremiah Denton.

Sen Denton is hearing evidence on communist influence in the African National Congress and Swapo.

At least six men and a woman were dotted around the panelled chamber. Another two stood at the dark green marble doorframes, alongside uniformed police checking spectators with a metal detector.

That kind of security precaution is infrequent at Senate or House of Representative committee hearings.

The importance of hearings and their influence on the Washington power structure varies — American senators are minor barons, with large staff and often enormous power.

But power increases immeasurably for senators who become chairmen of important committees — to the extent where a chairman of major committee can "veto" the President's wishes.

In the 1980 election which brought Senator Jeremiah Denton to the Senate, and President Ronald Reagan to the White House, the Republican Party wrested control of the Senate from the Democrats.

The end result was that an arch-conserva-

tive took over as chairman of the Judiciary Committee — Sen Strom Thurmond.

He revived the "security and terrorism" sub-committee — begun during the McCarthyist "witch-hunts" of the late 50s, and meant to concentrate on domestic activities — but soon turned its attention abroad. He found Sen Denton a willing chairman.

The importance of any committee or sub-committee is determined by its influence on legislation and the esteem in which it is held by other senators.

Sen Denton has assured the media no legislation is intended.

Democratic senators do not attend the Denton hearings.

And senators in both parties have let it be known they did not believe Sen Denton was doing the Senate a service.

So Sen Denton sits behind the semi-circular bench as the sole senator, with his staff director, Mr Joel Lisker, always at his side.

Mr Lisker visited South Africa to prepare the "case", interviewing witnesses offered by the South African Government.

And the Department of Foreign Affairs sent him additional material besides — between 2 000 and 3 000 documents and two caches of weapons were sent to him from the Union Buildings, to complete the case, Mr Lisker said in an interview.

When finance to fly out the witnesses seemed a problem, as the Judiciary Committee had not voted funds, Mr Lisker told a reporter he would take South African Government money if necessary.

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...died in detention, Mr Morris Smithers (23/11/81), of the Environmental Development Agency, Mr Nicholas "Fink" Haysom (26/11/81), a former president of the National Union of South African Students and now with of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Colin Purkey (26/11/81), a researcher and part-time University of South Africa student, and Wits students Mr Keith Coleman (24/10/81), Mr Clive van Heerden (24/10/81), and Miss Debbie Elkon (26/11/81).

The detainee expected to be released today — Miss Rene Roux — has been receiving treatment in the Johannesburg Hospital since mid-February for potassium deficiency. She is a project worker at the SA Institute of ... relations.

Most of the former detainees spent last night with their families, except Dr Floyd, whose Cape Town-based parents are on holiday in Plettenberg Bay.

Dr Floyd is staying with Johannesburg friends, who said she was adjusting to her release.

Relatives said the former detainees were well, some were tired and others exhilarated.

But the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) said last night it could not rejoice until all detainees were released — it was not concerned with individual detainees or their relatives, but with all the more than 160 South Africans in detention.

While we are naturally pleased for those who have been released, we feel anger at the senseless waste of months and months of their lives.

"We are also concerned about the scars left by their brutal ordeal of solitary confinement and interrogation.

"Our thoughts are especially with the accused and those still languishing in detention and their families."

And the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu) said last night it welcomed the release of the detainees, but was outraged they had been held for so long.

"That they have been held for such a long period in situations which have led to the death of one detainee and the admission to hospital of numerous others is further confirmation of the injustice of detention without trial.

"We are also horrified that other detainees, including prominent trade unionists, have been held for so long without being charged."

Fosatu's statement called for the immediate release of all detainees and the scrapping of detention without trial.

The medical faculty of the University of the Witwatersrand will discuss on Monday how Miss Elkon, a fifth-year medical student, can make up the 12 weeks of classes she has missed.



**TWO WINNERS ...** Top race horse trainer, Mr Syd Laird, together with Caradoc, one of the "greats" of South African turf history. Caradoc has been selected as one of South Africa's top twenty horses to compete in the Mall's "computer classic".

Picture: NOEL WATSON

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# Govt assisted in US hearings — official

By EUGENE HUGO

A SENIOR official of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Carel Noffke, admitted last night that his department had arranged for a consignment of captured communist-made weapons to be sent to Washington.

And he also disclosed that the South African Government had assisted a United States Senate subcommittee in getting South African witnesses to testify at its hearings on Capitol Hill.

The weapons were displayed this week in a tin trunk — labelled Department of Foreign Affairs, Union Buildings, Pretoria — at the subcommittee's hearings on security and terrorism.

But Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, told the Rand Daily Mail on Thursday: "I don't know anything about such a trunk. I will have to look into it and see what it is all about".

Mr Noffke, information counsellor at the South African Embassy in Washington, said the weapons had been supplied on request to

the subcommittee now hearing testimony on Soviet influence in Southern Africa.

The South African Embassy had been approached by the subcommittee earlier this year with a request to assist staff members during a visit to South Africa for research purposes.

The visit was undertaken by subcommittee aide Mr Joel Lisker and a colleague.

Mr Lisker had requested that weapons captured from ANC and Swapo insurgents be provided to the subcommittee for exhibition during hearings.

The South African authorities agreed to the request and a consignment was transported to the US "via proper channels".

Mr Noffke said he was not aware of the procedure used to get South African witnesses Mr Bartholomew Hlapane, Mr Ephraim Mfalapitsa and Mr Jeffrey Bosigo to testify in Washington.

But he stressed: "The South African Government assisted in enabling witnesses to travel to the US, it did not motivate or provide them".

# Caught stealing cop's own car

City Editor

THE chances are that the luckiest man in Johannesburg today is Mr Koos Rossouw, one of the traffic department's senior superintendents.

Because while he was on motorcycle patrol yesterday morning in the central city, he saw his own car flash by.

He was on duty near the corner of Eloff Street Extension and Loveday Street.

He thought it was a remarkable coincidence that he should have spotted his wife shopping in town while he was on patrol.

So he did a quick "U-turn" and followed so he could say hello to her, but when he caught up he saw there

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# Suspected of being SA Govt 'plant'

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E. Post

27/3/82

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — There is considerable concern at the University of Calgary over the case of Miss Nokonoro Delphine Kave, the South Africa woman who gave sensational evidence to the Senate sub-committee on security and terrorism this week, according to reports received here.

Miss Kave said she was a former member of the Black Consciousness Movement in the Eastern Cape.

She said she left South Africa in 1977 after claiming the Security Police were harassing her.

She told the sub-committee of her dispute with the African National Congress, of her experiences in Russia and the frontline states and of her treatment in a Russian mental asylum.

Now Dr Donal Ray, an associate professor of political science at the university and one of the men who sponsored Miss Kave for immigration purposes when she came to Canada and to the university last year, said he believed she was a South African Government plant in the ANC.

He was told she was a refugee from the South African Government. Later he heard she was a refugee from the ANC.

Miss Kave arrived in August, 1981, and stories told by her at different times did not coincide.

She appeared to be without financial resources, but suddenly she made a trip from Calgary to Ottawa and Toronto.

She left Calgary some time in September.

Dr Ray said he remained deeply suspicious of her because he knew the South African Government used planted agents extensively in the liberation movements.

Miss Kave told the sub-committee she was tortured, sexually abused and given injections which led to temporary blindness.

She is under the protection of the State Department while a decision is made about her future.

## Post Focus

# Coloureds want political right of a share in power

By D M G CURRY  
National Chairman of  
the Labour Party

AN American once remarked about his country, where public debate is so important, that criticism is the crucible in which democracy is formed.

The recent split in the *National Party* has caused a public debate on the question of reform into which all sections of the South African community have been drawn.

The cause of this split has been the lack of clarity within the party about the future of the coloured people.

The history of the Government regarding the political position of the coloured people has been one of immoral actions. The search for a solution, therefore, continues — hence the President's Council.

We, who happen to be classified coloured, are convinced that we owe no debt to anyone in this country. We are being discriminated against because we are people of colour.

Because we are of mixed descent of all race groups, we are continuously being punished for a situation we did not create. It is a case of blaming-the-victim syndrome. Demands are even being made for our assis-

tance in our own oppression.

We, therefore, think it is necessary to state our point of view. We will never surrender the political struggle until we are truly free citizens.

Various political movements within the community have adopted strategies to obtain political freedom.

During the years, especially the 1940s and 1950s, the Unity Movement — the Boycotters — became prominent.

In 1969, the Labour Party decided to take the fight directly to the Government on its own platform. This fight resulted in the abolition of the Coloured Representative Council in 1980.

The policy of separate development has been a failure and has caused conflict in its application. There has not only been conflict with the Government but also within the community, because some people rejected our participation in platforms of separate development.

Our next goal is the abolition of the management committee system. These committees advise local authorities on affairs

concerning the coloured community. Our aim is for direct representation on a non-racial basis.

We have learnt that you do not abolish an institution by merely boycotting it. Boycotting by coloured male voters of the parliamentary elections in 1948 led to the election of the *National Party* Government and the implementation of the apartheid system.

The Nats came to power with a majority of four seats while the coloured vote held the balance of power in 11 seats in the Cape Province.

Political leaders told us then that our vote was useless and that real change could come by staying away from apartheid platforms.

Apartheid and especially the Group Areas Act have caused the greatest harm to the real life fibre of the coloured people. District Six remains a symbol of the real destruction caused in our society.

It follows, therefore, that a critical analysis must take place so we can evaluate our position correctly.

One thing has become clear to us in the Labour Party: we are not prepared



Mr DAVID CURRY

to make the mistakes of the past.

We are not prepared always to transform the tactic of boycott into an iron principle that makes it impossible to act politically.

The whole debate raging at the moment has been caused by the unwillingness of the coloured people to make the system work. We, in the Labour Party, have played our major share in stopping the advance and success of the policy of separate development.

Things would have been decidedly different if we had merely decided to become political spectators.

The fight for our political rights is far from over. We are certainly not bought over by the mere talk of power-sharing. We are still convinced that the *National Party* speaks of reform within the context of separate development.

The strategy, therefore, of taking the fight to the Government must certainly continue.

Our critics within the community are not unique in the loathing, contempt and rejection of discriminatory institutions, such as management committees.

We, unlike others, are not content to sit back and nurse our resentment on the political sidelines. We are not going to stand idly by and allow the Nationalists to continue unhindered.

We have entered these institutions with the express purpose of using them as platforms to fight for our political rights.

We are often told these institutions are irrelevant. Just how irrelevant is housing to the coloured community?

