

BLACK POLITICS

1984

JANUARY — FEBRUARY

POOR TURN-OUT AT PRO-PARTICIPATION PEOPLES' CONGRESS PARTY GATHERING

Staff Reporter

MR PETER Marais, leader of the country's second-largest coloured party, the People's Congress Party, receives several death threats a day.

Police have arrived at his Nooitgedacht home to check reports of his death and a mystery telephone caller this week told his nine-year-old son that "his daddy's car was going to be blown up".

"I get calls warning me not to switch on my car in the morning," said Mr Marais.

Mr Marais said the harassment began when his party agreed to participate in the government's constitutional initiative.

This week it was stepped up to

Coloured politician's family shaken by threats of death

nine calls a night as his house was filled with delegates to his party's congress in Elsies River, Cape Town.

"My son was hysterical after he received the bomb call, and the strain is beginning to show on my family," said Mr Marais.

"Once a man phoned and just laughed after the police and fire engines had been here to investi-

gate reports of explosions."

Most of Mr Marais' problems stem from his decision to participate in 'ethnic politics'.

Mr Marais sees himself as a "pragmatic radical", and dreams of giving his people a better deal through aggressive participation in a coloured parliament.

"They must use the own affairs aspect of the constitution to uplift

themselves, instead of expecting whites to do it for them.

"I don't want to lead a nation of beggars."

A jaunty, energetic 40-year-old, Mr Marais began his involvement in politics 13 years ago "because I felt there was a need".

"Politics protects the rights of whites while denying the rights of my people, so I need politics more

than whites do," said Mr Marais.

Today the 'need' takes up most of his time, and this month he resigned from his job as sales manager for an international clothing company to devote more time to his political work.

He now intends to devote most of his energies to the Cape, where more than 70 of the 85 parliamentary seats are.

"I don't attach much importance to the Transvaal and Free State, as they only have eight seats between them," he said.

Mr Marais began his political career with the Labour Party, but left it in 1974 because of "hypocrisy and inconsistency".

PCP wants combined referendum/election

THE voice of moderation dropped to a whisper at the annual congress of the coloured People's Congress Party in Elsies River this week.

Although 250 supporters were expected at the two-day gathering of the country's second largest coloured political party, the number of delegates

By ARLENE GETZ

fluctuated from 40 to 80 as the congress voted for "aggressive participation" over extra-parliamentary confrontation in the new constitutional system.

The decision to participate was on condition there was a time limit for "meaningful reform", but it was clear

the party was willing to accept its subordinate role in the tricameral parliament.

Members were also reluctant to ask the government for a second referendum for Indian and coloured people, opting instead for a combined referendum/election held on party lines.

Most delegates listened placidly to speakers railing against the injustices of apartheid and applauded when told participation was the only alternative to violence.

Said PCP leader Mr Peter Marais: "The coloured people have no ambition to govern.

"They simply want to make sure they get their fair share of the dividends of the country."

Claiming to be undaunted by the poor turn-out "because quality is more important than quantity", he told delegates he would be a fool if he thought he could change such cornerstones of apartheid as the Group Areas or Population Registration Acts.

"The whites will continue to determine the pace of reform, but we will have an effect on its direction," said Mr Marais.

The PCP's priorities would be to improve coloured education and living standards as "rotten environments caused rotten personalities".

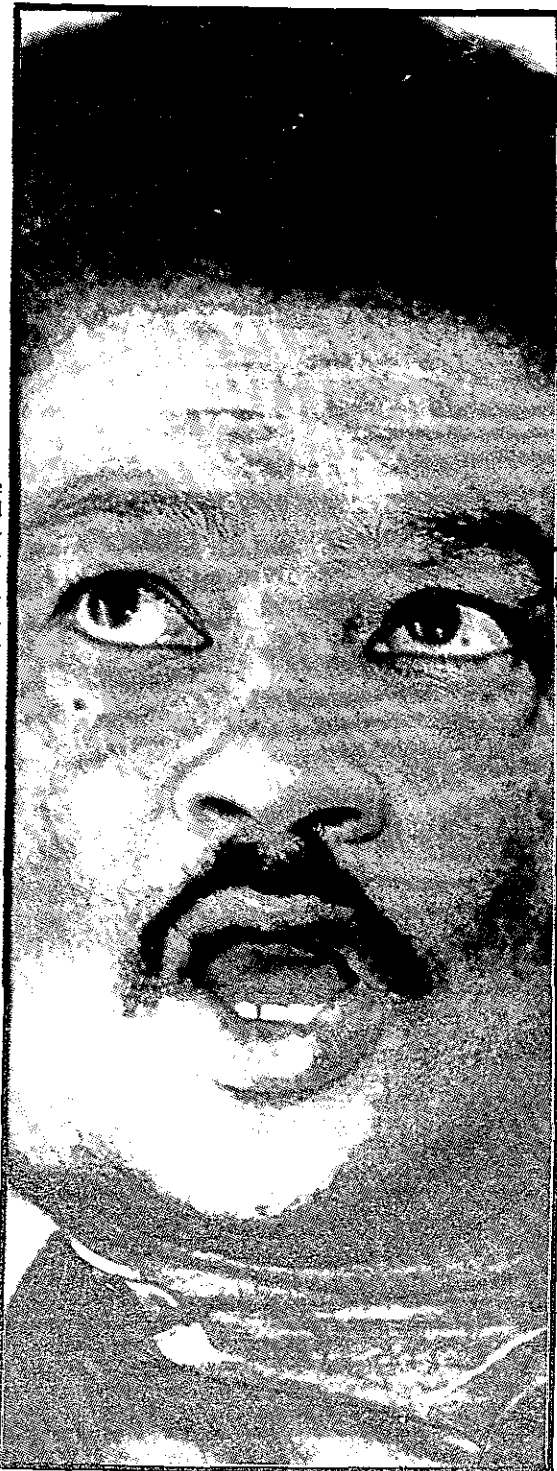
"This is more important than sitting next to whites on park benches," he said.

Listening closely as Mr Marais argued for the "aggressive participation" option were Cape Town-based British and United States diplomats.

Said Mr Marais: "Aggressive participation doesn't mean we're out to destroy the system, it is just a way of showing our determination to succeed."

Turning to the issue of a referendum for the coloured people, he said that although this was desirable the result would show only that the majority rejected apartheid.

An added problem was that some of those in favour of a referendum — such as the anti-constitution United



● Mr Peter Marais ... threats Picture: GILL BRUCE

Democratic Front (UDF) — would boycott the very poll for which it had asked.

The solution, said Mr Marais, was a combined election/referendum asking voters to choose between the PCP and the Labour Party.

The UDF could participate either if it agreed to become a coloureds-only party or the government al-

lowed the existing coloured parties to recruit members from other races.

Earlier congress delegates were told by guest speaker Professor G E Devenish, of the University of Bophuthatswana's department of constitutional law, that a referendum was necessary to legitimise the party's participation.

...coming for the driver of yellow car with a Johan-... influence of liquor and tried to arrest him. charge of attempted murder.



The Labour Party's 18th annual congress started in Port Elizabeth today. Mr WILLIE DIETRICH (left), the party's Eastern Cape regional organiser, is with (from the left) Mr FRED PETERS, national secretary, Mr TREVOR LEE and Mr ISMAIL SOLOMON.

...said. But this problem, it had seen the smoke of the burning police vehicle, but the new year, was at least 50% worse than last year.

Clashes expected at Labour congress

3/1/82
E. Post

● From Page 1

which was not present when the party decided at its Eshowe congress last year to "go inside".

Sources close to the party leadership said it was only Mr Curry's group and "a few individuals in the Transvaal and Natal" who were still clinging to the earlier party call for a straight referendum.

Mr Curry's former post is now filled by an acting national chairman, Mr Charles Redcliffe, and the election of a new incumbent might add to the tensions at the congress.

Some believe the Transvaal leader, Mr Jac Rabie, is best placed to gain this, the second most powerful position in the party hierarchy, but a source close to the party leadership today said it was by no means certain.

"A beautiful surprise may be waiting for you on this count," he said, but he categorically refused to list the likely candidates. He ruled out the re-election of Mr Curry.

Asked today why so much of the congress was to be held behind closed doors, the party's national secretary, Mr Fred Peters, said this was because "important domestic issues" were to be discussed.

The congress will be officially opened tonight by Mr Hendrickse at Dower College in West End. Early indications are that the congress has been meticulously organised. This includes extensive Press facilities with a post office telex operator and telephones.

Reporters from throughout the country are expected at the congress, which — as the top decision-making body of the biggest party in coloured establishment politics — will finally determine whether the next step leading to the implementation of the tricameral system will be a referendum or a general election.

The national executive of the United Democratic Front, which opposes participation, is due to meet later this week to formulate its response to the party's decision.

18 months' jail, half of which was suspended for four years provided he is not convicted of an offence in which dishonesty is an element during the period of suspension.

Janse van Vuuren was sentenced to 12 months' jail, suspended for four years with the same condition of suspension.

Van Vuuren was also found guilty of stealing car number plates and sentenced to seven strokes with a light cane.

The magistrate, Mr A W Meiring, took into account their youth.

He said he was not prepared to send Van Vuuren to a reformatory school because, according to evidence, he would have a bad effect on others there.

Willemse had a previous conviction for theft and Van Vuuren for dealing in dagga.

Mr L J Venter appeared for the State.

- Tokyo
- Amsterdam
- Athens
- Berlin
- Brussels
- Buenos Aires
- Chicago
- Copenhagen
- Dublin
- Frankfurt
- Geneva
- Helsinki
- Hong Kong
- Jerusalem
- Lisbon
- Los Angeles
- Madrid
- Miami
- Montraal
- Moscow
- New Delhi
- Rio de Janar
- San Francisco
- Stockholm
- Tel Aviv
- Toronto



Several other sources categorically denied that a new party might be formed, as was once speculated by politicians on the party's periphery.

"Get that out of your head," one said.

This source hinted that Mr Carter Abraham, the Peninsula party leader, would come in for particularly strong criticism over his "soft" stand, exemplified in a recent Sunday Times article he wrote for a Sunday newspaper. It is believed that the party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, has already rebuked Mr Abraham over this article.

Mr Curry refused to comment on any aspect, but his position inside the party might also spark clashes.

He has consistently refused to discuss publicly the reasons for his recent resignation as national chairman. Some of these reasons might surface behind the closed doors of the report.

se said: "I strongly disagree to this report."

Mr Hen- appears the Even- the majority of delegates.

election if this — as appears certain — was the choice of insisting on a referendum would participate in a general

...this is... agree to... se said:... report... 's report... ple may... 's argu-... scription... strongly... general... ards the... to in-... which is... party... Mr Hen-... appears... the Even-... ort... ears to...

(11A) ROM 3/1/84

Coloured parties to go for election or referendum?

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

AS the coloured Labour Party's annual congress meets in Port Elizabeth today to consider its next step towards participating in the National Party's proposed constitutional dispensation, Government planners are preparing to set the new system in motion soon after mid-year.

A key decision the LP will have to take is how the new plan's acceptability can be tested among coloureds.

Although party leaders have in the past insisted on a referendum similar to that among white voters last November, this now seems remote and a General Election — possible in June — appears more likely.

This scenario was reinforced by two weekend developments:

● The coloured People's Congress Party congress at Elsie's River near Cape Town called for a combined referendum/General Election even though its leader, Mr Peter Marais, had also previously insisted on a referendum before elections.

● The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in an SABC radio interview that it appeared as if both coloureds and Indians would opt for elections rather than referendums.

Leaders of another coloured political party, the Freedom Party, have already rejected a referendum and called instead for elections.

The main factors mitigating against a coloured referendum appear to be lack of funds and fears of "intimidation" by the non-racial United Democratic Front which is strongly opposed to participation in the new system.

The LP congress will be opened tonight by the party's leader, the Rev. Allan Hendrickse, who is expected to outline his attitude towards a referendum. The congress



Rev Hendrickse ... party congress today.

ends on Thursday.

Meanwhile in his radio interview Mr Heunis said the proposed tri-cameral Parliament could meet for the first time during the third quarter of this year.

According to Sapa he said it appeared coloureds and Indians would decide to hold elections for the new Parliament rather than referendums to test the acceptability of the new constitution.

These elections could be held by the end of June. In terms of the Constitution Act, the new Parliament would then have to meet within 30 days.

Mr Heunis said 1984 would be "The year of the implementation of the new constitution."

At a Press conference in September last year the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said he believed the new plan could be in operation by the second half of this year.

From FRANS
ESTERHUYSE
Political Staff

PORT ELIZABETH. — The question of possible military conscription for coloured people has emerged as a major issue likely to dominate discussions at the Labour Party's congress, which began in Port Elizabeth today.

This is clear from the official agenda, which contains no information about issues to be discussed — except a single large insert consisting of a photocopy of a newspaper article dealing with the conscription issue.

There were also indications that on this issue there is likely to be a clash of opinion in the party — possibly between the party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse and the former national chairman, Mr David Curry.

The report in the agenda insert refers to Mr Hendrickse's rejection of the idea of coloured military conscription into the Defence Force until such time as all South Africans, including blacks, "are full participants in this society".

In his reported statement, Mr Hendrickse seemed to repudiate a claim by Mr Curry, who resigned recently as the party's national chairman, that a constitutional referendum was imperative since coloured people now faced conscription.

Mr Hendrickse's argument, on the other hand, was that if the coloured people entered the new parliament no decisions about them could be taken without their consent, and as far as the Labour Party was concerned, conscription was out.

"It is out all the way," Mr Hendrickse was quoted as saying.

Some delegates who arrived at the congress hall today said in interviews that they expected a bid to be made to re-elect Mr Curry as national chairman.

This could mean a power struggle within the party for

national chairmanship, which is a key position.

Mr Curry's supporters said they were hoping he would agree to re-election because he was regarded as one of the most highly respected coloured leaders, with widespread support.

Others mentioned as possible candidates for the national chairmanship include Mr Charles Radcliffe, who is chairman of the congress, and Mr Jac Rabie, a key man from the Transvaal.

Mr Philip Sanders, who broke away from the Freedom Party recently to join the Labour Party, arrived at the congress today with 14 delegates from the Free State who broke away with him. He said more Free State delegates were expected to arrive later.

Conscription question likely
to dominate Labour congress

AKGUS 3/1/84
114

Call-up may be a key issue

3/1/84
● From Page 1

Mr Hendrickse added: "Ever since our Eshowe congress, this has been the cry of our opponents. Norman Middleton started it and I am surprised it is now being said by David."

Much of this congress will hinge on this issue, and several delegates to whom the Post spoke today said coloured people felt very strongly about the issue of conscription.

Several members of the Association of Management Committees (of which Mr Curry is the chairman) today said he would have their strong support for his call.

They said many Assomac members wanted Mr Curry back in the top leadership of the party, and that they hoped the conscription issue would produce a groundswell of support for Mr Curry at the congress.

Mr Curry, who arrived in Port Elizabeth early today with a large delegation from Stellenbosch, has refused to comment on this or any other speculation, or to speak to the Press at all.