Our critics regard management committees as useless and farcical and consider that they offer the people nothing. We, in the

Labour Party, do not underestimate the power and determination of the present rulers.

We see these separate bodies for what they are — powerful, useful and effective instruments in the hands of the Government for implementing the policy of separate development.

The Labour Party takes second place to nobody in the rejection of discriminatory bodies. We did not ask for them, neither do we offer them to the people.

The accusation that our participation in the system is to make the system work is an entirely false one. If we were really interested in separate development, we would certainly have asked for the continuation of the Coloured Representative Council.

We have decided to become effectively engaged with the Government in direct negotiations.

On the local government level, our aim is twofold: the abolition of the management committee system and direct representation on municipal councils.

We know the fight will be a difficult one. The road to freedom was never strewn

with roses. We will not shirk our responsibility of clearly stating what the real issues are.

The debate within the *National Party* has certainly been revealing. Even words have been given different meanings. Power-sharing now also means co-responsibility.

A word game is being played. Is the word, "power-sharing", being used to give the impression that power will be shared without really intending it?

At the recent session of the Cape Provincial Council, a motion on direct representation on municipal councils was submitted by the Progressive Federal Party.

The *National Party* voted against the motion because they reject a mixed common voters' roll for whites, coloureds and Indians. To them, the management committee system was going through an evolutionary state.

The Nats believe that every group has the right to self-determination, the right to decide finally about its own affairs.

This is the theory, but in practice, the position is entirely different.

Since the inception of management committees in 1963, the system has remained an advisory one. This whole question of local



MR PILLAY

*D. Ripperich*

**Jailed  
student  
freed**

*27/3/82*

EAST LONDON — A former Rhodes University social science student, Mr Devan Pillay, who served a year in prison for involvement with the banned African National Congress, was yesterday released and spent the day with an aunt in Johannesburg.

His mother, Mrs Daya Pillay, said from the family's jeweller shop here that she had spoken to him over the telephone and he sounded fine.

Mrs Pillay said her son seemed to have one thing on his mind — his studies.

He had written examinations and passed at the end of 1980 and 1981.

In 1980 while he was still in detention in Port Elizabeth he wrote Rhodes University examinations and followed these up with others for the University of South Africa last year.

She said he had registered to study four courses under the University of South Africa this year.

Mr Pillay was convicted in the regional court, Port Elizabeth, in March last year with a Rhodes University journalism lecturer, Mr Guy Berger.

Mr Pillay was sentenced to an effective two years' imprisonment, reduced to one year on appeal.

He is due back home tomorrow, his mother said. — DDR

# The man with morse code eyelids

From JOHN MATISONN  
WASHINGTON. — Huge, suited American security guards flanked the diminutive Nokono Delphine Kave of Peddie, Eastern Cape, as she entered the Senate committee room.

At least six security men and a woman were dotted around the panelled chamber. Another green marble doorframe, alongside uniformed police checking spectators through a metal detector before allowing them to hear the proceedings.

The importance of hearings and their influence on the Washington power structure varies from committee to committee, from chairman to chairman.

American senators are minor barons, with large staffs and often enormous power. But power increases immeasurably for senators who become chairmen of important committees.

In many cases, a chairman of a major committee can in effect veto the President's wishes, though power is constantly changing with the ebb and flow of the President's popularity.

As a "freshman" senator, Senator Jeremiah Denton is in the unusual position of already being chairman of a subcommittee, albeit one whose current influence is small.

In the election of 1980 which brought Senator Denton to the Senate, and President Ronald Reagan to the White House, the Republican Party wrested control of the Senate away from the Democrats.

As a result the liberal Senator Edward Kennedy was replaced in his important post as chairman of the Judiciary committee by an arch-conservative, Senator Strom Thurmond.

The new chairman wanted to revive an idea long out of favour, to create an active "security and terrorism" subcommittee to investigate terrorism and communist influence, and he found in Senator Denton a willing chairman.

The new subcommittee is the natural successor to the Senate internal security committee, the House of Representatives' American activities committee, and the Senate permanent subcommittee on investigations, whose proceedings became notorious under the chairmanship of Senator Joseph McCarthy.

The original purpose was to concentrate on domestic American activities, Senator Denton acknowledges, but the spotlight soon turned to the testimony with which Senator Denton punctuates the hearings, and whether hearings should be held.

Senator Denton punctuates the testimony with comparisons to his experiences as a prisoner of war in North Vietnam. His seven years and seven months as a POW, sometimes inside a tiny cell little bigger than a refrigerator, left an indelible impression on him.

While a POW, the then Admiral Denton made a national reputation by signalling in morse code with his eyelids to a television camera to indicate that what was said about POW conditions during a controlled visit was not true.

He returned in 1973 a war hero, involved himself in politics and became the first Republican since reconstruction to win a Senate seat in the state of Alabama.

Excited by his new office, he soon made a name for himself by calling for legislation on teenage chastity, and by making the security and terrorism subcommittee active.

The subcommittee's activities gave him a reputation amongst senators, but not one he could have particularly liked. No Democrats said they were monitoring the hearings closely, but they have no reason to believe that Senator Denton plans to do more than "educate" hearing passes in which he fails to complain at the lack of media attention.

Democratic senators, who on most committees ensure that one of their number is present to bail out the proceedings, do not attend. Their staff keep them informed, but they have taken the deliberate decision to be absent to avoid drawing attention to the proceedings which they oppose.

Spokesmen for the Democrats said they were monitoring the hearings closely, but they have no reason to believe that Senator Denton plans to do more than "educate"

27/3/82 Staw

# Mandela unlikely for Wits position

Robben Island inmate and leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, was one of three nominees for the position of Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand whose nominations were declared invalid this week because of a technical irregularity.

Other nominees were Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, and Dr A M Rosholt, chairman of Barlow Rand.

The irregularity occurred when the closing date for the receipt of nominations was incorrectly calculated. The closing date has now been set at June 23 and new nominations are invited.

According to the university's constitution each nominee must accept the nomination in writing and, in Mandela's case, this is impossible. Legally, Mrs Winnie Mandela cannot sign on behalf of her husband so it is unlikely the ANC leader will become the next Wits chancellor.

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON

There is deep concern at the University of Calgary over the role of Miss Nokonono Delphine Kave, the South African woman who gave sensational evidence to the Senate sub-committee on security and terrorism earlier this week.

Miss Kave, who said she was a former member of the Black Consciousness Movement in the Eastern Cape, told the sub-committee of her disputes with the

# Witness was planted by SA claims prof

African National Congress, of her experiences in Russia and the Frontline States and of her treatment in a Russian mental asylum.

She said she was tortured, sexually abused and given injections which led to temporary

blindness.

Now Dr Donald Ray, an associate professor of political science at the University of Calgary and one of the men who sponsored Miss Kave for immigration purposes when she came to Canada and to the university last year,

said he believed she was a South African Government plant in the ANC.

He was told she was a refugee from the South African Government. Later he heard she was a refugee from the ANC.

Miss Kave arrived in

August 1981 and stories told by her at different times did not coincide.

She appeared to be without financial resources but suddenly made a trip from Calgary to Ottawa and Toronto.

She left Calgary some time in September.

Dr Ray said he remained deeply suspicious of her because he knew the South African Government used planted agents extensively in the liberation movements.

*(236) (1A) Star 27/3/82*

# US Terror probe

Weekend Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — A spokesman for the Senate sub-committee on security and terrorism has denied any suggestion that South Africa had influenced its activities — and especially its present hearings.

Under the chairmanship of Senator Jeremiah Denton, the sub-committee is examining the role of Russia, Cuba and East Germany in fomenting terrorism in Southern Africa.

This is part of an inquiry into communist influence in world terrorism.

American newspapers have all but ignored the hearings.

## STRATEGIC

The spokesman said the committee had decided to look into Russian involvement in Southern Africa because of the region's strategic importance to the US.

A long letter was written to the South African Government setting out the assistance the committee required, the documents it wanted to examine, and the kind of people it wanted to interview.

## REFUSAL

South Africa offered 'considerable' co-operation and two staff members, chief counsel and staff director Mr Joel S Lisker and counsel Mr Bert W. Milling visited the Republic in January to gather evidence.

They interviewed a number of people although there were some from the South African Gov-

ernment would not allow them to speak to.

It was decided to bring four ANC members from South Africa to testify.

We took the initiative. To say that the South African Government or any of its agencies influenced our activities, except insofar as they provided access to information, is ridiculous.

## 'INFOGATE'

In any case, this is not something anybody would suspect of Mr Lisker who, when he was in the Department of Justice, handled the investigation of the implications in the United States of what South Africans now refer to as Infogate.

The spokesman emphasized that the South African inquiry was only a

very small part of the committee's interest in international terrorism.

He could not understand a claim by Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo Democrats in SWA/Namibia, that his evidence was unacceptable because it was not sufficiently anti-communist.

We spoke to Mr Shipanga and, as far as we are concerned, he is due to give evidence here on Monday.

## FOCUS

We stressed to him that the focus of the hearings was Russian, Cuban and East German involvement in terrorism and on the repercussions dissenters faced in the ANC and in Swapo.

'Because we are sensitive about how limited our jurisdiction is and because we do not want to get involved in the area of foreign policy, we said we wanted to exclude politics from our evidence.'

We received a telegram that Mr Lisker had tried to structure Mr Shipanga's evidence and we replied that there was no way that we would have done this, apart from our attempt to focus his evidence on the areas of this inquiry.

The spokesman said Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, and Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, had also been invited to give evidence.

Neither had replied.

# Deep concern in Canada over Kave evidence

Weekend Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON.—There is deep concern at the University of Calgary in Canada over the role now being played by Miss Nokonono Delphine Kave, the young South African woman who gave sensational evidence to the United States Senate sub-committee on Security and Terrorism earlier this week.

Miss Kave, who said she was a former member of the Black Consciousness Movement in the Eastern Cape, told the sub-committee of her disputes with the African National Congress, of her experiences in Russia and the front-line states and of her 'treatment' in a Russian mental asylum.

She said she had been tortured, sexually abused and given injections which led to temporary blindness.

Yesterday Dr Donald Ray, an associate professor of political science at the University of Calgary and one of the men who 'sponsored' Miss Kave for immigration purposes when she came to Canada and to the university last year, said he had doubts about Miss Kave.

## CIRCUS TOURS

Mr Ray knows South Africa well, having toured the country for six years with Wilkie's Circus in the late 50s and early 60s. His parents appeared as 'Buffalo Bill' and 'Annie Oakley' while he came into the ring as 'Billie the Kid.'

He said World University Services of Canada (WUSC), an organisation which helps refugees from Southern Africa receive an education at Canadian universities, asked him to join a group that would sponsor Miss Kave in 1981.

He was told she was a refugee from the South African Government. Later

he heard she was a refugee from the African National Congress.

It made no difference to him whether she was a refugee from the Government or the ANC or both, he was glad to help a genuine refugee start a new life.

Miss Kave arrived in August 1981. Insufficient facts had been provided by WUSC. Stories told at different times by Miss Kave did not coincide.

She appeared to be without financial resources, yet she suddenly made a trip from Calgary to Ottawa and Toronto.

## TELEPHONE BILL

At one stage she ran up a telephone bill of 500 Canadian dollars (about R425 on a student's telephone and said that she had been telephoning a newspaperman in the Eastern Cape and that he would meet the bill.

Later she said the student should collect the money from the Malawi Embassy — the bill remained unpaid.

In September she claimed she could not do her 'work' properly at the university.

I asked her what she meant because I thought she had every opportunity to follow her studies. She answered that she could not do her "work against the ANC" and that she was going to the United States.'

## PLANTED AGENTS

She left Calgary some time in September.

Mr Ray said he remained deeply suspicious of her because he knew the South African Government used planted agents extensively in the liberation movements.

He said that, although he supported the anti-apartheid movement, he was not a member of the movement.

There were only a few Southern African students at the university.

## New chance for old lag

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11A D. Dispatch 27/3/82

# Prof says Kave is SA Govt plant

NEW YORK — The academic sponsor of the star witness in the US Senate probe of the African National Congress has charged that she was a South African Government "plant".

"We were very suspicious of her," University of Calgary political science professor Donald Ray said of Nokonono Delphine Kave, who told the Senate subcommittee on terrorism that she was tortured and sexually abused by the KGB and put in a Moscow psychiatric hospital for "re-education".

Dr Ray said he sponsored Miss Kave when she was brought to Canada from Botswana by the Canadian refugee agency who provided her with a scholarship to his university.

"Her fare, tuition, everything was paid and the environment was very friendly but she left after a short time, saying she couldn't do her work properly here," Dr Ray said.

She had told him that work was "to attack the ANC".

"I suspect the South African Government thought Calgary would be a fairly quiet area to drop her in and when she triggered people's suspicions, she panicked and they pulled her out."

While in Canada she had not claimed to have been subjected to Soviet psychiatric treatment, he said.

Miss Kave had riled some students at Calgary by "expressing the belief that her own people weren't capable of governing themselves," Dr Ray said.

"She made long tele-

phone calls and at least two trips to Ottawa where we know she visited the South African and US embassies."

When asked where she got the money to make the trips, she had replied that "some journalist" was paying her for a story he was writing.

She left a R500 telephone bill for a "long call to South Africa" and told a fellow student that money she had borrowed would be repaid by the Malawi high commissioner in Ottawa.

In Zwelitsha yesterday Mrs Nokuzola Msutu confirmed Miss Kave had stayed in her home in 1977 and had disappeared on the day of black consciousness leader Steve Biko's funeral.

Mrs Msutu said Miss Kave, who was employed by the Ciskei Government, had been brought to her house by a former Fort Hare student who visited her regularly.

"As she was a nice girl and because my husband was working out of town I gave her accommodation and she stayed for about two months in the house."

Mrs Msutu said she got the surprise of her life this week when she heard over late news on television that she had appeared before the Senate committee.

"She left on the day of Steve Biko's funeral and said she was going there but never returned."

Mrs Msutu said Miss Kave's friends used to remark about the fact that she did not even bother to collect her pay cheque which included the

annual bonus paid to civil servants at the end of September, 1977.

The only time Mrs Msutu remembered Miss Kave to have been involved in any argument other than political in the house was when she brought a man she said was her boy friend from Port Elizabeth.

"For some time she had visits from her local boy friend, Xuza Sidzumo and when she came with this man my husband told her she should not bring other men to the house."

Former colleagues in the Ciskei Government service said Miss Kave did not report for work after the news of the death of Mr Biko had appeared in the press.

"But those of us who knew her from Fort Hare used to joke about the fact that she had become so politically involved," one former colleague said.

"We had come to know 'Koks' — as she was affectionately called — as one who shied away from anything political."

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Major General Charles Sebe, who was reported from Washington to be Miss Kave's uncle and then arranged her transit from Canada, yesterday refused to comment on her.

He would not say they were related and refused to answer questions about claims that Miss Kave had lived in his Tshatshu home.

Efforts to contact Mr Sidzumo alleged to have been her boy friend when she lived in Zwelitsha were unsuccessful yesterday. —DDR-DDC.

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27/3/82  
'We will use Govt  
institutions to fight  
for political rights'

● From Page 16  
government has been referred to the President's Council.

Yet, last year, the NP passed legislation in the Cape Provincial Council which enabled them to change street names in coloured areas if they did not like them.

The Management Committee in Port Elizabeth named streets in the coloured area after Nelson Mandela and Steve Biko. The NP objected to this and, therefore, passed legislation to give them final say over affairs, even in coloured areas.

Self-determination to the Nats means not only the right to decide the affairs of white people but also the right to decide for coloured people.

It is important, therefore, that a public debate continues on these words, "power-sharing" and "self-determination".

All of us accept that change must take place in

South Africa. We want real and not sham reform. We want our suspicions satisfied or else we can never be drawn into a new scheme.

Experience has taught us that the Nationalists are experts in assimilating political leaders into the power structure.

The split in the National Party has been caused because of the coloured people. The main reason is because goals were not clearly spelt out.

We clearly see our goal: direct representation on a non-racial level on all levels of government.

We are aware of the complexities of the South African situation. We also know that the NP has lost the monopoly of dictating what the final set-up will be.

We want to plan a new South Africa with all South Africans. We want to set a negotiation process in motion so that we can arrive at a true solution.

11A

# Is this woman a Govt plant?

THE lid was lifted on the world of the African National Congress guerrilla at a hearing in the United States this week — but claims were being made that one young woman from South Africa who gave sensational evidence against the ANC was a South African Government plant.

Miss Nokonono Delphine Kave, a 27-year-old niece of Ciskeian President Lennox Sebe, was one of four former members of the ANC to give evidence to Senator Jeremiah Denton's sub-committee on security and terrorism. The conservative senator from Alabama was investigating Russian, Cuban and East German involvement in Southern African terrorism.

As concern was being expressed at the role being played by Miss Kave, a spokesman for the sub-committee denied the South African Government had influenced its activities, especially its series of hearings.

Miss Kave, who said she was a former member of the Black Consciousness Movement in the Eastern Cape, told the sub-committee of her disputes with the African National Congress, of her experiences in Russia and the front-line states and of her treatment in a Russian mental asylum.

She said she was tortured, sexually abused and given injections that led to temporary

By JOHN D'OLIVEIRA in

she was forced to have intercourse with different people.



Nokonono Kave: her sponsor is suspicious of her

## SEBE NIECE TELLS U.S. HEARING OF ANC TERROR



# Hearings delight SA, distress ANC

FROM Washington there have been accusations of a "McCarthy-style witch-hunt and smear campaign".

The charge is that Senator Jeremiah Denton, for seven years a POW in Vietnam and now head of the Senate sub-committee on security and terrorism, has "gone overboard" — and that his action portends a new, McCarthyist drive against those in the United States who support Southern African "liberation" movements.

Among security chiefs in Pretoria, by contrast, there is undignified delight, and a growing conviction that the remarkable hearings now taking place in Washington could prove a setback to both the banned African National Congress (ANC) and Swapo — as well as to the Kremlin connection which, it is said, dominates both organisations.

According to top security officials, what they term "hysteria" over the impending Washington hearings has been manifest for months, and was a major issue at the Ministerial Council

meeting of all the members of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) held in Addis Ababa in January.

There, Mr Johnny Makatini, one of the ANC's principal leaders, spoke earnestly and at length with African Foreign Ministers about the impending hearings, and planned with them a strategy for "anti-hearings" that would seek to alleviate the damage which he foresaw.

## Troubled

As a result of that meeting, the OAU has been energetically involved in trying to thwart Senator Denton's hearings, and has virtually been a command centre for the "anti-hearings" campaign.

BY BRUCE LOUDON



Ironically, South African authorities have apparently been kept informed of every move in this campaign and this week in Pretoria I was shown photocopies of what were intended to be secret telex messages only a few days old sent from OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa to "Comrade Johnny" at the ANC office in New York (No 223602 ANCONY UK).

These messages deal with what is clearly perceived as the threat to the ANC's standing which is represented by the Senate hearings in Washington. What comes through clearly in all the messages monitored by Pretoria is that, to put it in a nutshell, the ANC/CP alliance is profoundly troubled by the damage that seems bound to be caused.

So stilled is the information of South African security chiefs that they can have internal memoranda on the Senate hearings which were circulated within TransAfrica, now one of the foremost anti-South African lobbies in the US.

One of these, dated February 5 1982, deals at length with the trip to South Africa to collect evidence made by Mr Joel Laker, chief counsel to Senator Denton's committee.

## Gestapo

Another document is a letter from another organisation addressed to President Ronald Reagan at the White House. It declares: "The actions of the sub-committee staff who recently visited

South Africa and Namibia clearly prove that they are investigating the wrong side.

"It is the South African apartheid Government — not the ANC and Swapo, who represent the overwhelming majority of the people — that is the terrorist pariah in that part of the world.

"This is not an investigation, this is a smear campaign in the tradition of Senator Joseph McCarthy and in collaboration with one of the most despised governments on the face of the earth.

"Their (the sub-committee's) investigation is the immoral equivalent of a US agency investigating 'Jewish subversion' with the aid of the Gestapo in Germany in 1938."

## Alarming

"This would be a reprehensible and indecent violation of our basic rights. The political views of Senator Denton, his committee members and aides, and the previous activities of the sub-committee, have shown an alarming disrespect for basic civil liberties and a predilection for slan-

der and distortion on a grand scale." What has clearly most disturbed the anti-South African lobby is the evidence of 27-year-old Nokonono Delphine Kave, a one-time close associate of the late Steve Biko in the black consciousness movement.

She told a horrifying tale of her own experience within the ANC — of assault and murder, of being taken to a "psychiatric" hospital in the Soviet Union and of how the ANC had become completely dominated by the Communist Party.

Weight to Miss Kave's testimony is lent by the fact that as far as can be ascertained she has no connection with Pretoria.