Mr Hendrickse could not be reached for comment.

Military call-up may be a key issue

3/1/84

Political Correspondent
POSSIBLE military conscription for coloured people is now certain to dominate much of the 18th Labour Party Congress, which began here today.

This follows the publication of the official agenda in which the only document apart from the timetable, is a photocopy of an Evening Post story in which the leader of the party, the Rever Allan Hendrickse, strongly attacked Mr David Curry, for raising it as an issue.

The report by the Evening Post's political correspondent, published on November 15 last year, referred to an earlier statement by Mr Curry that a referendum was imperative because the coloured people now faced conscription.

Mr Curry, who resigned as national chairman after he clashed with the party leadership, is likely to lead the demand for a referendum at this congress and appears to have wide support.

The inclusion of the Evening Post report appears to suggest that Mr Hendrickse and the party leadership — which is rumoured now to incline more towards the holding of a general election — will strongly resist Mr Curry's argument that conscription for coloured people may be in the offing.

In the November 15 report Mr Hendrickse said: "We will not agree to a country of total participation of all who live here — white, coloured, Asian and black — until the new society has been formed."

"If we become part of the tricameral system, then no decisions about us can be taken without our consent and, as far as the Labour Party is concerned, conscription is out. It is out all the way."

● Turn to Page 4

Labour ^{11.4} split on vote issue

Carl Tims
4/1/84

From RIAAN DE VILLIERS

PORT ELIZABETH. — Delegates to the Labour Party congress being held here are sharply divided over their impending choice between a referendum or a general election for coloured voters, party sources said yesterday.

In spite of this, a decision favouring a general election only for coloured voters is widely expected.

Top party spokesmen were tight-lipped as delegates started registering before the official opening of the crucial three-day congress last night.

But one prominent figure confirmed there were "deep divisions" within the party over whether a referendum should be held among coloured people over the proposed new constitution, or whether a only a general election should be called for the coloured chamber in the proposed new tricameral parliamentary system.

However, a source close to the leadership said yesterday that a decision in favour of an

election was "90 percent certain".

The party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse officially opened the congress last night.

A party spokesman said the congress decision on the issue was expected early this afternoon.

Most of the congress will be held behind closed doors. Party spokesmen were reticent about the procedures to be followed and even the subjects for discussion.

However, it has been established that delegates will split up into 20 working committees which will discuss the referendum issue. They will report to the congress, where a final decision will be taken.

The committees will then continue to meet in a similar way to plan strategy for the future based on the decision taken.

The national executive committee met yesterday afternoon as delegates continued to register at the Dower College in West End. Up to 600 delegates were expected to register and a number of observers are also attending the proceedings.

There were several indications yesterday of tensions surrounding Mr David Curry, who recently resigned as party chairman.

Party leader speaks out

Staff Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Labour Party would soon test the limits of the new constitution, the party's leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said here last night.

Delivering the opening address to the party's current annual congress, he warned that radical transformation, instability "and even chaos" would result if the new dispensation did not bring real results in the foreseeable future.

He added that the base of reform would have to be broadened to include all people of South Africa.

Mr Hendrickse also reiterated the party's rejection of conscription for coloured people and said it would agree to defend South Africa only when all its people had been granted full citizenship rights.

However, he surprisingly did not refer to the key decision facing party delegates today on whether a referendum should be held for coloured people on participation in the new dispensation, or a general election only.

Mr Hendrickse was given standing ovations by about 900 delegates, observers and members of the public.

Defending the party's Eshowe decision to take part in the new dispensation, Mr Hendrickse said the party believed it was time to start somewhere.

The party had also never said it accepted the proposed new constitution. "We said it does not meet our demands and we made it clear that we believe in a one man, one vote in a unitary structure of government," he said.

"The Labour Party is going in to dismantle apartheid," he said to applause, "and when we go in, apartheid will begin to die."

He also criticized the "mainline" churches for criticizing the Labour Party and failing to demand the withdrawal of the Progressive Federal Party from the new dispensation as well.

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11/1/84
(114)

'No retreat for Labour over constitution'

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From FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Political Staff

PORT ELIZABETH. — The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, told a cheering crowd last night there was no question of his party retreating from its decision to enter the proposed new constitutional dispensation.

Addressing more than 800 people at the official opening of the Labour Party's annual congress here, he also gave an undertaking that the party would continue fighting for the abolition of apartheid.

Mr Hendrickse's supporters sang and chanted party songs and slogans for nearly an hour before his arrival. Throughout the opening session Mr David Curry, who resigned recently as national chairman of the party, sat in the last row of seats at the back of the hall.

Mr Hendrickse told the crowd: "I say this loudly and clearly: the Labour Party is going to dismantle apartheid. Let there be no doubt about this."

Pledges

He repeated previous pledges that his party would seek the scrapping of Section 16 of the Immorality Act, the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, the Separate Amenities Act and the Improper Political Interference Act.

Mr Hendrickse said that under no circumstances would the Labour Party support or endorse military conscription for coloured people. Conscription would be accepted only when the col-



The Rev Allan Hendrickse

oured people had full citizenship rights.

He rejected as "lies" certain statements by his critics that there would be military conscription for coloured people when they entered the new constitutional system. Mr Hendrickse also rejected as "lies" certain allegations that his party was receiving financial aid from the Government.

The party's decision to participate in the system must in no way be misinterpreted as being acceptance of "the system with all its injustices and inadequacies," he said.

Dedicated

His party was dedicated to the concept of righteousness for all and because of this he could not but question the attitude of the "mainline churches".

Mr Hendrickse said his party was being criticised by these English-speaking churches. He accused them of trying to continue the Anglo-Boer War.

Mr Hendrickse also promised that his party would "make its presence felt" against further Government action under the Group Areas Act.

He referred specifically to the "nasty statement" made by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, in Johannesburg last year about taking "drastic action" under the Group Areas Act.

Principles

Mr Hendrickse said he had had talks with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, about this matter on December 22.

Certain principles were agreed to, including that the living conditions of the coloured people had to be improved and that opportunities for community development be given.

Mr Hendrickse gave an assurance that no person would determine for his party where it would go.

The party had grown to one which was determining the course of history in South Africa.

Momentum

He believed the process of reform could not be stopped and would gather momentum.

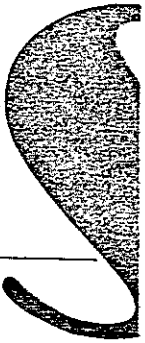
"We will soon be testing the ceiling of the new dispensation and if it does not, within the foreseeable future, bring real results in the social and economic spheres the pressures on South African society will not diminish," Mr Hendrickse said.

Radical transformation, instability and even chaos would then remain a real prospect for the country. The base of reform would have to be broadened to include the black people. If this was not done the future of all would be endangered.



Kenneth Barlow with his second wife wedding day.

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RED
OFF

Committee lauded for blocking UDF move

THE Port Elizabeth Coloured Management Committee was today congratulated for "having blocked the United Democratic Front, which was forced to apply for a permit in a white area to hold their recent conference".

The congratulations came today from the national secretary of the Labour Party, Mr Fred Peters, when he delivered his annual report to the party's congress here.

In a brief interview later Mr Peters confirmed that this had referred to the mid-December meeting of the UDF, which was finally held in the Feather Market Hall.

He told the congress the party's membership growth in the past three months had been "fantastic". He would be requesting the national executive to consider appointing more office personnel to cope with this.

He said the Eastern Cape remained the party's strongest and best organised region, followed by the Transvaal where 26 new branches had been formed, five of which were "snatched from the Freedom Party".

Mr Peters said the Cape Peninsula still faced "the old political illness,

that of political inertia including the personality cult".

He declined to give detailed membership figures, saying only this was "in the thousands".

In the interview he said it was not customary to give exact membership figures, because outsiders, by multiplying this by the membership fee, would be able to calculate the financial standing of the party.

Mr Peters said there was no better starting point than scrapping beach apartheid for spreading goodwill among the country's people.

"For how long must people of colour be prepared to make do with second-hand and overcrowded facilities, while a lonely policeman or two stands guard over an almost deserted beach demarcated for whites."

He called for the appointment of a national delimitation committee to prepare for a general election on a constituency basis. He said the party should undertake a mass registration of voters and assist those who did not yet possess identity books.

Earlier today the deputy leader of the party, Mr Miley Richards, said the party should dedicate itself to be "the instrument of destroying apartheid".

11A

POSE 4/1/83

By JOHANN POTGIETER
Political Correspondent

THE Labour Party today opted for a general election after a morning of small group discussions which finally saw a pro-referendum lobby crumble.

The party's 18th congress in Port Elizabeth was divided into 20 randomly selected groups, and in the end majorities in all 20 decided to opt for an election.

As the leaders of these groups reported back to the 686 officially registered delegates shortly before 2pm today, it became clear that small minorities in some of the groups had argued for the holding of a referendum.

Few of the groups, however, reported the actual voting figures, and some said the voting had been unanimous.

When the group result was finally known the leader of the party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, put a motion to the congress that the party did not agree to a referendum but has decided to call an election.

When the acting chairman, Mr Charles Redcliffe, called for a vote, the large majority of the delegates rose and applauded, followed by more and more, until only a small pocket remained seated.

During the applause Mr David Curry, the former national chairman who has said the referendum was imperative in view of the possibility of conscription, also rose to applaud and was followed by those around him.

One solitary man raised his hand when Mr Redcliffe asked if there were those opposing the motion.

Yesterday, Mr Hendrickse told the congress that by deciding to take part in the new constitutional dispensation the Labour Party had made a "historic decision that will change the history of South Africa".

He said that apartheid "will have to die" when the party entered the trica-meral system.

Officially opening the congress — the biggest in the party's history — Mr Hendrickse strongly rejected the "lie" that participation in the new dispensation

would be tied to conscription for coloured people.

He vowed "there will be no conscription" when the party participated in the new system and while he remained its leader.

Shouts of "Amandla!" greeted Mr Hendrickse's arrival on the stage, after an hour of singing by the crowd, which according to Mr Willie Dietrich, East Cape Regional Organiser of the party, had by then grown to more than 1 500.

The audience included American consular officials and several guests of honour.

Mr Hendrickse lashed out at the United Democratic Front (UDF), the "mainline" English-speaking churches, and other critics of the party.

Referring to the call at the UDF launch in Mitchell's Plain, Cape Town, in August last year — by the Rev Allan Boesak, one of the patrons of the UDF — that "we want all our rights, we want them here, and we want them now", Mr Hendrickse said it was easy to "yelp" and be a "chatterbox".

The main English churches, he said, were "continuing the Anglo-Boer War".

To prolonged applause he added: "Their approach is a contradiction for while criticising us they have never called on the Progressive Federal Party or Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to withdraw from participating within the system."

Mr Hendrickse quoted at length pronouncements by Lenin, the Soviet revolutionary leader, and Nelson Mandela, jailed leader of the banned African National Congress, to justify the party's decision to work within the system.

He accused the party's detractors of spreading falsehoods and lies, and said these people used the propaganda methods of Joseph Goebbels, the Nazi propaganda chief.

He committed the party to the repeal of Section 16 of the Immorality Act, the Mixed Marriages Act, the Separate Amenities Act and the Improper Political Interference Act, and said it would strive for the evolution of a single education system.



Mr HENDRICKSE
... put motion

Labour Party opts for election

11A
E-Post 4/11/83

Labour calls for election

(11A)

(Herald)

5/1/84

THE Labour Party has ducked out of a referendum option and has called on the Government to hold an election for coloureds as soon as possible.

At their 18th annual conference in Port Elizabeth this week, the delegates almost unanimously voted to go for an early election, a move that has been predicted by political pundits for some time now.

The referendum, it was felt, could bring in a No vote while the party was already committed in terms of its Eshowe deci-

sion last year, to participate in the Nationalist Party's new dispensation.

On Wednesday morning the more than 500 hundred delegates met behind closed doors in 20 groups to discuss the referendum-election issue.

ELECTION

In less than an hour, they returned to the congress hall and a spokesman for each group briefly outlined their reasons for opting to call for an election. Most felt that a referendum would be a waste of time and that it would allow for

intimidation from groups like the United Democratic Front.

All 20 groups had a majority in favour of the election. One person who favoured a referendum told the group that the Labour Party had no right to decide for three million people.

Mr David Curry, the former national chairman of the party, who has openly expressed himself in favour of a referendum, was in this group.

At the opening of the congress on Tuesday, party leader, the Rev Al-

lan Hendrickse, told the crowd of about 800 that the decision taken at Eshowe to participate in the new constitution, was final.

DETERMINE

"There is no question of us re-evaluating or recalling that decision," he said. "No other person or political grouping will determine which way the Labour Party will go."

Mr Hendrickse read out messages of support from Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, and of

UTASA, and from the Rev Sakkie Mentor, the moderator of the NG Sendingkerk.

He also reiterated the party's stand on conscription: "As long as I am leader, there will be no conscription."

In a clear reference to the UDF, he said: "They will continue to spread falsehoods and lies. We can say where our money is coming from. Can they? We can't lay on free buses from Johannesburg to Mitchells Plain or offer air tickets at R25 a time and our

rent is not being subsidised by the South African Council of Churches."

FEATURE

A feature of the congress was the way in which it was organised.

Experienced political reporters saw a similarity in the way in which Prime Minister PW Botha runs the Cape Nationalist Party congress, right down to the groupings of working committees that meet behind closed doors and the virtually unanimous decision that is given in public.

Election no test, says PFP

Staff Reporter

THE Labour Party's decision to avoid a referendum on the new constitution clearly indicated that it accepted that a referendum among coloured people could not be won by a Yes vote, according to a Progressive Federal Party spokesman.

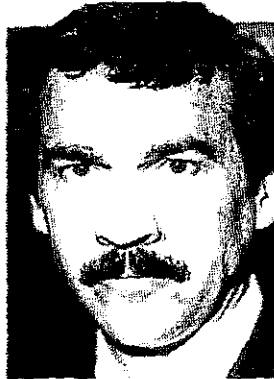
Mr Tian van der Merwe, PFP spokesman on internal affairs, said: "There is no way an election, as opposed to a referendum, can be a test for the acceptability of the constitution.

"An election can only be a test of the willingness of people to participate in a system however repugnant they find the system," he said.

A referendum would have been much better as a true test of coloured opinion. "The mere fact that coloured parties such as the Labour Party reject a referendum is a clear indication that a referendum Yes vote cannot be won," he said.

Passed the buck

He said the Government had passed the buck to the Labour Party "in the most elegant way". The Government



Mr Tian van der Merwe

had been eager to avoid a referendum and had achieved this with the

help of the established coloured parties, he said.

"I do not think the referendum issue is dead yet. Should any other coloured group call for one, it would be very difficult for the Government to say no," he added.

Mr Vause Raw, the New Republic Party leader, welcomed the Labour Party decision as a wise one.

He said left-wing radical groups such as the United Democratic Front had demonstrated that it would disrupt democratic processes and would have exploited a referendum.