I understand that when she fled the ANC, attempts were made to "contact" her, but that she showed signs of just as much animosity towards South African officials as she does towards the ANC.



# Anguish of Bilko girl's family



Nokonono Kave... tale of terror

**THE family of renegade ANC exile Miss Nokonono Kave, 27, yesterday told of their anguish for the girl known as "the genius" of their community.**

Miss Kave, Port Elizabeth friend of the late Steve Biko and niece of Ciskei president Lennox Sebe, this week told a hearing of the American Senate sub-committee on security and terrorism a tale of stark terror, of rape, of a poison attempt on her life, and of being drugged and hospitalised in a Soviet psychiatric ward.

It was a story which "terrified" her mother, Mrs Ida Kave, and two brothers, Phillip and Mpunzi, who live in a Port Elizabeth township.

Mpunzi Kave told how the family wept when they read Press reports of what their sister had suffered since

## BY BEVY FAIRBROTHER

she fled South Africa without warning in 1977.

"We fear for her life. Who is looking after her? This is killing my mother," said Mr Kave.

Mrs Kave said: "What can I, as a mother, say? All the indications are that I may never see my only daughter alive again."

Mpunzi Kave told how his sister was acknowledged as the "clever" one of the family and how their mother sacrificed everything for her education.

## Reward

She had been sent to the University of Fort Hare to study law and was in her third year when she fled.

The 1976 riots were the turning-point in her life.

She was considered a brilliant speaker and was often active at funerals and school by-cotts.

"One morning I found a letter under my pillow," Mr Nokonono saying she "was leaving because the pressure was too great."

"After that, the security police searched the neighbourhood and even offered a R500 reward for information about her whereabouts.

"We did not hear from her again until September last year when she wrote to us from Botswana.

"She said she was in hiding after being in Moscow. She planned to make her way to Canada."

Documents were then sent from Canada saying that Nokonono had resigned from the ANC because she was "distressed".

from South Africa via Botswana and Zambia.

She was then sent to a language institute in Moscow and it was there that her ordeal began because of her feeling about the ANC.

One evening three Russians came to her room and told her "Ungandan room-mate to leave."

It was the start of two months of mental torment involving injections, questioning, sexual harassment and

being locked away in a psychiatric hospital.

They accused her of being an American spy.

She was stripped naked in the hospital and made to lie on a bed in front of a group of men and answer questions.

On occasions, corpses were brought into the room in sacks and, once, she was asked to feel one of them. She was forced to have sex with white men while everything was filmed.

She was eventually let out of the hospital after she agreed to marry a Danish communist and receive instructions in Marxism.

Lusaka where, on a visit to the Cuban Embassy, she saw a Cuban throw a powder into a drink meant for her.

She managed to swap the glasses and afterwards was beaten and accused of being a CIA agent who poisoned a Cuban revolutionary.

After that she lived in a house owned by the SA Confederation of Trade Unions in Lusaka.

There she witnessed three murders of three youths by ANC and Communist Party members.

She eventually fled to Botswana and took refuge with the United Nations high commissioner for refugees. He allegedly locked her up in his house and sexually mistreated her.

JOHN MATTSONN adds from Washington: Miss Kave's story has come under fire from her sponsor in the Canadian academic world, Dr Don Ray.

Sceptics in Washington are also wondering about how her life is claimed to have been threatened from Gaberone to Ottawa, Lusaka to Moscow.

Among those out to get her one way or another she listed the ANC, the South African

Communist Party, the KGB, South African and Ciskeian security police and a United Nations High Commissioner.

Committee hearings in the United States Senate do not routinely include "Soviet style marching" and demonstrations in the use of AK47s.

Tomorrow's hearing by the sub-committee is due to focus on Swapo. Another arms cache will be on display.

## Death list

She said she met a man she recognised as an ANC "hit-man" from Zambia while she was in Botswana.

He warned her that she was on the organisation's death list.

She alleged that many children who fled after the 1976 Soweto riots and refused to identify themselves with the communist ideology had either disappeared or been imprisoned in jails in Zambia and Tanzania.

Those who agreed to become communists were given new identities and were instructed not to communicate with their families in either Namibia or South Africa.

A copy of her letter of resignation from the ANC was also sent back to South Africa to her family.

The letter was addressed to ANC secretary-general Mr Alfred Nzo.

It said: "The decision I am now taking was arrived at after painful and long consideration of my status in the ANC.

"I feel the ANC does not need me any more.

C.T. 29/3/82

# Exile witness left SA after Biko funeral

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Miss Nokonono Delphine Kave, 27-year-old former Fort Hare student who appeared before a United States Senate committee in Washington this week, disappeared from the Zwelitsha house she lived in on the day of the funeral of black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mrs Nokuzola Msutu, of Zwelitsha, who lived with Miss Kave for about two months when the latter was employed by the Ciskei authorities in 1977.

Mrs Msutu said she got the surprise of her life this week when she heard over the late television news that Miss Kave had appeared before the US Senate committee.

"She left about the day of Steve Biko's funeral — in fact she left on the morning of the funeral and said she was going there, but never returned."

Mrs Msutu said Miss Kave's friends used to remark on the fact that she had not even bothered to collect her pay cheque, which included the annual bonus paid to civil servants at the end of September, 1977.

## 'Politically-minded'

"I knew she was politically-minded. She used to ask me if I had ever listened to Radio Zambia and Radio Uganda, but as a person who has always been apolitical I used to tell her such matters were too complicated for my simple mind."

Mrs Msutu said Miss Kave was a complete stranger to her when she called at her home for the first time.

But I grew to like her and when we stayed together she was good around the house and even offered to pay for groceries sometimes."

She said Miss Kave seemed attached to her family, who lived in Port Elizabeth, and paid frequent visits to them at the end of the month.

The only time Mrs Msutu remembered Miss Kave being involved in any argument other than political was when she brought home a man she said was her boyfriend from Port Elizabeth.

## Biko vigils

"For some time she had visits from her local boyfriend and when she came with this man my husband told her she should not bring other men to the house.

Former colleagues in the Ciskei government service said Miss Kave did not report for work after the news of Biko's death had appeared in the press.

"But those of us who knew her from Fort Hare used to joke about the fact that she had become so politically involved," said a former colleague.

"Whenever there was trouble at Fort Hare she would pack her belongings and leave the campus to spend time with relatives until everything had returned to normal.

"Now she was the big noise in political rallies and we later heard she was leading student rioters in Port Elizabeth," the former colleague said.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, General Charles Sebe, who was reported from Washington to have been Miss Kave's uncle and to have arranged her transit from Canada, yesterday declined to comment.

He would not say they were related and declined to answer questions about claims that Miss Kave had lived in his home.

11A Star 29/3/82

# Don't depend on the West to champion blacks' cause

There was a time when black people set great store by support from Western countries. For many years after the founding of the ANC, for example, there were attempts to ask Britain to intervene diplomatically on behalf of blacks in South Africa. By the forties and particularly the fifties, however, it was realised that these were vain hopes.

Today most black people realise that the Western countries, no matter how antagonistic to apartheid particular governments may be, are not going to actively and aggressively champion the cause of blacks in South Africa.

Black people who take note of the international scene realise the following things:

- Trade with South Africa is too important for most Western countries to make it possible for them to do anything which could weaken the export market to South Africa or reduce the flow of raw materials and agricultural goods.

- Most Western countries do not place a very high priority on race reforms within their own boundaries. Almost all Western countries with black minorities have maintained housing and welfare policies for blacks which have done little to rehabilitate these black minorities. Their policies more often than not have amounted to passive neglect, under the guise of not wishing to do anything that would "discriminate" between blacks and whites.

A few years ago, a study in Germany, Holland and Britain conducted by Professor Theodor Hanf at the Bergstrasser Institute in Germany showed that the attitudes of

European whites towards blacks in their countries were much the same as the attitudes of English-speaking whites towards blacks in South Africa.

- Black people also realise that it is only really the pressure on Western nations, and probably on Eastern bloc nations as well, that makes them take a firm verbal stand against apartheid.

There would probably be much less opposition to apartheid in the northern countries if there was not an active and insistent Afro-Asian bloc in the United Nations.

- Furthermore, apart from some unrealistic fringe groups among blacks, black people in South Africa realise that there is in fact very little that Western nations can do to have a quick and sweeping effect on the system in South Africa.

Black people here are aware of the strength and resilience of the white-dominated system. We realise that it would take more than sanctions or boycotts from the West to change it. We realise that only very active intervention by outside countries could have a radical effect and that none of them would be prepared to or could afford to go to such lengths.

For these reasons, blacks who are reasonably well-informed do

**Most black people in South Africa now realise that they themselves must secure their own emancipation and liberation, says Gibson Thula.**

not any longer respond to overseas figures who are opposed to apartheid with anything like the enthusiasm that was or would have been the case years ago. Even as late as the sixties, when Bobby Kennedy visited South Africa, there was a great deal of hero-worship among blacks.

His tour of Soweto was very well-supported by enthusiastic black crowds. The same would not happen today.

I would sum it up by saying that all or most black groupings in South Africa today realise that black people themselves have to secure their own emancipation and liberation.

This does not mean to say that the organisation I represent, Inkatha, is unconcerned about the attitudes in the West. There is one thing in particular which concerns Inkatha a great deal. This is in fact a problem which the West's own inactivity in fighting apartheid brings about.

As I see it, the intention of most Western countries is to avoid

any costly action or intervention in regard to South Africa. This gives them a problem of credibility among the Afro-Asian bloc. They try to counter this in two ways.

First, by verbal attack on apartheid which mean very little. Some countries also try to "correct" their image, in some cases, by making grants or appearing to be sympathetic to radical black groups operating in southern Africa like Swapo or the external mission of the ANC. They then give more moral support to some black liberation groups than others.

It is fairly typical for them to overlook the importance of Inkatha, for example, while over-emphasising the role of the ANC external mission. This amounts to a kind of interference in South African black politics which is quite serious in its consequences.

It is particularly true of some church groups and their voluntary organisations opposed to apartheid. The very sense of helplessness which their governments' ineffectiveness

causes in them, makes them "over-react" as it were by being as fashionably radical as they can with regard to South Africa.

Fashionable radicalism usually means under-rating the internal black leadership in South Africa and heaping accolades on the militaristic movements, quite irrespective of how successful these movements are likely to be in the short to medium term.

Inkatha's message to the Western countries, therefore, is simply the following: Inkatha realises that sanctions and boycotts are impracticable. It also realises that a peaceful strategy is important to explore to the full before considering violence.