"The Labour Party has done the best thing for the coloured people," he said.

The UDF is regarded as certain to call for a boycott of elections for the new three-chamber parliament.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has said the Labour Party's decision was its own choice and the Government was now waiting for its formal reply.

Mr Popo Molefe, national secretary of the UDF, said it was clear the Labour Party had no following since its deci-

sion last year to participate in the constitution.

"The language of participation is the language of oppression," he said.

The Labour Party was merely following the wishes of the government in its decision not to have a referendum.

"The resounding success of the boycott campaign against coloured management committee elections, especially in the Western Cape, should have served as proof that they have no support among the coloured people. It should have been a lesson for the Labour Party," he said.

Coloured politics enters new phase as election looms

ARGUS 5/11/84
By FRANS ESTERHUYSE

Political Staff

11A

PORT ELIZABETH — Coloured politics has entered a hectic phase as the major parties start preparing for elections — possibly as early as May.

The ball has been set rolling after yesterday's decision by the Labour Party to opt for elections rather than a referendum on the new constitution.

And according to a spokesman the party will have talks soon with the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, on the mechanics of a coloured election.

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said during an interview today that his party was already on an election footing.

He intended taking a much-needed two-week holiday break before starting a countrywide campaign of election meetings.

Mr Hendrickse said he did not think an election on the identity document system would be feasible.

A great problem would be experienced if this were to be done. Many coloured people did not have Books of Life and many had problems because their racial identities had not been



Mr Chris Heunis

established under the race classifications provisions of the Population Registration Act.

He regularly spent many hours trying to sort out identity problems of people who had not been classified white or coloured.

He expected that a series of talks with the Government, some at ministerial level, would be held to discuss these and other aspects of the election for the coloured people.

The party's national secretary, Mr Fred Peters, said it was possible that the election would be held on the voters' roll which he believed was up to date.

MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED

All these matters would be discussed with Mr Heunis.

The other two coloured political parties — the Freedom Party and the People's Congress Party — have also rejected the idea of a referendum to test coloured opinion before going ahead with elections for the new three-chamber parliament.

First indications are that coloured elections will be centred largely on personalities rather than party policies.

At this stage no major policy differences between the parties have emerged on which to base election campaigns.

● See Page 2.

UDF ^(TIA) ^{C. Herald} rejects ^{5/11/84} 'coloured party' challenge

THE United Democratic Front has rejected a call by the Peoples Congress Party for it to form an all-coloured party to fight probable coloured elections.

Such a move would be in conflict with one of the UDF's firmest principles, that of non-racialism, according to a statement issued by the organisation's Western Cape secretariat.

The PCP's position, as spelt out at their congress in Elsies River last week, was that the UDF should demonstrate its support by participating in a coloured referendum or by contesting elections.

Only then would it have legitimacy, according to the PCP, and it could enter the coloured parliament and fight for changes.

PARTY

To this end the UDF should form a coloured party, the PCP resolved.

The UDF's approach to a referendum or election has not yet been finalised.

"But two things are clear," the secretariat said. "One is that we would never form a coloureds-only party and the second is that whatever our approach to the referendum or election, we would never participate in the tri-cameral parliament."

The UDF came under sharp attack at the PCP conference.

MONSTER

The PCP secretary, Mr D de la Cruz, referred to "that little monster, the UDF, which is spreading throughout the country." He urged strong action to smash the front.

The UDF has, in turn, called on the PCP not to further participate in the New Deal. It should stop lending credibility to the Government's moves and join the broad democratic movement in the country, of which the UDF formed a significant part, the secretariat said.

Azapo congress to focus on SA's 'new dispensation'

11A Mail Reporter *COM*
THE fourth national congress of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) is set to be held at the Patidar Hall, Lenasia, near Johannesburg, at the weekend.
The theme of the two-day congress will be "Azapo on the March - Facing the Challenges".
Azapo's secretary-general, Mr Muntu Myeza, yesterday

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said the movement had invited a number of organisations, trade unions and various governments through their embassies.
The first session of the congress is scheduled to start at 8.30am on Sunday.
Mr Myeza said the opening address would be delivered by Mr Hlaku Rachidi, the formerly banned and last president of the banned Black

People's Convention (BPC).
The keynote address will be delivered by Mr Peter Jones, a stalwart of the Black Consciousness movement and a close associate of Mr Steve Biko, who died in Security Police custody more than six years ago.
Other speakers will include:
● Mr Nkosi "Let Them

"Dance" Molala, a former Pretoria football star, who was recently released from Robben Island after serving seven years' imprisonment and Mr Matthews Phosa, of Nelspruit, who is a member of the Black Lawyers' Association (BLA);
● Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers;

● Mr Jerry Mosala, a lecturer in Theology at the University of Cape Town and Mr Kabelo Lengane, president of the Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm).
"Congress will be focusing on recent developments in the country, with specific reference to the government's so-called 'new dispensation'," Mr Myeza said.

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By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Elections for coloured MPs to serve in the new Parliament could be held as early as April following yesterday's rejection by the Labour Party of a referendum to test coloured opinion on the new dispensation.

All three coloured parties recognised by the Government have now opted to bypass a referendum and the scene is set for the opening of the new Parliament soon after mid-year — a possibility forecast by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, last September and by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, in a weekend radio interview.

Yesterday's near unani-

Early date likely for coloured poll

mous decision by the LP at its annual congress in Port Elizabeth left the small pro-referendum faction in the party completely deflated.

Although a number of congress delegates favoured a referendum during closed group discussions earlier in the day, only one — Mr W Wicomb — voted against the resolution rejecting a referendum.

The LP's former national chairman, Mr David Curry, who was considered to be one of the leaders of the pro-referendum group, said after the vote he would accept the democratic decision of the party and had no intention of

quitting the LP.

The resolution adopted stated: "Congress does not agree to the holding of a referendum, but calls for an early election for participation in the tri-cameral Parliament."

The LP leader, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said after the vote he hoped for elections "in about May". This was backed by a reliable Government source in Pretoria who said the target date for coloured elections was April.

Mr Hendrickse said the LP was prepared for the poll and he was confident there would be a good turnout.

The general feeling among

delegates yesterday was that a referendum would be a waste of time and money and could lead to "intimidation" of voters by the United Democratic Front which is opposed to the new system.

Although Mr Hendrickse said he did not consider the UDF a serious threat, some observers believed both the LP and the Government are anxious to hold an election as soon as possible to limit the UDF's effectiveness.

A considerable amount of administrative work would have to be completed before an election, including a delimitation to divide the country into 80 constituencies for

the coloured House of Representatives and the compilation of updated voters' rolls.

Meanwhile, the Rand Daily Mail Correspondent in Port Elizabeth reports that the chairman of the Port Elizabeth Northern Areas Management Committee, Mr Willie Diederich, has denied his committee had stopped the UDF from using any hall controlled by them for the UDF conference in December.

His denial came in the wake of a statement in the annual report of the national secretary of the Labour Party, Mr F E Peters, presented to the party's congress.

Mr Peters offered "congratulations to the Port Eliz-

abeth Mancom for having blocked the UDF which were forced to apply for a permit in a white area to hold their recent conference".

The UDF originally applied to stage their national conference from December 15 to 17. An application was made for every hall controlled by the Port Elizabeth NAMC.

The conference was eventually held at the Feather Market Hall, in the centre of Port Elizabeth.

Mr Diederich said his committee "would not deny the use of their facilities to anyone". However, he added, "when they applied all the halls were fully booked".

... Tuesday.
"We've never had any year with as many comets and unusual discoveries," said Mr Brian

adds to our knowledge of the evolution of the solar system."
Mr Marsden is in charge of naming new

recorded 23 comets — 13 more than in record-setting 1975 — and so many that he nearly ran out of

can be proved that the star was seen by an amateur comet-watcher on Christmas Day.

Labour opts for election

CAPE TIMES 5/1/84
11A

From RIAAN DE VILLIERS

PORT ELIZABETH. — South Africa's coloured community will not be given a chance to accept or reject the proposed new constitution in a referendum.

This was finally determined yesterday when the Labour Party congress here rejected a referendum for coloured people and voted in favour of an early election for the coloured chamber in the tricameral parliament instead.

The government gave the party the choice between a referendum or an election only last year.

Yesterday's decision was almost unanimous. Support for a referendum said to exist among delegates did not materialize during the final vote taken in open congress.

Booed

A lone delegate, Mr W Wicomb, was booed when he voted against the final motion put by the party's leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, rejecting a referendum and calling for an early election.

Observers were surprised when Mr David Curry, who recently resigned as party chairman and is a known supporter of a referendum, did not vote against the motion.

Later, Mr Curry broke his previous silence on the issue and told newsmen it was publicly known that he was in favour of a referendum.

However, the party had taken a democratic decision on the issue which he accepted as a party member.

He said he would remain a member but would not comment on whether he would make himself available as an office-bearer again.

Mr Hendrickse told newsmen he believed the party would be well prepared for an election and he was confident of

a good turnout at the polls.

Earlier, delegates were split up into 18 committees to discuss the choice between an election and referendum. Representatives of each group reported back to the congress on the results of the discussions.

All reported unanimous or near-unanimous rejection of a referendum.

Several said delegates felt a referendum would be a "waste of time and money" and that it would lay voters open to intimidation, particularly by the United Democratic Front.

Also, some reported it was felt voters would be confused if they had to go to the polls twice in a short space of time.

Group leaders also argued that the party had already rejected the proposed constitution as inadequate and that it would try to improve it by participating in the new dispensation.

● The Labour Party decision was attacked last night by the Peoples Congress Party (PCP) as "a violation of the coloured people's right to decide for themselves".

The leader of the PCP, Mr Peter Marais, said the decision was "regrettable as it has failed to recognize the democratic rights of those who might not support Labour Party policy".

"It smacks of fear and indicates greater leanings towards the government than towards their own people."

● Sapa reports from Johannesburg that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said last night the government was awaiting formal notification of the Labour Party decision.

"The decision is, in the nature of things, the Labour Party's own choice, and the government is now waiting for a formal answer," Mr Botha said.



Lieutenant Robert Goodman, with the Rev J after being released by the Syrian Government year when his aircraft, on a combat mission, v.

PM 'opposed referendum'

CAPE TIMES 5/1/84

From RIAAN DE VILLIERS

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said he was opposed to a coloured and Indian referendum on the new constitution when he met Labour Party leaders in April last year.

This emerged yesterday from the annual report of the Labour Party's secretary, Mr Fred Peters, which was read to the party's congress here.

Mr Peters said the party delegation told Mr Botha they wanted a referendum on the same day as that for whites. Mr Botha in turn explained why he was opposed to a referendum.

Party leaders still insisted on a referendum at a later meeting with the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, but said they were "prepared to reconsider should the congress decide otherwise", he said.

The Labour Party was in a much stronger position than a few years ago, Mr Peters reported. However, he made a number of critical remarks about party representatives and the state of organization.

"Growth in both branches and membership had been 'fantastic' particularly during the past three months. Some 31 new branches had been established in Natal and the Free State, he said.

Mr Peters congratulated the Port Elizabeth man-

Economists bank on 1% hike in GST

Pretoria Bureau

SPECULATION is strengthening that the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, is considering a 1% GST hike (to 7%) before the budget.

This, economists pointed out, was one of the options open to the Minister in attempting to compensate for the expected budget deficit of more than R4 000-million.

But, they stressed, if the Cabinet did approve a GST hike, this would torpedo its major aim of getting inflation down to single figures by mid-year.

It was certain, they added, that there would be unpleasant budget shocks for taxpayers.

Another 1% hike in GST would increase revenue by about R800-million a year.

ANC man killed in shoot-out

By NORMAN PATTERTON
Pretoria Bureau

A TRAINED African National Congress terrorist was shot dead in a black township outside Pretoria yesterday by Security Police and members of a task force in a sequel to last May's bomb blast in Church Street, according to police.

The Chief of the Security Police, Major-General F Steenkamp, said in a statement the terrorist was shot dead in a shoot-out at 8.15am in which police hurled teargas canisters into the house where he was hiding out.

The man was trained in Angola, and was a nephew of one of the terrorists responsible for the catastrophic bomb blast in May, 1983, he said.

Police went to the house in Mame-

lodi, according to a police officer, after receiving "further information" during their investigation into the Pretoria blast.

Shots were fired at police from within the house, and they returned the fire, Gen Steenkamp said.

The shots from the house stopped, and police found that a "well-known" ANC terrorist had died from a bullet wound inside the house.

The man, who was not named, was trained in Angola and operated from Swaziland and Maputo, he said.

Swaziland police were seeking him in connection with armed robbery, Gen Steenkamp said.

He said police took possession of a 9mm pistol of foreign origin, and that an inquest would be held.

The police investigation is continuing.

It's bye-bye to the Ewings

By J MANUEL CORREIA
TV Correspondent

IT'S goodbye to "Dallas" on SABC-TV. The corporation has decided not to buy any more series of the soap opera about the Ewings' doings.

Although SABC sources would yesterday not discount the possibility that the corporation might look at "Dallas" again in future, observers are certain it will quietly write off the series.

By the time reconsideration time arrives, the series will be so old hat that no progressive station would want it, even if it were offered free.

At the moment SABC is on "Dallas III". Video shop outlets are already offering "Dallas IV", "Dallas V" and "Dallas VI".

But at least one major video distributor has turned down the rights to "Dallas V" and "Dallas VI".

A spokesman for the firm said that even "Dallas IV" was very slow moving stock.

It is clear, therefore, that discriminating viewers are becoming bored to tears with the series, which has been displaced in the ratings in the United States by "Dynasty", and which critics regard as being comfortably predictable with a few so-called twists now and then.

SABC-TV probably feels that the service has had an overdose of "Dallas".

"Dallas III" will run until March on SABC. It will probably be replaced by a major attraction already on the video circuit, "Falcon Crest".

No live TV for Durban 'Test'

Mall Reporter

THERE will be no live TV coverage of the one-day Yellow Pages cricket "test" at Kingsmead on Sunday.

Mr Vic Hohls, secretary of the Natal Cricket Union, confirmed yesterday that although SABC-TV had an agreement with the SA Cricket Union to televise a portion of all tests, the corporation had decided against the Durban match.

● See Back Page



...rg, walked off with five distinctions in his Joint Matriculation Board examinations.

Govt apology to Zimbabwe over assault

By CHRIS STEYN

A ZIMBABWE deputy trade commissioner — who was assaulted by a traffic officer when he refused to let his car be searched at a roadblock in the Northern Transvaal last week — was well within his rights to refuse because he had diplomatic immunity.

T.F.C. TOURS OFFER YOU

INDIA

ANC s/i/84
CPL 11/18/84
terrorist
killed in
gunfight

Own Correspondent
PRETORIA. — A trained African National Congress terrorist was shot and killed in a black township outside Pretoria yesterday by security police in a sequel to the May, 1983 bomb blast in Church Street.

The head of the security police, Major-General F M A Steenkamp, said in a statement that the man was killed in a shoot-out at 8.15am, during which police hurled teargas canisters into the house where he was hiding.

The man was trained in Angola and was a nephew of one of the terrorists responsible for the Pretoria blast.

'Well-known'

The man, who was not named, operated from Swaziland and Maputo.

Police went to the house in Mamelodi after receiving "further information" during their investigation into the Pretoria blast.

Shots were fired at police from within the house, and they returned the fire, General Steenkamp said.

The shots from the house stopped, and police found a "well-known" ANC terrorist had died from a bullet wound inside the house.

Swaziland police wanted him in connection with armed robbery, General Steenkamp said.

He said police found a 9mm pistol of foreign make, and that an inquest would be held.

Reform Party sends wishes

Political Correspondent

A MEMBER of the Inkatha-dominated Black Alliance, Mr Yellin Chinsamy's Reform Party, today sent greetings to the Labour Party Congress being held in Port Elizabeth.

The Labour Party itself was part of this alliance. It withdrew when its membership was suspended in the wake of its decision at Eshowe last year to participate in the tricameral parliamentary system.

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, today read the message of goodwill to the congress. It is believed the Labour leadership has been indirectly informed that Mr Chinsamy's party will now participate in the elections for the Indian community.

This will place new strain on the alliance.

The Reform Party opposed participation in the South African Indian Council, of which it is a minor member.

● Sapa reports that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, reacting to Labour's decision to hold elections for the new Parliament, said it was the party's "own choice" and the Government was awaiting formal notification of the decision.

NAMC did not try to 'block' UDF Dietrich

Evening Post 5/1/83
Political Correspondent

THE chairman of the Northern Areas Management Committee, Mr Willie Dietrich, has denied that his organisation — which controls halls and other facilities in the city's coloured areas — ever tried to "block" the United Democratic Front.

This followed a statement yesterday by the national secretary of the Labour Party, Mr Fred Peters, at the party congress in Port Elizabeth, in which he "congratulated" the management committee for "blocking" the UDF so that it had to use a hall in the white group area for its executive meeting in mid-December last year.

Mr Dietrich, who is also East Cape

Regional Organiser of the Labour Party, said someone must have misinformed Mr Peters.

"We have never discriminated against anyone. UDF affiliates have used halls in our areas," Mr Dietrich said.

The reason the UDF could not obtain a hall in the area over which his committee had jurisdiction was because "December is a very busy time in our community".

"Our people get married in December, the factories have their closing down parties and there is a great shortage of halls at this time," he said.

Mr Dietrich said even the Labour Party had had difficulties in obtaining the Dower College facilities for its current congress.

Govt's repression has intensified, says UDF leader

11A
~~UDF~~
E. Post
2/1/83

By JIMMY MATYU

THE United Democratic Front, in its New Year message today, claimed that during last year the Government had by means of its "reform manoeuvres" continued to intensify its "belligerent and repressive actions".

The message, issued by UDF's national publicity secretary, Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota, criticised the South African Defence Force attacks on neighbouring states and viewed these as being "in furtherance of its policy of destabilisation"; for continuing to ban meetings and to detain and harrass members and supporters of UDF.

"Events which need special mention are the atrocities committed in Ciskei and the South African Government's continued brutal uprooting of our people in many parts of the country.

"Despite these acts of the South African regime, 1983 had witnessed the growth of the largest mass resistance movement since the Congress Alliance, namely the United Democratic Front, which enjoyed the support of over two million people belonging to 600 organisations," he said.

"UDF has thoroughly discredited the

public institutions of the Government and its junior partners such as the Thabehalis, the Rajbansis and the Hendrickses through successful campaigns against the new constitution, the Black Local Authorities Act and the management system," he said.

Mr Lekota said the New Year presented many challenges to the people and the organisations in their struggle for freedom.

The major challenges facing them were, he said:

- To build deeper and stronger unity.
- To initiate and strengthen their organisations.
- To intensify their campaigns against the Koornhof Bills, the new constitution, removals and conscription.
- To put their maximum energy into the signature campaign, which must be conducted in such a way as to strengthen the organisation.

"We are convinced that our people see the UDF as a significant movement in the struggle for a non-racial democratic South Africa," he said.

Mr Lekota said he was confident the people would ensure that the UDF went from strength to strength.

Biko week: two men appear

S. Post 5/11/84

11A

Court Reporter 11A

A SECURITY police officer alleged in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court today that two men attended a meeting during Biko commemoration week in the Port Elizabeth black township without a permit.

Detective-Warrant Officer Johan Fourie, attached to the security branch of the South African Police, was testifying at a hearing of Mr Alan Zinn, 27, of Parkside, Gelvandale, and Mr Ibron Rensburg, 23, of Peddie Road, Korsten.

Mr Zinn, a teacher, who is also publication secretary of the South African Council of Sport (Sacos) and local secretary of the Eastern Province Council of Sport (Epcos), and Mr Rensburg, a pharmacist and also president of the South African Cycling Board and vice-president of Epcos, are charged with entering or remaining in Njoli Road, Kwazakele, without a permit on September 10 last year.

They have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Y Ebrahim (for the defence) said the two men denied

having entered or remained in Kwazakele on the day in question.

They further did not admit the boundaries of the location.

He said his clients would say they were arrested in Struan Way, which borders on the industrial area.

WO Fourie said he was on observation duty outside Daku Hall, Kwazakele, while a meeting during Biko commemoration week was held there.

He saw Mr Zinn and Mr Rensburg entering the hall where, he said, Mr Rensburg addressed an audience.

When they left, he and a sergeant followed them and managed to force them off the road and found they were not in possession of a permit.

A statement made to the Evening Post by Mr Rensburg on September 12, 1983, was handed as an exhibit to the court.

(Proceeding)

Mr I S van der Merwe was on the Bench. Mr R O'Brien appeared for the State.

All three coloured parties now committed to elections

● From Page 1

regions which had so far been lax in this regard.

It now appears unlikely that the People's Congress Party — seemingly drawing its support almost exclusively from the Southern Cape Griqua faction of Mr Eric le Fleur, the national chairman — will capture any seats in straight fights with Labour. On a proportional representation basis it could have obtained a handful of parliamentary representatives.

The LP can now be expected to move its preparations into top gear, and has closed ranks after yesterday.

The massive majority in favour of a general election was a clear tactical victory for the Labour party's top leadership over the pro-referendum lobby, in which Mr David Curry, the former national chairman, was prominent.

Mr Curry last night said he would fall in with the congress's majority decision, which may have the additional effect of bringing the Association of Management Committees — the well-organised country-

wide organisation of coloured and Indian local authorities, of which Mr Curry is president — firmly into line with the Labour leadership.

In another development the national executive of the party yesterday approved the membership application of Mr Phillip Sanders, the President's Councillor from Heilbron in the Free State, where he wields great influence in the old Federal Party ranks. This will firm up the relationship between the party and the 20 party branches in that province.

Congress yesterday received a message of goodwill from Mr Sollie Essop, the influential Karoo leader, and Mr Les Abrahams, Press liaison officer of the congress, today confirmed that Mr Essop had now applied for and been accepted as a party member.

The Rev Sakkie Mentor, Moderator of the NG Sendingkerk, telegraphed good wishes to the congress yesterday, reflecting the wide range of political opinion now represented in this church's moderation.

Dr Allan Boesak, one of

the patrons of the United Democratic Front, is the assessor of the church, which recently decided not to align itself with any political grouping.

Labour's decision may also have an effect on the rumoured plans of some President's Councillors — the Rev Chris April, who is close to Mr P W Botha, apparently among them — to run as independent candidates.

Although sources deny that yesterday's proceedings were a conscious tactic, the effect of dividing the nearly 700 delegates at the congress into 20 randomly selected groups for this vital debate — delegates were allocated to groups as they registered — had the effect of dissipating the pro-referendum lobby.

The conscription issue — connected to the pro-referendum lobby — was effectively neutralised on Tuesday night when the party's leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, again vowed the party would not agree to national service for coloureds until all South Africans were full partici-

pants in the national society.

Once all the groups had reported their majority decisions to congress, the pressure to conform during the final show of hands for a motion calling for an early general election became irresistible. Most of those known to favour a referendum also rose in the final acclamation following the motion, put by Mr Hendrickse.

A major question now concerns the response of the UDF, the multiracial alliance of groups opposing participation in the Government's scheme.

Its likely reaction now is to advocate a boycott of the election, and it could achieve considerable success in many urban areas, particularly the Cape Peninsula and Natal. Some in the UDF had advocated an active "No" campaign in the event of a referendum.

Alternatively it could put up independent candidates. Many group leaders reporting back to the congress spoke of the "neutralising" effect a general election might have on the UDF.

People's Comedy

Party?

By
Aneez Salie

THERE is a well-known brand of peanut products which I cannot name — free advertising and all that — but an excellent hint is to be found in the initials of a coloured political party: PCP (People's Congress Party).

What brings this to mind is the conference last week of the party in question and the fact that if you hand out peanuts only monkeys will respond.

The PCP swung into top gear on Thursday to decide on two major issues related to the proposed three-caged constitution, which everyone agrees is defective:

Firstly, should it participate in the new dispensation or should it regard the *nuwe bedeling* as a *nuwe besteling*?

And secondly, if it decides on going in, should it call for a referendum to determine whether those it will represent agree with their strategy or should it opt for an election instead?

The party spent two whole, valuable days in Elsie's River discussing this.

TURNOUT

Things went wrong from the start. There was an exceptionally bad turnout of 80 of whom 20 were members of a choir and a large proportion of the rest little children and youths.

My colleagues and I tried hard but we could

not count more than 30-odd adult delegates, the bulk of whom were rural folk.

Rather surprising for a party which claims a membership of 11 500 (in the case of its leader, Mr Peter Marais) or 10 000 and growing (in the case of its secretary, Mr DT de La Cruz).

And hardly an inspiring gathering to debate the affairs of the nation.

This little detail seemed to escape the PCP, as did another: Is it legally constituted?

FIRST

According to its chairman, Mr ES le Fleur, this was the first congress of the party. Previously they had attended conferences of the Congress of the People (Cope) which was started by President's Council member and Labour Party defector, Lofty Adams.

As this was the PCP's first, surely it should have been an inaugural congress. Not only wasn't it, but minutes of a previous congress were read, adopted and matters arising discussed.

It was in the "reading" of matters arising that a major blunder was com-

mitted by secretary De la Cruz.

He said one of the major decisions of the pre-party congress was the party's agreeing to participate in Prime Minister Botha's constitution. Yet, the most important issue at the present congress was WHETHER they would participate or not. Mr de la Cruz had got his facts, on the most crucial matter, horribly wrong.

EMBARRASSED

Up jumped his highly embarrassed leader, Peter Marais to correct him. It was hardly the start Mr Marais had hoped for.

It was this same Mr de la Cruz who later called for the destruction of "that little monster, the United Democratic Front, which is spreading throughout the country". He said the UDF had no support and depended on the media for its existence.

"I believe the UDF is basically a black (African) organisation working on the emotions of our coloured people," said Mr de la Cruz.

There was (another?) moment of light relief when the vice-chairman, Mr Morris Finn got up to

5/11/84
11A

speak. Actually, he started off singing. It went something like this: "I see a birdie though the window. I want to be like that birdie; I want to be free as a birdie."

GRIN

Chairman le Fleur could not suppress a grin. Even some delegates uttered a titter or two.

To get back to the question of whether the PCP would go in, the cat was let out of the bag hardly an hour after the congress had opened.

The PCP's mentor, Professor GE Devenish, of the University of Bophutatswana, was delivering the key-note address and declared that the party should opt for "constructive and aggressive participation" as opposed to "extra-parliamentary confrontation".

He was enthusiastically applauded for saying so, and then we all knew what the party was going to do. Not that there was much doubt, mind you.

LUNCH

But we had to sit it out until after lunch — which cost delegates R2 and which was free for the party leadership, the media and representatives of the British and American governments — for the formal yes vote.

The surprise of the conference was the call for a joint referendum and election. The details were not spelt out.

One would have thought that the point of the referendum was to determine whether the electorate accepted the new parliament and whether there should be elections.

How one can ask this question and have an election at the same time is difficult to understand (to say the least).

FARCICAL

It was former Labor Party strongman from Natal and now PCP vice-chairman, Morris Finn, who best summed things up at this farcical congress.

He said: "I do not claim that the best political brains are in the Peoples Congress Party. If I believed in that (sic) then I wouldn't be extending an invitation for (sic) people to come forward to help us find means and ways (sic) of leading South Africa into (sic) a better future."

Wonder why Minister Heunis insists on meeting with these chaps and pretends they are coloured leaders?

Referendum decision looms for Reform Party

Mercury Reporter

THE Reform Party, the Indian wing of the South African Black Alliance, will decide at the weekend whether to ask the Government to hold a referendum among Indians on the new constitutional proposals.

Mr YS Chinsamy, the party's leader, said yesterday that by asking for a referendum it should not be misconstrued that the party supported the new deal.

'We will decide later whether to advocate a "Yes" or "No" vote in the referendum,' he said, adding that he had been under tremendous pressure from people throughout the country to

participate in the new dispensation.

'But I owe my allegiance to my fellow black countrymen. How can I let them down by supporting a system which makes no provision for a majority of the population?'

Executive

He said he would not dictate to the Reform Party whether it should participate or not. 'It is a decision for the executive members,' he said.

Mr Chinsamy said that a referendum was the only way in which to gauge the reaction of the community to the new constitutional proposals. The Reform Party would send a telegram to Mr Chris Hennis,

Minister of Constitutional Development, soon after reaching a decision at its executive meeting in Durban on Sunday, he said.

Meanwhile Mr Amich and Rajbansi, leader of the National People's Party — the ruling group in the South African Indian Council — has also come out in full support of a referendum.

Plans for the formation of a new Indian political party to participate in the new Indian chamber were in the final stages and the party was expected to be launched later this month, according to Mr Ismail Kathrada, a spokesman for the proposed grouping.

~~Mercury~~ Mercury 3/17/83

(11A)

CAPC Times 6/1/84 11A

Labour hopes for poll by May

From RIAAN DE VILLIERS

PORT ELIZABETH. — The impending general election for coloured people would hopefully be held not later than May this year, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, said yesterday.

Addressing a press conference at the end of the Labour Party's annual congress here, he said the decision rested with the government. A delimitation commission would have to be appointed and voters registered.

"However, I hope the election will be held not later than May this year so that, as the Prime Minister has indicated, the tricameral parliament will get of the ground in the second half of this year."

Method of voting

He said the main problems facing the Labour Party were finance and organization. An added problem was identification and method of voting.

Because "so-called coloureds" were a mixed group, problems with identification documents were common and more than 50 per cent of coloured people had no identity documents.

Questioned about the expected voter response, he said he would risk predicting a 50 per cent poll, which could be even higher in certain areas. A 30 to 40 per cent poll would be "good enough" to justify the party's participation in the new dispensation.