If the Western countries feel unable to make any dramatic intervention in South Africa, the least they can do is admit this and attempt to be as helpful as possible to movements such as Inkatha, devoted to exploring peaceful change for us for as long as possible.

● Gibson Thula is the Urban Representative of the kwaZulu Government. This is part of a paper he prepared for a study group of the Institute of International Affairs, Johannesburg last week.

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- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

**Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University**





Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe has claimed that his niece, Miss Nokonono Delphine Kave, the star witness in the US Senate probe of the African National Congress, is not a plant of the South African Government.

# ANC probe girl 'not planted by SA'

Argus 29/3/82

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The allegations that she is will be proved to be very hollow indeed. She is speaking from experience,' President Sebe said today.

## SUSPICIOUS

Professor Donald Ray, of the University of Calgary, who sponsored Miss Kave, 27 when she arrived in Canada, said he was very suspicious of her and has charged that she was a plant of the South African Government.

President Sebe said he did not believe that Miss Kave was a South African Government plant. 'I don't say that all she has told the sub-committee is genuine but she has been through the mill and is speaking from experience.'

The President described Miss Kave as a 'very brainy girl'. He had had a lot of contact with her while she was at primary school as her parents were very poor. Miss Kave had not however, lived at his home.

Asked whether Miss Kave, who is opposed to homeland Governments, had sought assistance from Major-General Charles Sebe when she wanted to leave Canada, President Sebe said: 'I can't say it is like that or that it isn't like that. It is a security matter.'

General Sebe has refused to speak about Miss Kave.

While at Fort Hare, Miss Kave was active in the Black Consciousness Movement and worked with Mr Steve Biko. After his death, she fled to Port

Elizabeth as the Ciskei security police were looking for her, she said, and later left the country.

At the time, General Sebe worked for the South African Security Police and one of his main duties was to keep tabs on Steve Biko.

President Sebe said he was not disappointed in Miss Kave and added that if she wished to return to the homeland, her request would be considered.

Miss Kave worked for the Ciskei Government until she fled to Port Elizabeth.

## 'ACTIVE'

Former friends and colleagues of Miss Kave agree that she was brilliant. Her academic record at Fort Hare has been described by a university spokesman as 'unusual.'

A social worker who went to school with Miss Kave in Port Elizabeth and studied with her at Fort Hare, said she had not taken part in student politics while she was at the university.

Only in 1976 did she hear that Miss Kave was very active in student politics on campus. She had also taken an active part in student unrest in Port Elizabeth at the end of that year, the social worker said.

Miss Kave's friends had wondered why she had become involved in politics as she had always emphasised her poor family background and the need to concentrate on her studies, the social worker said.

A Zwelitsha woman, with whom Miss Kave lived in 1977, said she was 'a nice girl'. She could remember only one argument that was not political that Miss Kave had been involved in the house.

She left the house on the day of Steve Biko's funeral and never returned.

A Ciskei Government colleague said her friends used to joke about Miss Kave becoming politically involved as 'we had come to know her as one who shied away from anything political.'

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## NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

## WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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# Was ANC defector a plant?

WASHINGTON — There is deep concern at the University of Calgary over the role now being played by Miss Nokonono Delphine Kave, the young South African woman who gave sensational evidence to the Senate sub-committee on security and terrorism last week.

Miss Kave, who said she was a former member of the Black Consciousness Movement in the Eastern Cape, told the sub-committee of her disputes with the African National Congress, of her experiences in Russia and the front-line states and of her "treatment" in a Russian mental asylum.

She said she had been tortured, sexually abused and given injections which led to temporary blindness.

Dr Donald Ray, an associate professor of political science at the University of Calgary and one of the men who "sponsored" Miss Kave for immigration purposes when she came to Canada last year, said he believed Miss Kave



**KAVE: Testified she was tortured by Russians.**

was a South African Government plant in the ANC.

He was told she was a refugee from the South African Government. Later he heard she was a refugee from ANC. It made no difference to him whether she was a refugee from the government or the ANC or both, he was glad to

help a genuine refugee start a new life.

Miss Kave arrived in Canada in August 1981. Stories she told at different times did not co-incide.

She appeared to be without financial resources, yet she suddenly made a trip from Calgary to Ottawa and Toronto.

At one stage she ran up a telephone bill of \$500 on a student's telephone and said that she had been telephoning a newspaperman in the Eastern Cape and that he would meet the bill. Later she said the student should collect the money from the Malawi Embassy — the bill remained unpaid.

In September she claimed she could not do

her "work" properly at the university.

"I asked her what she meant because I thought she had every opportunity to follow her studies. She answered that she could not do her 'work against the ANC' and that she was going to the United States."

## ANC 'captured' by SACP

A VETERAN of both the ANC and the South African Communist Party, 63-year-old Mr Bartholomew Hlapane, told the US Senate sub-committee on terrorism last week how he broke with both organisations because he believed the ANC had been "captured" by the SACP.

Mr Hlapane, who served as national treasurer of the SACP in the early sixties, gave a detailed account of events within the ANC, the SACP and "Spear of the Nation" military arm in the early sixties.

He told the sub-committee that the ANC was completely dominated by the SACP; that no major decision could be taken by the ANC without

Mr Ray said he remained deeply suspicious of her because he knew the South African Government used planned agents extensively in the liberation movements.

But a spokesman for the sub-committee denied emphatically any

suggestion that the South African Government had influenced the sub-committee's activities.

He did say, however, that the South Africans offered "considerable" co-operation and two committee staff members visited South Africa in January to gather

evidence.

The spokesman said that both Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, and Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, had been invited to give evidence to the subcommittee. So far, neither had replied. — Own Correspondent.

concurrence by the SACP central committee; that the military wing of the ANC (Umkonto we Sizwe) was the brainchild of the SACP and that the Freedom Charter adopted by the Congress Alliance in 1955 was drafted by Joe Slovo on instructions from the central committee of the SACP.

Mr Hlapane said he eventually broke with the ANC and the SACP because the two organisations had broken too many promises and because the ANC had swung from peaceful protest to violence — and because the leadership of the ANC had been captured by the SACP.

Another witness, Ephraim Mfalapitso,

said he left South Africa after the 1976 riots in Soweto, got involved with the ANC, received military training in Angola and East Germany.

He told of his training; of infiltrating into South Africa from a base in Botswana; of "missions" into the western Transvaal and of the "brutal treatment" meted out to ANC dissidents.

Jeffrey Motutuzele Bosigo, born in Soweto, testified that he left his parents' home in Mafikeng after the Soweto riots and, believing he was going to further his education eventually landed at a military training camp in the Russian Ukraine.

Like the others, he broke with the ANC. One evening two

armed ANC men came to the house in which he was living in Lobatse. He ran away and returned to his home in Bophuthatswana.

Eventually he decided to surrender to the police.

All three men said that they had not received any promises in order to give evidence in America — although the Senate sub-committee had paid for their visits to the United States.

All said they were responsible for their own statements, that they had not been coached or helped — although Mr Hlapane said his statement was largely based on the statement he had made to the South African Police in 1964. — Own Correspondent

Miss Kave may  
be allowed into

Ciskei — Sebe

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — A Port Elizabeth woman and ANC exile, Miss Nokonono Delphine Kave, who has given sensational evidence at a Senate sub-committee hearing in Washington, may be allowed into Ciskei.

This was said today by the President of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe. If Miss Kave wanted to return, her request would be considered.

She has given evidence at hearings in Washington conducted by Senator Jeremiah Denton into terrorism and security matters. Miss Kave, who fled South Africa into exile in 1977, said that her former colleagues in the ANC wanted her dead.

She claimed several attempts had been made on her life and said she was a relative of the Ciskei leader.

The relationship was confirmed by Chief Sebe who said she was his niece.

He was not disappointed in her. "One chooses one's

own life and when one experiences things one may knock one's own head," he said.

Miss Kave left Port Elizabeth and South Africa in 1977 by way of Botswana.

She went to the Soviet Union where she claims she was tortured and sexually assaulted by members of the KGB.

She told the Senate sub-committee the ANC had been taken over by communists. Her evidence has led to accusations that she is a plant of the South African Government.

According to Chief Sebe this was "not true."

Miss Kave had "been through the mill" and was speaking from experience. He described her as a "very brainy girl".

She was a girl with whom he had a lot of contact when she was at primary school.

Miss Kave was born in the Peddie district and was educated in Port Elizabeth and at Fort Hare.

She was a follower of the former black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko.

T... .. continued

11A E. Post 30/3/82

# Family of ANC witness want her to be 'treated'

By JIMMY MATYU

THE brother of Miss Nokonono Delphine Kave, who recently told a US Senate sub-committee in Washington that the ANC was communist-controlled, wants her to return to receive "some customary treatment she was not accorded by the family before leaving the country".

Mr Mpumzi Kave, of Zwide, said today the family wanted to find out her plans and would urge her to return home to "face whatever consequences that might be awaiting her".

He said she seemed to be going through the "worst of times" and felt she needed some traditional treatment.

"She is sick. People might think we are superstitious but all African clans have traditional customs to perform," he said.

Mr Kave said he could not comment on her testimony to the Senate committee. "But I know she has not been planted by the South African Government."

He said his sister, who was an "extremely brilliant" woman, had suffered from some strange illness since childhood.

"I remember she had to write her Standard 6 in a hospital bed and passed with distinction after studying on her own. Her teachers at Cowan, where she did her secondary education, and at Newell, where she matriculated, used to remark about her brilliance," he said.

Mr Kave said that while his sister was in her third year at Fort Hare reading law she was sent home after the university authorities were told that she used to wake up screaming at night and appeared to be delirious.

Her mother, Mrs Ida Kave, said today she was prepared to live with her daughter in the Ciskei, if she was allowed to return.

Yesterday Miss Kave's uncle, the President of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said that if Miss Kave wanted to return her request would be considered.

# Anti-Red probe 'just wants to educate'

30/3/81 Mercury 11A

**HUGE, uniformed American security guards with 'hearing aids' flanked the diminutive Nokonono Delphine Kave of Peddie, eastern Cape, as she entered the Senate committee room. At least six men and a woman were dotted around the panelled chamber.**

Another two stood at the dark-green marble door frames, alongside uniformed police checking spectators through a metal detector before allowing them to hear the proceedings. While she spoke, the 'goons' talked into tiny microphones that came out of their sleeves to be held in their hands, arranging a constant change of position of the guards.

## John Matisonn WASHINGTON

Those kind of security precautions are infrequent at Senate or House of Representative committee hearings, where the style is generally intense but security is lax.

The importance of hearings and their influence on the Washington power structure varies from committee to committee, from chairman to chairman. Unlike the Westminster system, American senators are minor barons, with large staff and often enormous power. But power increases immeasurably for senators who become chairmen of important committees. In many cases a chairman of a major committee can in effect veto the President's wishes, though power is constantly changing with the ebb and flow of the President's popularity.

As a 'freshman' senator, Senator Jeremiah Denton is in the unusual position

of already being chairman of a subcommittee, albeit one whose current influence is small. In the election of 1980 which brought Denton to the Senate and President Ronald Reagan to the White House the Republican Party wrested control of the Senate away from the Democrats.

As a result the liberal Senator Edward Kennedy was replaced in his important post as chairman of the judiciary committee by an arch-conservative, Senator Strom Thurmond. The new chairman wanted to revive an idea long out of favour, to create an active 'security and terrorism' subcommittee to investigate terrorism and communist influence, and he found in Sen Denton a willing chairman.

The new subcommittee is the natural successor to the Senate internal security committee, the House of Representatives' un-

American activities committee (HUAC), and the Senate permanent subcommittee on investigations, whose proceedings became notorious under the chairmanship of Senator Joseph McCarthy. The original purpose was to concentrate on domestic American activities. Sen Denton acknowledges, but the spotlight soon turned abroad.

Spokesmen for the Denton subcommittee have assured the media, however, that they do not intend to bring legislation. They say these hearings are simply intended to educate the public about the influence of the communist bloc around the world.

To that end they have held hearings on places as far afield as Turkey and South Africa, and more are planned in other parts of the world. Sen Denton punctuates the testimony with comparisons to his experiences as a prisoner of war in North Vietnam. His seven years and seven months as a PoW, sometimes inside a tiny cell little bigger than a refrigerator, left an indelible impression on him.

While a PoW the then Admiral Denton made a national reputation by signalling in morse code with his eyelids to a television camera to indicate that what was said about PoW conditions during a controlled visit was not true.

He returned in 1973 a war hero, involved himself in politics and became the first Republican since reconstruction to

win a Senate seat in the conservative Democratic state of Alabama. Excited by his new office, he soon made a name for himself by calling for legislation on teenage chastity, and by making the security and terrorism subcommittee active.

## Stay away

The subcommittee's activities gave him a reputation among senators, but not one he could particularly have liked. No hearing passes in which he fails to complain at the lack of media attention.

Democratic senators, who on most committees ensure one of their number is present to balance the proceedings, do not attend. Their staff keep them informed, but they have taken the deliberate decision to be absent to avoid drawing attention to the proceedings which they oppose.

Senators in both parties let it be known that they did not believe Sen Denton was doing the Senate a service, and his reputation among his peers is not high. While his reputation as a war hero probably keeps his seat safe, his influence on Capitol Hill is surprisingly small.

## Sole senator

The State Department has been unhappy with this and other phases of the subcommittee's life. Sen Denton and his staff met Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, trying to reduce his fears that the hearings would focus attention on Soviet-Swapo links while he is conducting negotiations aimed at reducing Soviet influence on Swapo by ending the flow of arms — the strongest source of Soviet influence.

During last week's hearings one of the two Republican members, Senator John East, attended once. For the rest of the time Sen Denton sat behind the semicircular bench as the sole senator, with his staff director, Mr Joel Lisker, always at his side whispering the questions he should ask of witnesses.

Mr Lisker visited South Africa to prepare the 'case', receiving Government offers of witnesses, whom he interviewed. Out of those meetings, he found his witnesses, and the Department of Foreign Affairs sent him documents and two caches of weapons as well.

## Secrecy

Mr Lisker had visited South Africa before he took up his position on the Senate staff. His last job was as head of the American Justice Department's registration unit, which is responsible for the registration of foreign agents. In that capacity he travelled to South Africa to investigate the Muldergate scandal. Mr Lisker has said he has a 'secret agenda' for the subcommittee's hearings, though Sen Denton shrugs that off as impossible.

There was a shroud of secrecy over last week's proceedings, and the Democrats were told of the witnesses' identity only the day before the hearings.

So far Democrats and Republicans interviewed on Capitol Hill remain of the opinion that Sen Denton plans to call witnesses who will show communist arms flow into various parts of the world.

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30/3/82 Stan

# Buthelezi tilts at the Christian West

11A

Own Correspondent

BONN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told a West German audience yesterday South African Prime Minister P W Botha was leading the country into "a political impasse within the four walls of apartheid."

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu also criticised West European churches for their refusal to grant development aid to people in the homelands.

Chief Buthelezi arrived in Bonn on Friday as the guest of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, an adjunct of the Opposition Christian Democratic Party.

"Politics in South

Africa is going to become yet more tense," Chief Buthelezi told journalists and politicians at the Adenauer Foundation yesterday. "It is unlikely that the Prime Minister is going to lead the country into anything but a political impasse within the four walls of apartheid."

"His confederal formula is the final entrenchment of classic apartheid," the Chief Minister went on. "However you look at it, the confederal formula is a final formula for complete political apartheid. It is the ultimate in political separation and will turn black anger into a political rage."

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Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu and leader of Inkatha, has done some political crystal-ball gazing in West Germany. The chief rejects the confederal course of Prime Minister P W Botha as the "ultimate in political separation" and sketches his choice of strategy.

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But Chief Buthelezi said he still rejected the option of violence.

"As things now stand, I do not believe violence can succeed. Neighbouring states cannot afford to permit the development of the kind of springboards from which a massive onslaught could take place," he said. "The

very worst or best — depending on your point of view — that one can expect is the emergence of an IRA-type situation.

"I believe such a situation will not bring whites to the point of power-sharing. We would have to be a lot more destructive than the IRA has ever been —

and I doubt whether that is possible."

Chief Buthelezi said he was convinced that the Inkatha organisation, which he heads, was pointing the way for evolutionary development.

"In every city we blacks predominate and on every farm, white-owned as they are, there are more blacks than whites," the chief said. "This is a situation in which it is totally impossible for the Government ever to establish its grand apartheid designs.

"The impossibility of the Government succeeding and the inevitability of blacks being drawn into the

decision-making process represents the political advantage along which we need to build our strategy."

Chief Buthelezi's criticism of European Christians was sharp.

"In the place where I live it is, from a Christian point of view, unfathomable that the Western European churches refuse to extend their development aid to people in kwaZulu because they live in so-called 'homelands'," he told a weekend gathering of Protestant and Catholic leaders.

"As they see it, they should contribute towards the alleviation of poverty in such a way that they also con-

tribute towards liberation.

"That might be acceptable if the decision-makers had a hotline to God to advise them what is liberational and what is not," the chief said. "When they have a hotline to a small Christian group in Johannesburg which has sided with political organisations in opposition to Inkatha, then my agony deepens. I am not a theologian, but I know that there is something very wrong with Christian decision-making which brings pressure to bear on organisations by withholding relief in life and death situations among peasants."



# UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

## GENERAL NEWS

# Sebe denies niece 'plant' in Red probe

30/3/82 IIA

**Own Correspondent**  
EAST LONDON — Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe has said his niece, Miss Nokonono Delphine Kave, the star witness in the US Senate probe of the African National Congress is not a plant of the South African Government.

"The allegations that she is (a South African Government plant) will be proved to be very hollow indeed. She is speaking from experience," President Sebe said yesterday.

Professor Donald Ray of the University of Calgary, who sponsored Miss Kave (27) when she arrived in Canada, said he was "very suspicious" of her and has charged that she was a plant of the South African Government.

Miss Kave, who grew up in the Peddie dis-

trict in Ciskei, went to school in Port Elizabeth and later studied law at Fort Hare University. She left South Africa via Botswana in 1977.

She joined the ANC and later went to Zambia and the Soviet Union.

Miss Kave told the Senate sub-committee she had been tortured and sexually abused by the KGB and put in a psychiatric hospital in Moscow for "re-education."

She continually clashed with members of the ANC, which, she said, had been "taken over by communists."

President Sebe said he did not believe Miss Kave was a plant. "I don't say that all she has told the sub-committee is genuine, but she has been through the mill and is

speaking from experience."

The President described Miss Kave as a "very brainy girl." He had a lot of contact with her while she was at primary school.

Asked whether Miss Kave, who is opposed to homeland governments, had sought assistance from Major-General Charles Sebe when she wanted to leave Canada, President Sebe said: "I can't say it is like that or that it isn't like that. It is a security matter."

General Sebe has refused to speak about Miss Kave.

While at Fort Hare Miss Kave was active in the Black Consciousness movement and worked with Mr Steve Biko. After his death she fled to Port Elizabeth as the Ciskei security police were looking

for her, she said, and later left the country.

At the time General Sebe worked for the South African Security Police and one of his main duties was to keep tabs on Steve Biko.

President Sebe said he was not disappointed in Miss Kave and said if she wished to return to the homeland her request would be considered.

"One chooses one's own life. When one experiences things one may knock one's head," he said.

Miss Kave worked for the Ciskei Government until she fled to Port Elizabeth.

Former friends and colleagues of Miss Kave agree she was brilliant. Her academic record at Fort Hare has been described by a university spokesman as "unusual."

- Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- Do not write in the left hand margin.
- Candidates are not to discuss with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

# Criticism of military's franchise suggestion

11A

2/2/82

E. Post

30/3/82

By SANDRA SMITH

SPOKESMEN of the coloured community today condemned suggestions by top level military men that the franchise be given to coloureds so that they could be incorporated into the South African Defence Force.

Ranking generals are reported to be urging the Government to grant franchise rights as a first step towards calling up coloureds for national service.

Today the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said the Government was "selling citizenship rights in an attempt to bolster the Defence Force.

"We have never said we would be unwilling to serve the country in terms of defence, but one cannot expect people who do not have citizenship rights to participate in the decision-making process to defend a country which denies them these rights," he said.

It was regrettable that the extension of rights was associated with the defence of the country. Citizenship rights should precede participation. It was a right rather than a concession, he said.

"It should be clear that the cause of our problem on the borders really lies with us as a country. We wouldn't have the problem if we dealt with the cause rather than the effects," he said.

If the Government stopped denying people the dignity of participation in decision-making and South African society became "normal" the problem on the border would not exist.

Dr Allan Boesak, of the NG Sending Kerk, said: "The problem lies much deeper than giving so-called coloured men the the vote so that they can then willingly spill their blood for South Africa."