The Rev Allan Hendrickse

Asked what percentage poll would lead the party to reconsider, he said: "I'm so convinced of a good poll that I am not even looking at a lower one."

He declined to state the party's membership. Replying to questions about election strategy in the Cape metropolitan area, where the party has little support, he said a "three-point plan" had been evolved, but would not elaborate.

Earlier, delegates had unanimously endorsed Mr Hendrickse's declaration that there should be no conscription for coloured people till all South Africans had full citizenship rights.

In other resolutions, the congress called for the repeal of the Separate Amenities Act, the Mixed Marriages Act, the Immorality Act and the Political Interference Act, and pledged to continue striving for

the removal of the Group Areas Act.

The congress committed itself to a single department and single policy of education for all South Africans, called for the removal of influx-control and related measures, and declared itself opposed to coloured preferential areas.

It also committed itself to an urgent voter-registration campaign and adopted the preamble to the party's constitution as the basis for its election platform.

'A crime'

● The United Democratic Front has described the Labour Party's decision to participate in the new constitution as "a crime which some day they will be called upon to account for".

A spokesman in Johannesburg said yesterday that the LP's claim that the UDF would intimidate the people if a referendum were held "exposes the LP's lack of confidence in the masses".

● The Rev Andrew Julies, brother of Freedom Party leader Mr Charles Julies, was elected national chairman of the Labour Party at the congress.

He replaces Mr David Curry, who resigned recently after clashing with the party leadership. Mr Curry was again nominated, but declined to accept.

Re-elected leader

Mr Hendrickse was unanimously re-elected party leader. Mr Charles Redcliffe, who has been acting as national chairman, was elected deputy chairman.

Mr Miley Richards was declared unanimously re-elected as deputy leader after the chairman had ignored, or failed to notice, a delegate who appeared to want to propose another candidate.

Mr Fred Peters was re-elected national chairman and Mr Arthur Stanley treasurer.

CAPC Times 6/1/84 11A

Labour Party press walkout

Staff Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH. — A number of journalists staged a walkout after clashing with the Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, at the party's congress here yesterday.

The walkout came after Mr Hendrickse had threatened to bar some pressmen from the congress hall.

The incident began when a number of Transvaal delegates walked out after their provincial leader, Mr Jac Rabie, had been defeated in the election of a new national chairman. Mr Rabie followed them in an attempt to persuade them to return.

Some journalists followed the group outside in order to interview them. However, Mr Hendrickse announced that journalists who left the hall were forbidden to return.

After consulting with one another, the journalists decided to walk out in protest against Mr Hendrickse's action.

However, ushers at the doors prevented most of them from leaving.

Mr Hendrickse again declared that journalists who left would not be readmitted and added: "I demand that you attend when I call a press conference."

After remonstrations with Mr Hendrickse, journalists who had gone outside were eventually allowed back.

Mr Hendrickse said it was a "question of common courtesy and respect". He added: "We are in a delicate position."

"You won't do this to P W Botha or Van Zyl Slabbert, so why do it to Allan Hendrickse?"

Journalists estimated that about 40 Transvaal delegates left the hall after Mr Rabie's defeat.

Mr Hendrickse said later in a short statement that 15 had left.

He would not offer further comment.

11A

Labour to give reform five years

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Labour Party will give participation in the new constitution five years to produce results, the leader of the party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said yesterday.

At the end of the party's congress in Port Elizabeth, he said he would return to his people and say "What do we do now?" if there was no progress within that time.

The party's formal decision to opt for elections instead of a referendum to test coloured opinion on the constitution will be conveyed to the Minister of Constitutional Affairs either today or early next week.

The Rev A Julies was elected national chairman of the party, amid loud accusations by supporters of Mr Jac Rabie, the Transvaal leader, that the elections had been rigged.

Mr Mily Richards was elected deputy leader, Mr Fred Peters secretary and Mr Charles Redcliffe deputy chairman.

AZAPO'S CONGRESS

Fm 6/11/83 (A)
A notable absentee from the two-day congress of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) which opens at the Patidar Hall in Lenasia this weekend will be the United Democratic Front (UDF). Azapo refuses to deal directly with UDF because of its multiracial composition — although it does talk to the UDF's black affiliates.

According to Azapo's publicity secretary, Ishmael Mkhabela, more than 63 black organisations, including the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), the South African Council on Sports (Sacon) and the Cape Action League, have been invited to attend the congress which opens at 8.30 am on Sunday.

Azapo expects at least 1 000 delegates to attend. The congress is intended to focus attention on the challenges facing the organisation. Speakers scheduled to address the congress include Hlaku Rachidi, a former president of the outlawed Black Peoples Organisation; Lybon Mabasa, Azapo's president; Matthews Phosa, an executive member of the Black Lawyers' Association; Cyril Ramaphosa, secretary general of the National Union of Mine Workers and Kabelo Lengane, president of the Azanian Students Movement.

Although Azapo doesn't deal directly with UDF, Mkhabela says collaboration does take place whenever working together would not in any way compromise the policy of Azapo which frowns upon white participation in black organisations.

Labour walk-out after vote goes against Rabie

PKG us 6/1/84
(111)

Political Staff

PORT ELIZABETH. — A group of Transvaal delegates stormed out of the Labour Party congress here after the Transvaal leader, Mr Jac Rabie, failed to win election as national chairman.

The walk-out yesterday led to a confrontation between journalists and the party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, who tried to stop them from leaving the hall to interview the dissidents.

The incident was at the end of the congress, minutes before a Press conference.

Mr Rabie followed the group — officially numbered at 15, but appearing larger — and unsuccessfully pleaded with them to return.

As the group left, members called for other Transvaal delegates to join them, but most ignored the call.

Elected

The Rev Andrew Julies was elected in a four-way contest for the chairmanship, which was vacant because of the recent resignation of Mr David Curry following leadership differences. Mr Julies is the brother of Mr Charles Julies, leader of the Freedom Party.

When reporters tried to leave the hall to find what the commotion was about, Mr Hendrickse said anyone who left would not be allowed to return for the Press conference. Some reporters still attempted to leave but were locked into the hall while being jeered at by delegates.

Mr Hendrickse said Mr Rabie had not walked out, as some appeared to think.

The Press conference started a few minutes later, with most delegates attending.

Asked about the way

he had dealt with the Press, Mr Hendrickse said the Press would not have done the same to Mr P W Botha. He was told this was not the case, to which he replied that things would be done his way.

The walkout was the only major display of a difference within the party. A predicted public battle between Mr Curry and members of the leadership did not take place.

It was clear from the start that Mr Curry had little support for his demands for a referendum. However, intentionally or unintentionally, the congress was organised in such a way that he could not state his views publicly.

30 pc poll enough — Hendrickse

Political Staff

PORT ELIZABETH. — A 30 percent poll in coloured elections would be sufficient indication of support for the Labour Party in the new parliamentary structure, party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said last night.

However, he predicted a poll of more than 50 percent.

Asked after the Labour Party congress here if there were a cut-off point in a low percentage poll, at which the party would not take its seats in parliament, Mr Hendrickse said he was confident of a good poll.

He said the party did not expect trouble with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Inkatha in elections for the coloured house of representatives.

As people came to understand what his party was doing, there would be less opposition from black groups.

The party would probably convey its decision on an election to the Government tomorrow.

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6/12/74
Labour decision a
crime, says UDF

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

THE United Democratic Front has described the Labour Party's decision to participate in the new constitution as "a crime which someday they will be called upon to account for".

A spokesman said yesterday the LP's claim that the UDF would intimidate the people if a referendum was held, exposed the LP's lack of confidence in the masses and the LP had decided to join forces with the National Party.

The new constitution was planned to be implemented with or without the support of coloureds and Indians.

"But we of the UDF are confident that democratic South Africans of all races will continue to support our campaign against this dictatorial constitution.

"The stage is now set for opposition to forced military conscription for coloureds and Indians and other oppressive measures which will

accompany the coercive implementation of this Act."

● The Rev Allan Hendrickse was unanimously re-elected leader of the coloured Labour Party at the party's annual congress in Port Elizabeth yesterday. The three day congress, attended by about 600 delegates and observers, ended yesterday.

● Mr Hendrickse said he was not considering at this stage any form of alliance between the LP and parties in the other Houses in the new Parliament.

● The Reform Party, which is the Indian wing of the South African Black Alliance, will decide at the weekend whether to ask the Government to hold a referendum among Indians about the new constitutional proposals.

● The leader of the National Peoples Party — the ruling group in the South African Indian Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, has fully supported a referendum to test the will of the people to the new three-chamber parliament.

Talks over ^{Star} Swazi ANC ^{11A} arrests

GENEVA — The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, commenting on the recent arrest of South African refugees in Swaziland, has opened consultations with Swazi authorities to try to find an "appropriate solution to the problem", a spokesman said here.

Mr Michel Barton declined to elaborate what solution the agency envisaged. He confirmed a report by the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) in London that those arrested included about 30 members of the African National Congress.

Mr Barton said about half of the arrested were recognised refugees, which puts them under the High Commissioner's protection.

He denied a claim by the AAM that officials of the High Commission were refused admission to the camps where the refugees are being held. — Associated-Press.

Labour Party congress in PE ends in near-chaos

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By JOHANN POTGIETER
Political Correspondent

THE Labour Party congress in West End ended in near-chaos yesterday, when at least 15 Transvaal delegates walked out after their provincial leader, Mr Jac Rabie, had failed to gain the position of national chairman.

Some of them shouted "Everybody from the Transvaal, get out!" as they left the hall, and later said they were "through with the Labour Party".

But when reporters tried to go outside to find out why the delegates had left, the leader of the party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, loudly threatened that reporters who left would not be allowed back in to attend a Press conference due within the next few minutes.

He specifically named the Post's political correspondent and a reporter from Rapport, while delegates began shouting at the reporters to "obey the leader".

In the circumstances the reporters trooped back, to shouts and booing from sections of the roughly 450 delegates in the hall, and took their seats at the front of the hall to wait for the "Press conference".

Mr Hendrickse, however, continued to chastise the large Press contingent sandwiched between the stage and the mass of delegates, accusing them of "bad manners" and "disrespect".

This caused virtually all the reporters to get up and try to leave the hall. At the back, however, they found one door locked and access to the other blocked, and were obliged to remain standing in the aisle, surrounded by angry delegates while Mr Hendrickse continued his verbal attack.

One man shouted: "If the leader tells you to sit down you sit down!"

Meanwhile, the one reporter who had managed to get out to the foyer, Chris Freimond, political correspondent of the Rand Daily Mail, found a group of about 40 people, some of whom threatened to break away from the party.

Mr Rabie, who had earlier waited tensely for the outcome of the election for the post recently vacated by Mr David Curry, had by then followed them outside, and tried to persuade them to come back inside. He finally gave up and went back alone.

By this stage two report-

ers had spoken to Mr Hendrickse on the stage and explained that their colleagues were trying to do their work and speak to the Transvaal dissidents outside. Mr Hendrickse had apparently been unaware of the walk-out.

The group of reporters in the aisle at the back finally had no choice but to return to the front, to applause from some delegates and jeers from others. Some reporters were jabbed by delegates as they walked back.

The tense atmosphere was slightly calmed when the "Press conference" finally began several minutes later.

In reply to a question about the incident, Mr Hendrickse said he might not have been "aware of what you were aware of".

Reporters, he claimed, would not have walked out to the foyer in a gathering chaired by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, or the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw.

"Why then do you do it to Allan Hendrickse?" he asked.

He said his congress was "in a position of high sensitivity", and since reporters

had not had the same experiences as his congress, they may not have understood this.

In the course of the "Press conference" Mr Hendrickse read out a news brief by the Press liaison officer of the congress, Mr Les Abrahams, which said "about 15 delegates from certain Johannesburg branches" had walked out after the vote for national chairman, and that Mr Rabie had gone outside to appeal to them to come back.

He emphasised that other Transvaal delegates had stayed inside.

Earlier in the day Mr Hendrickse criticised both the Afrikaans and English Press for being "subjective" in reporting on the congress.

He mentioned a Post report which said a statement he quoted in his opening speech on Tuesday night had been made by the Rev Alan Boesak at the United Democratic Front launch in Cape Town last August.

Mr Hendrickse seemed to suggest that because he had not specifically mentioned either Dr Boesak or the UDF, reporters should not have pointed out that these were the people he had referred to.

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Indians decide soon

Post Correspondent

DURBAN — Mr A Rajbansi, leader of the National People's Party and an executive chairman of the South African Indian Council (SAIC), said the party would decide early next month whether to ask the Government to hold an election instead of a referendum to test the reaction of the Indian community to the new constitutional proposals.

Mr Rajbansi, was reacting to decisions taken by the coloured Labour Party at its congress.

The Reform Party, led by Mr Y Chinsammy, is in favour of a referendum. Mr Chinsammy said today he was certain the Indian community would return a "solid 'No' vote" if a referendum was held.

In a statement today, the UDF said: "The Labour Party decision to join ranks with the National Party and impose the new Constitution Act on the people of South Africa is a crime which someday they will be called on to account for."

Angry Rabie supporters march from congress hall

Political Correspondent

THE Reverend Andrew Julies of Keirmoes was yesterday elected national chairman of the Labour Party, the post vacated last October by Mr David Curry.

When the Transvaal leader, Mr Jac Rabie, failed to gain this, possibly the second most influential post in the Labour hierarchy, at least 15 of his supporters walked out and said they were "through with the Labour Party."

It was a four-way contest.

Mr Rabie, who had waited tensely while officials counted the 445 secret votes, failed to persuade his supporters to return, and later refused to comment.

The other candidates were the acting chairman, Mr Charles Redcliffe, and Mr Louis Dewrens of Pretoria. Mr Redcliffe was elected deputy-chairman.

An attempt was made to nominate Mr Curry, but he was not available.

It is believed the party plans to "discipline" Mr Curry for his resignation in October, which came after sharp clashes with

the top leadership.

Mr Rabie, regarded by some as the "crown prince" of the party after Mr Curry's resignation, declined nomination as deputy chairman. His Transvaal region is now regarded as the party's second-most disciplined and organised stronghold, after the Eastern Cape.

Mr Julies, brother of Mr Charles Julies, leader of the Freedom Party, is a past chairman of the United Congregational Church, the church in which Mr Hendrickse, also a past chairman, is a minister.

In a brief acceptance speech Mr Julies said he has served his people for 43 years, first as teacher and then as a minister, and had always worked on the principles of brotherhood, equality and freedom for all, and would continue doing so.

Mr Hendrickse refused to give a breakdown of the voting figures.

Mr Hendrickse was re-elected leader with acclaim, with Mr Miley Richards as his deputy. Mr Fred ... national secretary.

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Students see no hope of constitution changing SA

W/L ARGUS 7/1/84 114

By LEON MARSHALL
Political Editor

STUDENTS at the University of the Western Cape strongly reject the Government's new constitutional scheme because they have no hope that it will lead to fundamental change in South Africa.

The majority of the students see a national convention as the only effective means of bringing about meaningful change.

These are the findings of an opinion survey done among the students under the directorship of Professor Willem van Vuuren of the university's political science department in collaboration with Mr WL Louw of UWC's Institute for Social Development.

An interim report on the findings released exclusively to Weekend Argus shows that the students not only reject apartheid outright but that they are also highly disenchanted with the capitalist system.

"Conspiracy"

They are strongly suspicious of the Government as well as "big business", whom the majority believe to be in cahoots.

The major findings are:

- The students' biggest political hero is Dr Alan Boesak, with the jailed Nelson Mandela a close second;

- They have a very low opinion of established political leaders such as the Rev Allan Hendrickse and Mr David Curry, and the most popular white politician is Dr van Zyl Slabbert;



Dr Alan Boesak ... biggest hero.

- While Mr P W Botha's score is fairly low, his personal rating is nevertheless higher than that of the National Party;

Opinion low

- The students generally have a fairly low opinion of the National Party, the Ned Geref Kerk, the Afrikaans Press, SABC-TV, the SA Defence Force, the SA Police and the Labour Party;

- The most popular movements and organisations by far are "grass-roots" publications, black independent trade unions, Cahac, Sacos, Swapo and the ANC, while small business, mixed trade unions and the English-language Press have average support;

- The majority would like to see the capitalist system replaced with socialism, and separate development with a "non-racial democracy";

Peaceful means

- While some students see violence or revolution as the only means of change, the majority still favour a "political-constitutional" solution;

- The majority of students also reject violence

in favour of boycotts, stay-aways, peaceful demonstrations and refusal to serve in the armed forces as protest actions.

The survey showed that military conscription could, from the student point of view, emerge as the most controversial issue if introduced into the coming election campaign.

The survey organisers believe that if military conscription is at all linked with the question of participation in the new constitutional scheme, the pro-participation lobby will find it very hard to sell their standpoint to this group.

This is concluded from the fact that the students not only rate the Defence Force fairly poorly but its main present enemies, the ANC and Swapo and these organisation's leaders, markedly highly. At the same time they have a very poor opinion of the Government's constitutional proposals.

● See Page 10.

Labour's struggle for the hearts and minds of the people begins

Fighting apathy — and the UDF

L/C AKG 7/1/84 (119)

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Weekend Argus Political Staff

THE Labour Party is steeling itself for an election battle in which its major adversary will be apathy — or a UDF-inspired boycott.

Indications are that the party's toughest fight to get voters to the polls will be in the Western Cape, particularly the Peninsula region, where it is weakest and the UDF strongest.

The Eastern Cape, home region of Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse, is the

party's strongest and best organised region.

But the Western Cape, with the largest concentration of coloured voters, remains the key region for a coloured election.

It has been estimated that this region is likely to have at least 30 and possibly up to 40 of the

80 elected seats in the coloured House of the proposed new Parliament.

A crucial election battle therefore faces the Labour Party in the Peninsula and adjoining areas of the Western Cape.

Nominated

In terms of the new constitution, 60 of the 80 elected members of the coloured House of Representatives must be from the Cape Province, 10 from the Transvaal, five

from Natal and five from the Orange Free State.

Another two members are to be nominated by the State President and three will be chosen on a proportional basis by the elected members.

The United Democratic Front (UDF), which has indicated that it will call for a boycott of elections under the new constitution, is known to have the support of a wide variety of organisations, ranging from trade

unions to community organisations.

An indication of the UDF's influence in the Western Cape has been shown by effective boycotts of management committee elections, some of which have been described as a "fiasco" because of ridiculously low percentage polls.

Fears of the UDF's influence were often reflected by delegates to this week's Labour Party congress in Port Elizabeth. The prospect of a UDF boycott was even given by some delegates as a reason why there should be no referendum to test coloured opinion on the new constitution.

Labour Party leader Mr Hendrickse predicted a 50 percent poll in the coloured elections for the new Parliament, but he said a 30 percent poll would be sufficient indication of support for his party.

Mr Hendrickse appeared to be setting his

sights exceptionally low — possibly in anticipation of problems facing the party in getting voters to the polls.

The party's general secretary, Mr Fred Peters, openly admitted that the party was weak in the key Peninsula region.

He said in his annual report to the congress: "The Cape Peninsula still faces the old political illness — that of political inertia, including the personality cult. They all have the answers, but very few are prepared to assist with solving the problems."

Organisation

Mr Peters reported that the Transvaal was second to the party's Eastern Cape region in strength and organisation.

The Transvaal region had increased its strength by no fewer than 26 branches, five of which had been taken

from the Freedom Party.

Mr Peters indicated that more work needed to be done by the party in the Free State and Natal to increase its support.

A strong factor in the attitude of voters to the elections is the Ned Geref Sendingkerk which includes influential supporters of both the Labour Party and the UDF.

Influence

Dr Allan Boesak, an assessor of this church and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, is a patron of the UDF. His influence is known to be considerable.

The Moderator of the NG Sendingkerk, the Rev Sakkie Mentor, on the other hand, has indicated that his sympathies lie with the Labour Party. A message of good wishes from him was conveyed to the party's congress this week.

Post Focus

FOR the most part this week's three-day Labour Party congress at Port Elizabeth's Dower College was a carefully orchestrated event, and the large Press contingent had to wait until the last hour for real evidence of the rumoured tensions in the party.

On the surface the Rev Allan Hendrickse and his immediate associates were able to build up a picture of rising triumph, with messages of goodwill from a number of people of great influence in the coloured establishment, some of whom had hitherto not been strongly associated with the party in public.

The Rev Sakkie Mentor, for example, Moderator of the NG Sendingkerk; leading educationist Mr Franklin Sonn, member of the De Lange education inquiry, and Mr Sollie Essop, possibly the most influential single leader in the Karoo, and numerous others.

The final touch came on Thursday morning, when Mr Hendrickse told a closed session that he had received a message of goodwill from Mr Y S Chinsamy's Indian Reform Party — a member of the South African Black Alliance from which the LP resigned when its membership was suspended over its decision to participate in the new tricameral parliamentary system.

The collective impact of all these messages, the rising total of donations Mr Hendrickse gave to the congress from time to time, the acceptance of President's Councillor Mr Phillip Sanders of the Free State as a party member, and other factors was to produce a growing sense of excitement, solidarity and strength.

But could the monolith have feet of clay?

The Labour Party's cards are now so close to its chest — with the real strength of its opposition completely unknown at this

By JOHANN POTGIETER, Political Correspondent

stage — that it is difficult to speculate at all about the immediate future. The one certainty is that a time of hectic activity lies ahead for the party, in which those seeking office inside it are playing for very high stakes.

Though there were rumours of tension — one revolved around the future of Mr David Curry and his supporters, another involved the position of Mr Jac Rabie and the Transvaal, and a third, quite indirectly, concerned the United Democratic Front — nobody spoke for the record.

Speculation about both Mr Curry and Mr Rabie, who were once seen as the two great antagonists in Mr Hendrickse's top leadership, is hamstrung by the fact that both have refused pointblank to discuss their positions with outsiders.

When the enigmatic Mr

A carefully orchestrated party event

Curry arrived in Port Elizabeth on Tuesday, after a leisurely bus drive with 50-odd delegates, which included a stop at the Congo Caves, very little was known about the reasons for his resignation as national chairman last October.

There was said to have been a personality clash with Mr Rabie, disillusionment with the "soft line" the party was adopting, and dissatisfaction with Mr Hendrickse's sharply-worded attack on the Progressive Federal Party last October.

All along he refused to discuss the matter — on or off the record — and by the time the Curry bus left Port Elizabeth yesterday for the journey back to Stellenbosch, he had not given a shred of new information, apart from saying he would abide by the congress decision to call for an early gen-

eral election.

Working on Mr Curry's forthright insistence earlier that a referendum was vital in view of the possibility of coloured conscription in the new system ("a new factor which was not present at Eshowe", he had called it), observers had placed him at the head of the pro-referendum lobby and had expected him to force the issue in spite of the fact that a majority of delegates were certain to be Hendrickse loyalists.

But whatever Mr Curry's plans may have been the pro-referendum lobby, which drew support from individuals in Natal and the Transvaal, was neutralised in a superlative piece of political manoeuvring when delegates were divided at random into small groups.

And it was to these 20 groups, each working under a chairman, that the debate

over a referendum or a general election was referred. The effect was to dissipate the pro-referendum lobby, in that no group contained more than a handful of those favouring a referendum.

Each — leaders and followers alike — had to fight his own battle against the pro-election group majorities, and all failed to convince a group to vote for a referendum.

A Nationalist daily wrote about this: "Through clever organisation Mr Curry was prevented from saying a single word about the matter in open congress" — an accurate observation which, by the way, was publicly criticised as "subjective" by Mr Hendrickse. The normally persuasive Mr Curry thus sat in silence while one group after the other announced its decision in favour of a general election, and he rose to ap-



The Rev ALLAN HENDRICKSE
... attacked "yelpers"

turned alone, and refused to comment to reporters.

The national secretary, Mr Fred Peters, in his annual report on Wednesday, said the Transvaal region (which will have only 10 of the 80 elected MPs in the House of Representatives) was now second only to the East Cape in strength and organisation, with 26 new branches formed.

It remains to be seen whether the "indiscipline" of the walk-out could indirectly affect Mr Rabie's standing in the party

Perhaps the crowning irony of the congress was that — no doubt contrary to intentions — it gave a rare hint of what the real strength of the United Democratic Front might be.

There were so many defensive references to the front that it seemed to be taking on almost mystical significance.

Mr Hendrickse — without actually naming either the UDF or Dr Alan Boesak — attacked them as "yelpers" and "chatterboxes", and on Thursday said he had not named them because he regarded them as "insignificant".

But if the front is that insignificant, why refer to them so often, directly or not? Surely the way to deal with "insignificant" opponents is to ignore them, as all speakers did with, say, the People's Congress Party or the Freedom Party.

It remains to be seen if the general election Labour has called for will, as one speaker predicted, cause the UDF to "destroy itself".

Conflict ahead for Labour Party election campaign

IF THIS week's Labour Party congress in Port Elizabeth was anything to go by, the country could be in for a tough, confusing and conflict-ridden coloured election campaign.

Not only is there obvious strife within its own ranks, but the party also showed an aggressive contempt for the Press and an unhealthy fear of the United Democratic Front — clearly its main obstacle to the Parliamentary power it seeks.

And all three issues — internal conflict, the Press and the UDF, together with apparent organisational problems, will have to be faced almost immediately.

The LP's rejection of a referendum to test coloured opinion on the new constitution before an election means coloureds may go to the polls around May. The campaign is therefore virtually underway.

The decision to by-pass a referendum was in itself remarkable. Last year LP leaders insisted on an opinion test before elections.

But pressure — even if it was only covert — was clearly exerted right from the top.

Not only were the disadvantages of a referendum pointed out to party leaders by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, but — it was revealed for the first time at the congress — even the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told LP leaders at a meeting as long ago as April last year that he was "not particularly in favour" of referendums for coloureds and Indians, according to the LP's national secretary, Mr Fred Peters.

The congress raised serious doubts in some quarters about the LP's ability to fight a full scale election campaign — particularly if the UDF offers some form of opposition.

The Labour Party held its annual congress in Port Elizabeth this week and set its eye firmly on elections for coloured MPs to serve in the new Parliament. Political Correspondent CHRIS FREIMOND takes a critical look at the party's position



REV ALLAN HENDRICKSE ... accused reporters of being subjective and of using the congress to achieve their own ends.

The internal dissent has two facets. A small, but fairly influential group — apparently headed by the former national chairman, Mr David Curry — favoured a referendum, but was outvoted in group discussions on the issue.

Mr Curry later said he would abide by the democratic will of the congress, but speculation persisted that there may be moves to persuade him to break away and form a new party.

A group of Transvaal delegates — claimed by party officials to number only 15 — stormed out of the congress when their provincial leader, Mr Jac Rabie, failed to be elected as national chairman. They vowed to break with the LP.

Although the action is unlikely to cause major problems for the party, it could become a nagging headache in an area where the LP already has only a small following.

The party's approach to the Press verged at times on intimidation. The LP

leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, read to the congress extracts of reports on the proceedings and accused reporters of being subjective and of using the congress to achieve their own ends.

When the Transvaal delegates walked out, Mr Hendrickse appeared to deliberately prevent reporters from following them by threatening not to allow them back into the hall. He later denied his intention had been to stop them doing their jobs.

A Rand Daily Mail representative who managed to get out was temporarily barred from returning and other reporters were on the verge of leaving in protest when he was allowed back in.

At the final Press conference, reporters were made to sit in the first two rows of seats in the hall and put their questions to Mr Hendrickse who sat above them on the stage while about 400 delegates cat-called and commented from further back in the hall.

The UDF was repeat-

edly dismissed by Mr Hendrickse who said it posed no serious threat to the LP.

But many delegates made it clear in group discussions that fears of UDF "intimidation" was one of the main reasons why they were opposed to a referendum.

Party organisation also appeared to be ragged at the edges. Although Mr Hendrickse stated confidently that the LP was well prepared for an election and would, with little doubt, win all 80 seats on offer, the annual report of the national secretary, Mr Peters, painted a picture of apathy among members and must have raised serious questions about the party's organisational ability.

Only two LP regions, Gordonia and Transvaal, bothered responding to a request to appoint committees and submit recommendations for re-organisation, he reported.

Mr Peters was severely critical of the party's Cape Peninsula region which he said suffered from "political inertia and personality cults".

"They have all the answers, but very few are prepared to assist with solving problems," he said.

There were also problems during the year with attendances at monthly meetings of the party's key financial and administrative committee.

"There were times when we only just managed to get a quorum," Mr Peters said.

However he referred repeatedly in his report to the massive growth of the party in recent months and listed the number of new branches established in various regions,

He called for the appointment of more permanent administrative personnel as well as regional organisers.

In the meantime, professional help has been sought. The LP has engaged a group of consultants, Communitel (Pty) Ltd, directed by Dr Willem de Klerk, Editor of Rapport; Mr Piet Coetzer, former Political Editor of Die Transvaler; and Mr D J du Plessis, a senior Nationalist officer bearer; to advise them on campaigning.

And a communications expert, Professor Koos Roelofse, of Unisa has presented information training seminars for LP members similar to those held for Nationalists in 1982.

Party funds, Mr Hendrickse assured the congress and the Press, came from members and the coloured business community. He announced that R6 000 was raised at the congress.