The question was also whether even with the vote they would kill other people in order to maintain a society that was still unjust and that would still be denying basic human rights to the vast majority of its people.

When all South Africans had been included in meaningful participation in the running of the country the question of who would fight on the borders would be solved. "Then there will be no war on the border," he said.

● Editorial comment — Page 10

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DEAD: Mr Manfred Yende involved in accident

Sowetan 3/13/82 (11A)

# BC leader Yende is dead

BLACK consciousness exponent Manfred Yende died at the Baragwanath Hospital yesterday, a week after being admitted in a coma following an accident while on his way to attend Heroes Day services in Sharpeville.

Mr Yende had been fighting for his life since admitted to hospital on March 21 and was in a coma until his death.

He was involved in an accident while travelling with two other black consciousness leaders, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, a publicity secretary of Azapo, and trade unionist Mr Phillip Dlamini. Their car, driven by Mr Mkhabela, overturned at a curve just after they had turned off the Randfontein-Vereeniging road on their way to Sharpeville.

They were spotted by a white motorist who then rushed them to Randfontein, only to find that there was no hospital for blacks there. The injured men were then taken to Leratong Hospital near Krugersdorp, where Mr Yende was admitted in a serious condition.

Both Mr Mkhabela and Mr Dlamini were treated for minor injuries and discharged while Mr Yende was later transferred to Baragwanath.

He was a member of Azapo and former member of the now banned Black Peoples Convention (BPC).

Born at Western Native Township, he did his primary schooling at Rockville and his high schooling at Matatiele. He joined the Soweto Action Committee after the October 19, 1977 bannings in which the BPC was outlawed. He held the position of first vice-chairman of the Soweto branch of Azapo in 1979.

Mr Yende, who was 26, spent three spells in

to flee in terror and assaulted Kosi's father, 70-year-old Mr Lushiano Shirinda.

He was driven to makgotla headquarters in Naledi where he was allegedly ordered to pay R500.

Kosi's legal representatives told The SOWETAN that the order will also restrain the makgotla from forcing him to appear before them next Saturday, as was ordered.

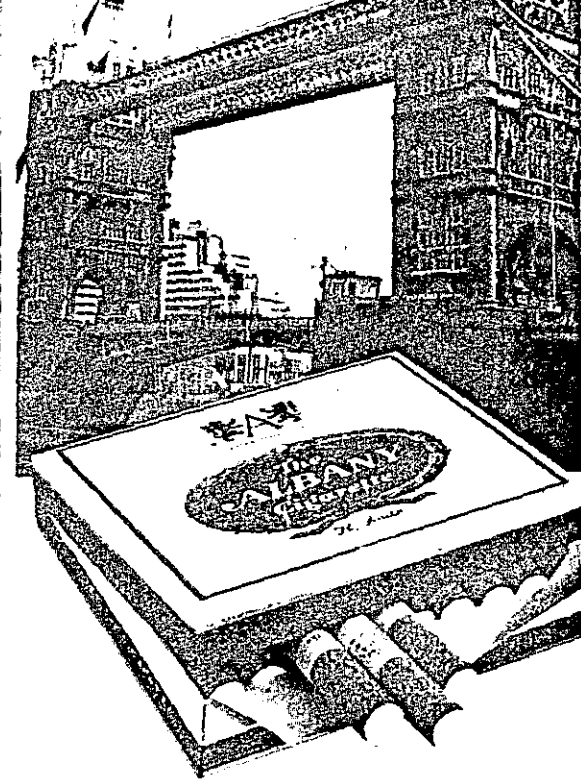
Kosi's ordeal started a month ago when his former girlfriend, now pregnant, claimed he was the father. Kosi said he rejected the claim as it was "foolish". "We have long separated and I find it ridiculous that I could have made her pregnant," he said.

Kosi said makgotla men came three times to his home, looking for him. "They did not find me at all times. But they assaulted my two younger brothers and damaged some things in the house," he said.

detention, the first for three months after he was detained during the attempted march to John Vorster Square by students in the 1976 uprisings.

A statement from Azapo said: "His death is indeed a loss to the branch and the liberation struggle as a whole. However, ... he died on duty ... and in the service of his people. The liberation movement as a whole has lost a committed revolutionary in Comrade Manfred Yende."

Mr Yende, who is survived by his mother and a brother, will be buried next week.



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**Telefunken TV Quiz**

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31/3/82

## German aid for Inkatha

BONN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement is to receive substantial assistance from West Germany's conservative Konrad Adenauer Foundation, a spokesman for the foundation confirmed yesterday.

The statement came after a day's discussion between Chief Buthelezi and executives of the foundation.

The spokesman said it had been agreed to set up a political co-operation scheme between Inkatha and the Adenauer Foundation. This would be the framework for the foundation's involvement in social, economical and educational projects in South Africa.

Sapa-AP reports Chief Buthelezi yesterday held talks with the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher.

"The Foreign Minister emphasized the federal (West German) government's position, which welcomes and supports all possibilities to open quick, peaceful evolution in South Africa," a Foreign Ministry statement said after the meeting.

Chief Buthelezi interpreted for Mr Genscher the recently published commission report named after him on political alternatives for Natal.

# Luthuli <sup>(11A)</sup> speech <sup>ROH</sup> <sub>2/3/82</sub>

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — Mrs Albertina Luthuli, wife of Nobel Peace Prize winner Chief Albert Luthuli, and Mahatma Gandhi's daughter-in-law, Mrs Sushila Gandhi, will speak at the opening of Diakonia's new Peace Library in Durban tomorrow.

Other speakers will be the chairman of the Democratic Lawyers Association, Mr Hassim Seedat, and the chairman of Diakonia, Archbishop Denis Hurley.

The library contains a collection of books on peace, war, violence and non-violence, donated by groups in India and the United States.

Dr Margaret Nash will also attend, for the launching of her new book, "Christians Make Peace".

# Last chance for change, warns Rabie

MA  
B.D.M.  
3/3/82

Pretoria Bureau  
SOUTH Africa's coloureds would revolt unless there were urgent moves towards offering them an acceptable political dispensation, the acting Transvaal leader of the Labour Party, Mr Jac Rabie, said yesterday.

He told a Polstu meeting at the University of Pretoria that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, now had a "last chance" to institute meaningful change in South Africa.

"Coloured expectations have been smashed too often in the past and we will not take it again," Mr Rabie said.

He said South Africa's coloureds were fully prepared to undergo military service if they were given a say in the Government.

But he warned: "There will be chaos if the Government conscripts coloureds without granting them political rights."

Mr Rabie criticised the



**MR JAC RABIE**  
Change must come

"vague terms" in which Mr Botha had so far spoken on the split within the National Party but said he was confident there was a new spirit of

conciliation within the NP.

He was strongly critical of the role in the NP split of the former Prime Minister and State President, Mr John Vorster. He accused Mr Vorster of painting a false picture of his own conduct when he was Prime Minister.

Mr Rabie rejected Mr Vorster's assertion that he had never raised coloured expectations and referred to statements by Mr Vorster at the time of the appointment of the Erika Theron Commission on education.

The subsequent rejection of the Commission's proposals was a direct cause of the large-scale unrest in coloured schools in Johannesburg in the late seventies, Mr Rabie said.

He called upon Afrikaner cultural organisations such as churches and youth organisations to "come forward and strengthen the hand of Mr P W Botha" to institute meaningful change in South Africa.

committee  
**Sebe no comment on niece**  
*3/2/82*  
*D. Bispatch*

ZWELITSHA — Ciskei's Director-General of State Security, Major-General Charles Sebe, declined to comment yesterday on reports that his niece, an ANC defector, had been offered political asylum in Ciskei.

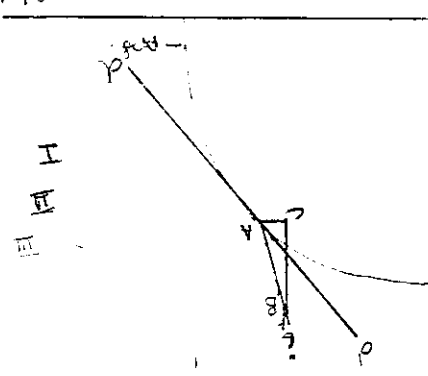
Miss Nkomo Kave, who comes from Peddie, testified in US senate terrorism hearings last week

In her evidence she said she had telephoned her uncle in September last year and revealed South African Communist Party manoeuvres in Southern Africa assisted by Soviet countries.

General Sebe said yesterday he was not prepared to comment on her private life, political involvement or otherwise.

Meanwhile, he said President Lennox Sebe had made major economic breakthroughs during his two-week trip to France and Italy.

He would not elaborate and the President could not be reached for comment. — DDR.



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## ANC founder member dies aged 95

African Affairs Reporter  
THE Zulu nation is mourning the death of Mr Selby Msimanga, 95, a founder member of the now-banned African National Congress.

Interviewed shortly before his death, Mr Msimanga had one message for his people: 'The struggle must go on. I regret that there is no tendency in the Zulu nation to continue the fight for their liberation.'

After the ANC was founded in Natal the young Msimanga was soon appointed organising secretary. The Edendale-born leader later travelled throughout the four provinces of South Africa, organising local branches of the ANC.

### Luthuli

Mr Msimanga served under three presidents of the ANC who all hailed from Natal. They were Dr J L Dube of Inanda, the founder of Ohlanga College and Ilanga, the Durban-based weekly newspaper; Mr A W G Champion, also of Inanda (known as Mahlathimnyana), and the late chief Albert Luthuli who won the Nobel Peace Prize in the early 1950's.

Other ANC founder members who Mr Msimanga served under included Advocate Seme KaXuma, Prof J J Jabavu who taught English at the University of Fort Hare, and the founder of the Xhosa weekly, Imvo Zadamsundu.

Mr Msimanga suffered a stroke yesterday soon after completing his weekly column for a black newspaper. He died later at Edendale Hospital.

Q11A

5/13/81 / Moseley

# Guards in court

By LEN MASEKO

11A

2/3/82

Save for 2/3/82

FIVE members of Mr David Thebehali's All Nations Guards yesterday appeared in the Protea Magistrate's Court on allegations of assault and robbery.

They are Mr David Maake, Mr Jonas Sekitla, Mr Ephraim Thebehali (Mr David Thebehali's younger brother), Nelson Mat-

saetse and Mr Molato Naile. They pleaded not guilty.

According to the charge sheet, the incidents took place in White City Jabavu, Soweto last year.

The case was postponed to April 7. Mr Maake and Mr Sekitla were both released on R100 bail while the others were granted free bail.

The release of a book on Robben Island and a television play about a Christ-like figure arriving in South Africa — both in the same week — is enough to make any director of information at South Africa House in London wish he had taken up less onerous work.

Add to that just the day-to-day news coming out of Pretoria and Cape Town — South Africa's gloomy economic state and yet more militarisation through an extended call-up — coming on top of a major London conference on apartheid, and the air of gloom over South Africa House was almost visible.

The press conference to launch the new book on Robben Island brought to a head a controversy — or several controversies — current in Britain today. On the one side was the co-author of the book, Indres Naidoo, and the product of his ten years in jail, *Island in Chains* (published by Penguin Books).

On the other side, although not present at the press conference, was Gordon Winter, the former BOSS agent, and the product of his years in the service of South African intelligence, *Inside BOSS* (published by Penguin Books).

In the middle were the publishers, Penguin Books, and the editor of

# Controversy over books on Robben Island and BOSS

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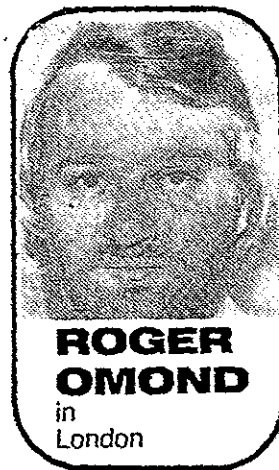
both works. Neil Middleton.

The issue, as raised at the press conference and before, is simple: Should Penguin Books have published Mr Winter's story? Many on the Left felt not. Some parts of it, they have argued, are inaccurate and others damage the reputation of a number of people actively involved in the struggle against apartheid.

At least two court cases are said to be pending against the author and publishers for libel.

The question was put straight to Mr Middleton at the press conference, and the implication seemed to be that Penguin's publication of the Winter book somehow devalued the Naidoo book.

Mr Middleton vigorously refuted the argument. The value of the Winter book, he argued, was that it revealed what



he called "the dirty tricks department" of BOSS.

It showed also the links that existed between South Africa and British Intelligence — links that had always been suspected, but which it was nice to know did in fact exist. "It gave every appearance of describing with some accuracy exactly what BOSS is doing in Bri-

tain," he added.

There was a parallel with Penguin's publication of Phillip Agee's book describing the workings and machinations of America's Central Intelligence Agency, he said. Nobody pretended what both intelligence organisations were doing, or had been doing, was very pleasant, but publication of books like these did shed some light.

Present as Mr Middleton gave his explanation were Mr Naidoo, a representative of the ANC and the London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement. Neither organisation comes out shining from Mr Winter's book, but both representatives kept silent on the question.

They, and Mr Naidoo, were more vocal when another controversy was raised by a rather long-winded Nigerian. Why, he asked, was Mr Naidoo's book being launched in London

rather than in some Third World capital? Nigeria's foreign policy, he went on, was firmly rooted in its South African policy. Surely that is where the book should have been launched?

The discussion continued for some time. In brief, the publisher, author, ANC and Anti-Apartheid Movement felt that there was more work to be done in London and other Western capitals than in the Third World, which needed no convincing of the evils of apartheid. The West did.

The West, and the British Government in particular, it was argued, still had government and trade links with Pretoria which should be broken. The people of Britain still needed education on just what apartheid means to the majority of the people of South Africa.

A book like Mr Naidoo's on Robben Island would help to radicalise British opinion.

At the same press conference two other controversial issues were raised. The first was the position of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC); the second, the Black Consciousness Movement.

On the first, the answers were unequivocal. The PAC, it was said, was virtually non-existent inside or outside South Africa and

was a narrow nationalist movement seeking only to replace a white South Africa with a black South Africa. Mr Naidoo and his colleagues, on the other hand, wanted a genuinely democratic, non-racial South Africa.

The reply on black consciousness was more guarded. It had served a good purpose, but it had come to a stage where it could go no further. The audience was left with the impression that only the ANC could go further.

There was much praise for the ANC leadership imprisoned on Robben Island, particularly Mr Nelson Mandela, and some harsh words for people like the Matanzima brothers, the Sebe brothers and President Mangope.

There was similar sentiment — at least as far as the homeland leaders are concerned — in the hour-long excerpts shown on prime-time BBC television of the South African play, *Woza Albert*, due to be staged later this year.

It should get a good reception, if the television critics are accurate. Words like "excitingly vivid", "a satire played with devastating energy", and "brilliantly witty staging" were used — and those were all in one short review.

No doubt South Africa House would have other views.



# Inkatha to get West German aid

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**Mercury Correspondent**  
BONN — KwaZulu's Inkatha movement is to receive substantial assistance from West Germany's conservative Konrad Adenauer Foundation, a spokesman for the foundation confirmed yesterday.

The statement came after a day's discussion between Inkatha president Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and executives of the foundation, which is based just outside the West German capital.

The spokesman said it had been agreed to set up a political co-operation scheme between Inkatha and the Adenauer Foundation. This would be the framework for the foundation's involvement in social, economical and educational projects in

South Africa.

The first venture was to be a research project together with the Inkatha Institute. Furthermore, one official of the foundation would be stationed in South Africa.

Sources at the Foreign Ministry in Bonn said no decision had as yet been reached on 'unofficial' financial support to be extended to the establishment of a permanent Inkatha office in the West German capital.

## Two approaches

'But prospects are good', one official added. The need for such an office was repeatedly emphasised by Chief Buthelezi, who had meetings with German members of Parliament and church leaders during his visit to the Federal Re-

public. He is also to see Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the German Foreign Minister.

Chief Buthelezi told his hosts that there were only 'two basic approaches to liberation'.

One was to leave the country 'seek backing and training, and come back as an army and overthrow Pretoria by violence'. The other was by using 'non violent means and democratic procedures, one infiltrates every walk of life and establishes an irradicate presence'.

He emphasised that Inkatha had opted for peaceful change but warned at the same time there could be violence if recommendations as those laid down in the Buthelezi commission's report were not accepted.

'We can say, if white South Africa does not accept the kind of recommendations the Buthelezi commission has made, then there is nothing left for us to do but to harden attitudes and to prepare for the worst.'

## Impasse

Whites had no other options to these recommendations, whereas black options multiplied as 'we consider what strategies and tactics to employ to bring whites to their political senses', he said.

It was unlikely that the Prime Minister was going to lead the country into anything but a political impasse within the walls of apartheid. Chief Buthelezi told the Adenauer Foundation.

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# Inkatha boosted by German foundation

## Mail Correspondent

BONN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement is to receive substantial assistance from West Germany's conservative Konrad Adenauer Foundation.

News of a "political co-operation scheme" between Inkatha and the foundation was released after a day of talks between Chief Buthelezi, the Zulu nationalist movement's president, and executives of the foundation outside Bonn yesterday.

A foundation spokesman said the scheme would be a framework for the foundation's involvement in social, economic and educational projects in South Africa.

The first venture would be a joint research project with the Inkatha Insti-

tute. In addition, one official of the foundation would be stationed in South Africa, he said.

Sources at the Foreign Ministry in Bonn said no decision had as yet been reached on "unofficial" financial support to be extended to the establishment of a permanent Inkatha office in the West German capital.

"But prospects are good," one official added. The need for such an office was repeatedly stressed by Chief Buthelezi, who had meetings with German members of Parliament and church leaders during his visit to the Federal Republic. He is also to see Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the German Foreign Minister.

Chief Buthelezi told his hosts at the Adenauer Foundation that in South Africa there were only "two basic approaches to liberation".

One was to leave the country, "seek backing and training, and come back as an army and overthrow Pretoria by violence". The other method was that by using "nonviolent means and democratic procedures, one infiltrates every walk of life and establishes an ineradicable presence".

He stressed that Inkatha had opted for peaceful change but warned at the same time there could be violence if recommendations such as those laid down in the Buthelezi Commission's report were not accepted.

It was unlikely that the Prime Minister was going to lead the country into anything but a political impasse and the day would come "when the whole of South Africa will thank me for creating a refuge for the day of political anger," Chief Buthelezi said.

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## Tutu warns coloureds, Indians:

# 'DON'T BETRAY THE CAUSE'

IF COLOUREDS and Indians accept the Government's power-sharing plan, blacks would see them as deserters and traitors in the liberation struggle.

The warning came from SACC secretary-general Bishop Desmond Tutu in addressing about 1 500 people at a meeting at Ghandi Hall in Johannesburg on Monday night. He said the Government was co-opting coloureds and Indians into a system of oppression, injustice and exploitation, so that they could help "to keep the kaffir in his place".

He said there will be no peace and security in South Africa until there is political power sharing with blacks. Coloureds and Indians, he added, should not be deceived into believing that the Government was suddenly going to be democratic.

"Make no mistake about it, if you go over to the other side then the day of reckoning will come. This is not a threat, it is just the plain truth. Blacks will not forget that you were traitors in the liberation struggle.

"They will not forget when they are free in a genuinely democratic and non-racial South Africa — which is coming whatever anybody else may try to do or tell you — that coloureds and Indians deserted us and delayed our liberation," he said.

The meeting was called by the anti-South African Indian Council Committee, which is calling for the boycott of today's by-election of the SAIC in Fordsburg, following the recent resignation of Mr I F H Mayet.

Mr Mayet resigned in protest against the Government's refusal to save Pageview as recommended by the President's Council. Indians were forced to leave Pageview after it was declared a white area by the Government.

Bishop Tutu said whites have realised that they are outnumbered five to one. He said they can no longer police the country adequately and can-

By SAM MABE

not defend this land alone, against "whoever is involved in the total onslaught, imagined or real".

"The so-called coloureds and Indians must decide whether their highest ambitions is to become honorary whites or free and dignified human beings. I want to remind them of the rape of District Six.

"I want to remind them how the army and the police treated the people of Bosmont, Newclare and Western Coloured Township when these townships were cordoned off by the army and the police carried out a systematic house-to-house search."

Bishop Tutu also said "the system" was trying to vilify and harrass him and the SACC. But there was nothing that could be done to him that will stop the liberation struggle.

Dr Ishmael Mahomed, representing the Detainees Parents Support Committee, said memories of the Government's reaction to peaceful demonstrations against oppression in the past, is enough to warn Indians against accepting to serve in puppet institutions.

The SA Indian Council, the Presidents Council and the powersharing envisaged by the National Party was a fallacy that had to be avoided at all costs, he said.