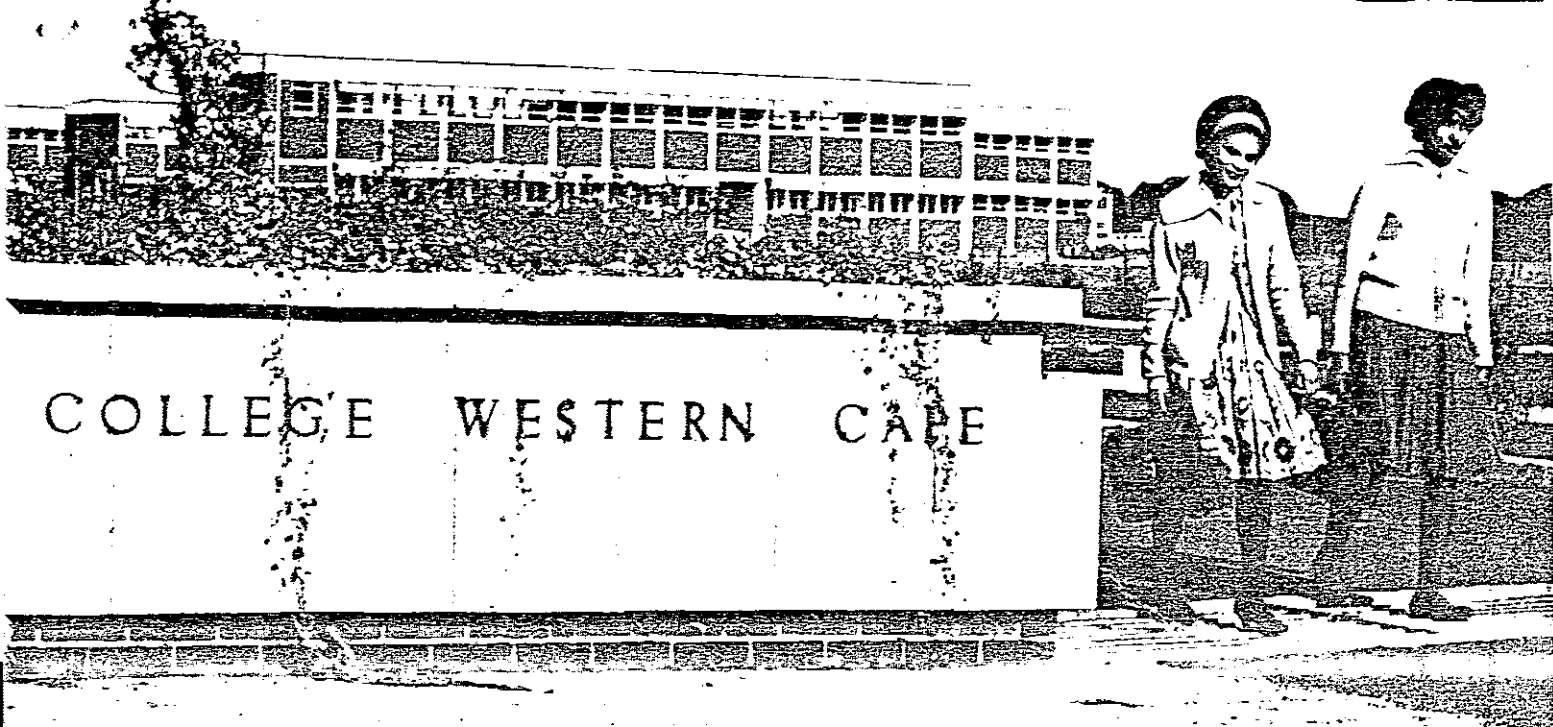
But the LP's membership figures remained secret. Neither Mr Peters nor Mr Hendrickse would give them.

Mr Hendrickse said at the Press conference that there were so many followers — some card carrying members, others who were not paid up and still others who were supporters, but not members — that an accurate figure was impossible to arrive at.

Whether it has many members or not, the LP is clearly facing a major battle in the months before May.

With the UDF still undecided on its strategy in the campaign — although it has decided not to contest any seats — the battle lines remain unclear.

But if the yardstick is last year's meetings when LP leaders tried to explain their participation stance and were met, in Mr Peters' words "with chairs and bricks" — particularly in the Transvaal — then an ugly period could be in the offing.



COLLEGE WESTERN CAPE

STUDENTS' CONSCRIPTION AS HOTTEST ISSUE and consensus: students think

W/C ARGUS 2/1/84 197

By **LEON MARSHALL**
Political Editor

similar majority lack all hope of its constitutional proposals bringing reform. 88.4 percent of the students convey "at present feel very critical of the system". Only 4.7 percent disagreed. The same response was shown to the question "do you have great respect and affection for the institutions in the Republic of South Africa". Again, only slightly more than 4 percent approved, while 85.9 percent disagreed. "How much do you trust the Government? what is right?" produced the following: just about always, 0.5; most of the time, 18.4; almost always, 4.2; don't know, 4.2 percent. It appears to be strongly linked to the belief that the Government tends to ignore party-political interests before the country. Only 46.3 percent of the students believe the Government never placed the country before those of the National Party. 7.3 percent believed it did so only

mostly bad and 6.3 percent described it as mostly good. AS was to be expected, 97.9 percent rejected separate development or apartheid as a good way of organising politics in South Africa. And as for alternatives, 62.6 percent preferred a "non-racial democracy". A negligible 6.3 percent wanted a one-party socialist state or some form of authoritarian socialism, while the rest by and large preferred a more democratically organised political system. However, just as the results show a strong rejection of apartheid, so they also show a strongly negative attitude towards capitalism. Only 25.8 percent accepted it as desirable, while 57.9 percent rejected it as a bad way of organising economic life in this country and 16.3 percent indicating they did not know. The majority of the students — 63.2 percent — said they associated apartheid with capitalism while 35.3 percent said they did not. Of those who associated the two, 30.9 percent saw them as inseparable, while 21.1 percent believed capitalism needed apartheid to survive and 46.3 thought it was apartheid that needed capitalism to survive. When asked to name an alternative to the existing economic system, the majority of those who denied the desirability of capitalism opted for some form of socialism.

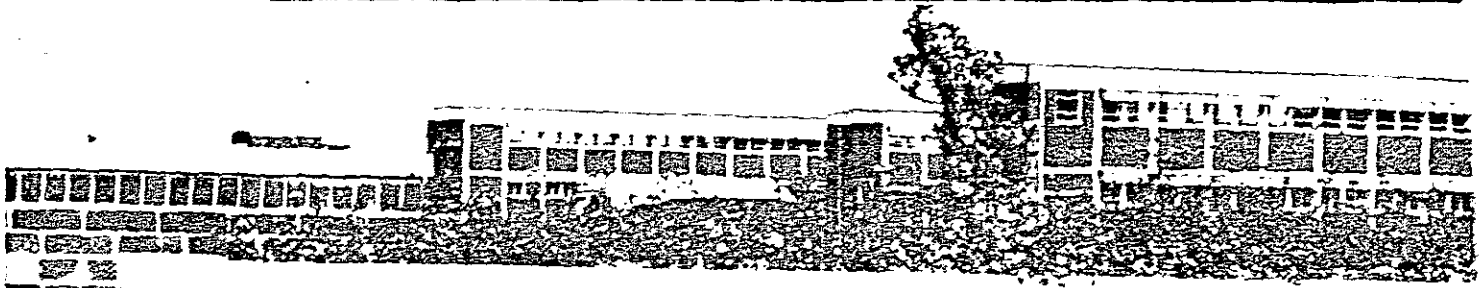
Parties and Press

BOTH the National Party and the Labour Party proved to be highly unpopular with the students. On a scale of 0 to 100, marking a totally unsympathetic attitude at 0, indifference at 50 and complete sympathy at 100, the mean averages

Mr Sam Nujoma	64.9
Dr Ntatho Motlana	56.3
Dr Van Zyl Slabbert	48.4
Chief Gatsha Buthelezi	43.8
Mr David Thebehali	34.4
Mr Harry Oppenheimer	30.00
Mr P W Botha	28.00
President Lucas Mangope	26.2
Mr David Curry	20.5
Mr Lofty Adams	18.8
The Rev Allan Hendrickse	18.1
Dr A P Treurnicht	5.0

Political action

JUST over one percent of the students indicated they were not interested in politics at all, while 40 percent said they were very interested, 45.3 percent somewhat interested and 12.1 not very interested. The survey results show a fairly low level of conventional political involvement. At the same time the general inclination appears to be towards peaceful means of unconventional political participation. So, 53.7 approved strongly and a further 20.5 percent simply approved of refusal to serve in the armed forces as a protest action, while 4.7 percent disapproved and 12.6 percent disapproved strongly. The overwhelming majority approved of signing petitions, boycotts, peaceful demonstrations or mass stay-aways from work, schools or universities as a protest action. But only small percentages approved of fights with the police and political opponents or of breaking up political meetings.



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE WESTER

UWC SURVEY SUGGESTS CONSCRIPTION

Conflict and cons

What the student

W/C ARG 63

THE political attitudes and ideals of students at the University of the Western Cape differ sharply from the political ideologies of the Government and the policies of the established coloured political parties.

This has been shown by an opinion survey done by Professor Willem van Vuuren of the university's political science department and Mr W L Louw of its Institute for Social Development.

The survey coincided with the white referendum and the debate in coloured political ranks on the question of participation in the Government's proposed constitutional scheme and whether coloured opinion should be tested by way of a referendum or an election.

The aim, the pollsters say in an interim report, was to give an overview of the general mood and dominant socio-political outlook of UWC students, to analyse the reasons for these, and pin-point some of the most important areas of conflict or consensus, to elucidate the depth of their agreement on issues relating to their political-constitutional position, and to gauge their propensity towards a variety of actions, especially unconventional protest actions.

The survey sample was 261 students of whom 190 co-operated by completing their questionnaires.

The major findings are:

Political system

THE overwhelming majority of students have no trust in the Government or the present political



By LEON MARSHALL
Political Editor

system, and a similar majority lack all hope of the Government's constitutional proposals bringing about effective reform.

A total of 88,4 percent of the students confirmed that they "at present feel very critical of our political system". Only 4,7 percent disagreed completely.

Much the same response was shown to the statement: "I have great respect and affection for the political institutions in the Republic of South Africa." Again, only slightly more than 4 percent agreed, while 85,9 percent disagreed.

The question "How much do you trust the Government to do what is right?" produced the following percentages: just about always, 0,5; most of the time, 2,1; only some of the time, 18,4; almost never, 74,4; don't know, 4,2 percent.

The response appears to be strongly linked to the students' belief that the Government tends to put its own selfish party-political interests before those of the country.

A substantial 46,3 percent of the students seemed to believe the Government never placed the needs of the country before those of the National Party, 30 percent believed it "almost never" did so and 17,3 percent believed it did so only sometimes.

Eighty percent of the students suspected the Government of ruling for the benefit of a few selfish big interests. Asked to identify these

mostly bad and 6,3 percent d good.

AS was to be expected, 97,9 cent wanted a one-party so form of authoritarian social and large preferred a more ganised political system.

And as for alternatives, 6, a "non-racial democracy". cent wanted a one-party so form of authoritarian social and large preferred a more ganised political system.

However, just as the resu jection of apartheid, so they negative attitude towards 0 percent accepted it as desir cent rejected it as a bad wa nomic life in this country a cating they did not know.

The majority of the studer said they associated aparth while 35,3 percent said they associated the two, 30,9 per separable, while 21,1 percent needed apartheid to survive was apartheid that needed c

When asked to name an a isting economic system, th who denied the desirability for some form of socialism.

Parties an

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On a scale of 0 to 100

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... sample was 261 students of whom ... generated by completing their ...

... findings are:

Political system

... overwhelming majority of students have no ... Government or the present political



Dr Allan Boesak ... most popular figure



Mr P W Botha ... rates better than his party

... percent agreed, while 85,9 percent disagreed. The question "How much do you trust the Government to do what is right?" produced the following percentages: just about always, 0,5; most of the time, 2,1; only some of the time, 18,4; almost never, 74,4; don't know, 4,2 percent.

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Eighty percent of the students suspected the Government of ruling for the benefit of a few selfish big interests. Asked to identify these "interests", 39 percent listed the white-Nationalist-Afrikaner ruling group, 24,8 percent "big business" and 31,9 percent the ruling group in collaboration with big business.

Asked what they saw as the most effective means of attaining fundamental political and constitutional change, a decisive 54,2 percent opted for a national convention. Only 3,2 percent thought the proposed three-chamber Parliament offered such hope and 1,1 percent the President's Council.

A remarkably high 36,8 percent of the students chose "other means" from the four alternatives listed and some explicitly referred to revolutionary or violent means. But an analysis of all the answers showed that by far the biggest majority — 64,2 percent — still favoured a political-constitutional solution.

Public servants

THE students showed considerable disenchantment with the treatment they received from people in various public services.

Of the 69,5 percent of the respondents who had dealings with the police, 42,6 percent described it as mostly bad and only 2,6 percent as mostly good, while 24,2 percent described it as partly good and partly bad.

Their treatment by court officials appears to have left a better impression. Of a total of 38,4 percent speaking from experience, only 11,6 percent described it as bad. Slightly more than three percent described it as mostly good and 23,7 percent as partly good and bad.

Virtually all the students — 92,1 percent — had experience of other Government departments. The majority — 48,4 percent — found this to be partly good and partly bad, while 37,4 said it was

... in this country and 16,3 percent indicating they did not know.

The majority of the students — 63,2 percent — said they associated apartheid with capitalism while 35,3 percent said they did not. Of those who associated the two, 30,9 percent saw them as inseparable, while 21,1 percent believed capitalism needed apartheid to survive and 46,3 thought it was apartheid that needed capitalism to survive.

When asked to name an alternative to the existing economic system, the majority of those who denied the desirability of capitalism opted for some form of socialism.

Parties and Press

BOTH the National Party and the Labour Party proved to be highly unpopular with the students.

On a scale of 0 to 100, marking a totally unsympathetic attitude at 0, indifference at 50 and complete sympathy at 100, the mean averages were:

National Party	12,4
Labour Party	19,00
Progressive Federal Party	43,6
CP/HNP	6,8
ANC	67,7
Swapo	65,3
Inkatha	47,00
CAHAC	71,4
Sacos	71,7
Small business	56,7
Big business	33,8
NG Sendingkerk	55,5
NG Kerk	17,1
Defence Force	22,3
Police	23,5
Management Committees	59,00
Mixed trade unions	52,6
Black independent trade unions	75,4
Afrikaans Press	19,5
English Press	56,1
"Grassroots" publications	81,7
SABC-TV	23,2

Public figures

THE most popular public personalities by far with students are Dr Alan Boesak and Mr Nelson Mandela. At the same time, Mr P W Botha's personal rating appears somewhat better than that of his party.

Measured on the same basis as the organisations, the mean average scores were:

Dr Alan Boesak	82,4
Mr Nelson Mandela	82,2
Dr Neil Aggett	79,5
Mr Hassan Howa	68,1
Mr Oliver Tambo	67,5

... the students indicated they were not interested in politics at all, while 40 percent said they were very interested, 45,3 percent somewhat interested and 12,1 not very interested.

The survey results show a fairly low level of conventional political involvement. At the same time the general inclination appears to be towards peaceful means of unconventional political participation.

So, 53,7 approved strongly and a further 20,5 percent simply approved of refusal to serve in the armed forces as a protest action, while 4,7 percent disapproved and 12,6 percent disapproved strongly.

The overwhelming majority approved of signing petitions, boycotts, peaceful demonstrations or mass stay-aways from work, schools or universities as a protest action. But only small percentages approved of fights with the police and political opponents or of breaking up political meetings.

However, 40,2 percent indicated that they believed there were times when people were justified in resorting to violence to protest against things they found unjust and harmful, while 35,8 denied the justification of violence and 23,7 percent recorded a "don't know".

A much higher percentage — 73,2 — believed there was justification for disobeying laws in protest against things considered to be unjust and wrong. The most important justification was considered to be laws violating human rights or dignity.

A majority of students regarded refusal to serve in the armed forces, boycotts and particularly mass stay-aways as the most effective means of protest.

Conscription

ON the issue of military conscription among students the report says that should military conscription for coloureds be linked with the question of participation in the new constitution, various survey results indicate that the pro-participation lobby will find it hard to sell their standpoint to this particular group.

Not only have they rated the Defence Force very low but they have also rated the prime targets of the current Defence Force activities, namely the ANC and Swapo, very high.

Moreover, their comprehensive and intense denial of the political legitimacy of the system which they would be called upon to defend suggests that this could become the hottest issue in any future election or referendum for "coloureds".

ANC man sent SOS message to his brother

7/11/84

~~S.A.~~ 11A
D. Dispatch

PRETORIA — The ANC man killed in a shootout with police in Mamelodi East, Pretoria, on Wednesday was a wanted man in Swaziland.

Mr Phillip Maseko, 24, whose alias in Swaziland was Nkosingathi Thela, was wanted dead or alive for a series of armed robberies in Swaziland in which arms were used.

It was reported earlier that Mr Maseko had slipped through a police net and entered South Africa at the weekend.

He was particularly wanted in connection with a robbery at

Mhlambanyatsi in West Swaziland, in which a woman was shot dead. A spokesman for the Swazi Police said Mr Maseko was the only member of the group not yet captured.

The others had been arrested with arms of Soviet bloc origin, the police spokesman said.

The father of the dead man, Mr Mswazi Maseko, said that he and his wife were not aware of their son's presence in Mamelodi until they received a report that he had been killed in a shootout with the South African Security and Special

Task Force Police in a house in Mamelodi East.

"I learn that Phillip was a wanted man in Swaziland. The public had been warned that he was dangerous and police had an order to shoot him on sight. Apparently, in a bid to slip the police net, he sent an SOS message to his younger brother to get him out of Swaziland," Mr Maseko said.

"After telling us he was going to have his hair done in Johannesburg, his younger brother, Mamphupho, drove to Swaziland. He brought him back and hid him somewhere in

Mamelodi.

"Police, who had apparently got word that Phillip was back in South Africa, raided my house on Wednesday morning. They surrounded the house and put up a searchlight in my yard. They kept guard from 1 pm to about 4.30 am."

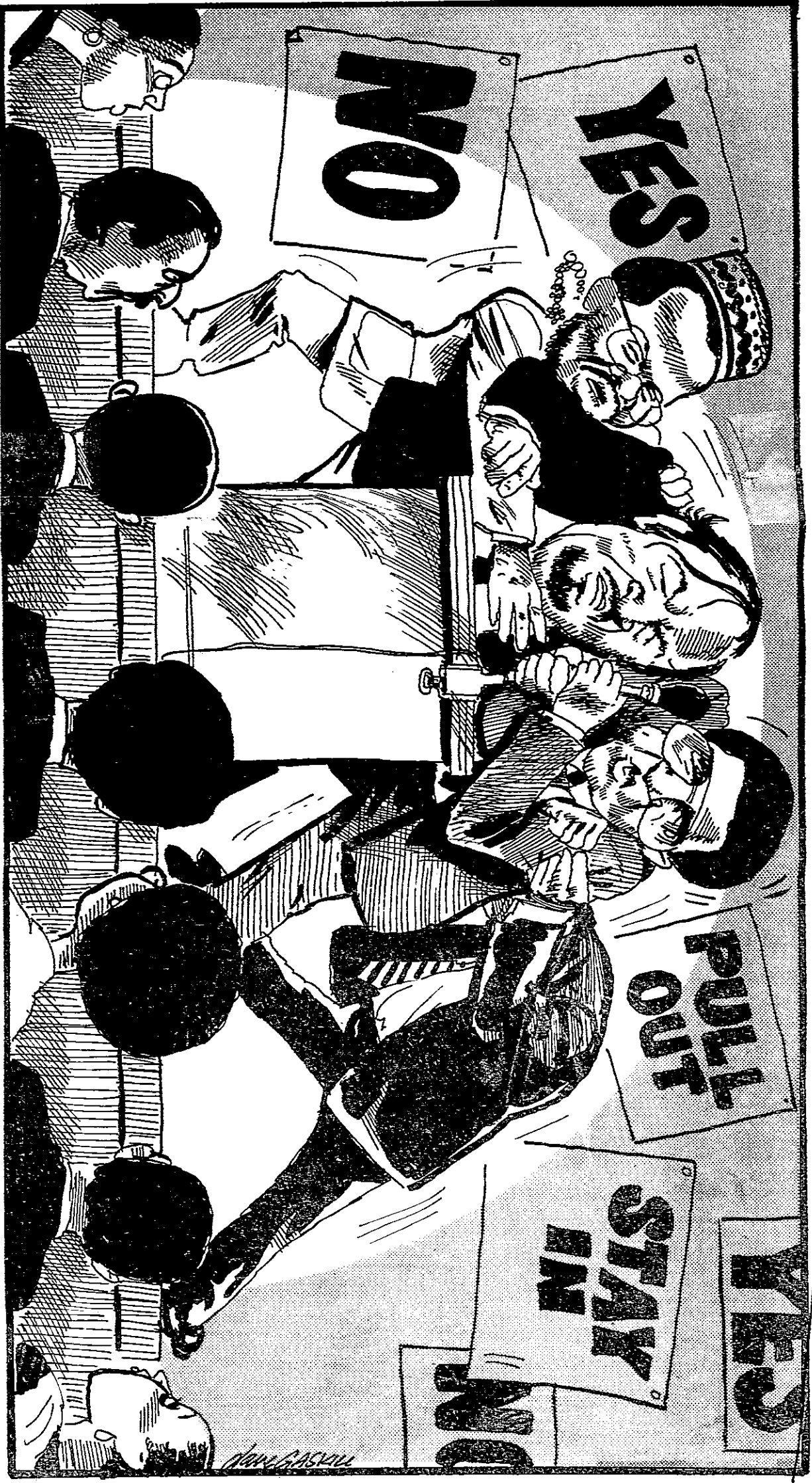
After intensive investigations, police found Mr Maseko at the Mamelodi East house where he died after a shootout.

His body has been released to his family and will be buried at the local cemetery on Sunday, January 15. — SAPA.

By BRIAN
POTTINGER



YES, NO, IN, OUT



11A

SUNDAY TIMES, January 8 1984

2017...

The changing options of coloured, Indian and black politics

BETWEEN Uncle Tom and the radical lies a vast terrain of impelling political options for black South Africans.

No less tough than the choices white leaders posed and voters judged on November 2 are the dilemmas now facing coloured, Indian and black South Africans.

Now that 1983, pre-eminently a white celebration of a unilaterally drafted constitution, has slipped warily into 1984 and the rites of implementation, the options narrow.

In the rush of events labels are torn away, leaders' images blurred, party principles doctored, adapted or abrogated.

The Labour Party, fittingly, launched the 1984 implementation process with its Port Elizabeth congress: fitting because this party by more than most embodies the true range of middle ground between Uncle Tom and the radical, and reveals faithfully the shifting definitions and skew labels.

In differing perspectives and at different times the party has been seen as both Uncle Tom and radical.

With the implementation of the now defunct Coloured Persons' Representative Council the party participated in a Government-created platform while espousing anti-establishment values.

It turned street savvy into electoral victory, so when it eventually collapsed the structure it could claim to have the popular mandate to do it.

In 1977 its leader spent 70 days in detention and the party still has, although discreetly avoided, a policy plank urging disinvestment — traditionally the hallmark of radicalism in South African politics.

In Government eyes, thus, these were the radicals.

But in the eyes of a big sector of the community the Labour Party was regarded as moderate.

All that changed with a swish of hands at the Labour Party's Eslove congress last January, when it opted to participate in the new system.

The radical image dropped

overnight. Suddenly National Party spokesmen were dismissing Alan Hendrickse's detention as "one of those unfortunate things".

The SABC was put at the Labour Party's disposal to popularise its choice and, unprecedentedly, make an appeal for party funds.

Top Nationalists suddenly appeared in strategy capacities and the National Party moved to embrace this, its first aspirant co-governor, in the new constitution.

But, of course, the decision to participate was not merely a question of strategy. It profoundly affected the party's constituency.

The workers — once the bedrock support of the party — have become politicised and conscientised by their union affiliations. They watch the Labour Party warily.

The middle class, caught between the yearning for long-delayed full citizenship and anger at what they see as manipulative elements of the new constitution, are ambivalent.

The youth — alienated by the boycotts and the conscientisation programmes — are hopelessly lost.

So the Labour Party will have

to turn increasingly to the staid support of the rural people and draw on the retired country teacher and preacher who have traditionally peopled the successions of Hanson and relations committees the Government set up to ameliorate the pain caused the coloured people by its own policies.

It is a more-than-passing irony of South African history. To achieve a more pragmatic application of its policies the Government left behind a large slice of its own worker communities.

So as to participate in the new constitution the Labour Party could leave behind its intelligence, its youth and its workers.

Increasingly, a future government "coalition" in South Africa is set to consist of an improbable alliance of a white, largely ethnic, middle-class party and a coloured, rural, populist party.

But, if the Labour Party in adopting its strategy is suffering a passing identity crisis, at least has the advantage of having a relatively definable constituency

with which to begin — unlike the People's Congress Party, widely held to be the constituency front of President's Councillor Mr Lotfy Adams, or the Freedom Party with its long history of poor support.

And, even more so, the "establishment" Indian political parties whose credibility suffered at the last South African Indian Council elections.

From the dialectics of Pretoria pleading, as it is jocularly referred to in the corridors of power, to the hard grind of grassroots constituency work is a big jump.

Not an easy transition for parties in a community suffused with class and religious cleavages, infused with a history of personality politics, a fractured political milieu and a healthy dose of public political cynicism.

Participation in the new system is a two-edged sword. Say "yes" and there is the danger of being subsumed and neutralised by the new political system — with a consequent loss of credibility.

Say "no" and it is a return to the political wilderness of boycott politics and festering power clashes among opposition extra-

parliamentary groups.

Since the Government is unlikely to give the Indian and coloured communities the opportunity of saying whether they like the constitution or not — across the board they reject it — the only options available will be to say whether or not they wish to participate.

For the United Democratic Front and the National Forum the choices are slightly different but no less complex: the nuances there are not in the tactics of collaboration but the tactics of non-

collaboration.

One the one hand lies the possibility of manipulative collaboration in the election. In other words, contesting seats with the intention of withdrawing from the straightforword boycott of the polls.

The decision by the UDF on tactics will be its toughest challenge. The front is not an integrated body but an amalgamation of a number of groups with differing

political emphases and strategies. Fragile unity could be threatened by a decision in which means become every bit as important symbolically as ends.

For black South Africans — the populous bystanders in this phase of constitutional development — the year of implementation offers contradictory assurances and uncertain prospects.

The intense political debate sparked by the white referendum has washed into all levels of black political activity.

Six key arenas for continuation of the debate offer themselves, each with its own tough options, dilemmas and players.

The first — technical and economic but still unavoidably political — is the multilateral Development Council representing South Africa and the TYBC countries which was launched in 1982 and has a tight 1984 schedule ahead of it.

The second is the own-initiative black consulting forum established by the self-governing homelands and Transkei to advance the idea of a federation of South African states. Last year it adopted its charter and this year it will embroil it.

A third forum — as yet of uncertain value — is the recently elected black local authorities. Conceived with high hopes and circumspectly implemented, the local authorities were partly spliked at the outset by low percentage polls.

The fourth arena, drawing on elements from all others, will be the promised forum to be set up to liaise with the Cabinet committee on urban blacks.

A significant slice of Government attention this year is to be lavished on the workings of the committee.

The fifth arena is the "fronts" — the United Democratic Front and the National Forum.

These bodies have fought the Government's strategy on a wide front: the homeland governments, the pass laws, local black authorities and the tricameral parliament.

And the final, most implacable, most destructive arena is the violence engendered by the banned African National Congress's use of force in pursuit of its political ends.

...ay ticket to Par

Faced with waning support, Labour Party gambles

By Peter Mann
Political Correspondent

THE Labour Party is set to take up seats in the new tri-cameral Parliament — no matter how few coloureds support it at the polls.

It is gambling that participation will win back dwindling support. And its decision means that Indian people will be dragged into an election — whether they want it or not.

Excitement at the spoils of participation reached fever pitch at this week's Labour Party congress, the biggest the party has held. There were 540 delegates at the congress. Eighty, or about one in every seven, could be MPs by June.

Labour has been accused of turning its back on the black lobby. The giant United Democratic Front (UDF) has termed its decision a "crime".

The party was forced to resign from the South African Black Alliance shortly before it was expelled and the party is accused of collaborating with apartheid.

An indication of the how the party has changed is that this week it admitted as a member, Mr Phillip Sanders, a President's Councillor. This in spite of the fact that in its most recent history the party was expelling its own senior members for joining the President's Council.

And the party is taking over branches and support from the Freedom Party — long known to be the most conservative of all the parties.

There are many who believe, in spite of Labour protestations to the contrary, that the decision heralds the onset of conscription for coloured and Indian people.

Underlying the excitement was an air of bitterness, at the UDF, at the liberal establishment and at the Press for criticising Labour's decision to participate in the Government's plan.

The major decision

this week was whether to insist on a referendum or abandon it in favour of an election. The outcome was never really in doubt but the Labour Party was taking no chances.

When the delegates registered, they were "randomly" assigned to one of 20 discussion groups under hand-picked chairmen. The debate was then held in each of these groups. The strategy disintegrated and prevented bloc formation.

For example Mr David Curry, former national



■ Allan Hendrickse ... authentic opponent of apartheid

chairman of the party and a man who disagrees with its decision to abandon the referendum, had arrived at the congress with a group of 50. They found themselves spread among different groups, removed from the moral support of their leader.

It was a strategy suggested by Communitel, the group of consultants with strong National Party ties and headed by Rapport editor Dr Wimpie de Klerk, which is



■ David Curry ... separated from his followers

raising funds for the Labour Party and giving it strategic advice.

The biggest opposition to the Labour Party, the SAIC, and indeed all who have elected to participate, is the UDF.

By opting for an election instead of both such election and a referendum, its original choice, the Labour Party is, understandably, giving itself the best chance of success.

The UDF would cer-



■ Wimpie de Klerk ... offering strategic advice

tainly have taken part in a referendum and would probably have urged its members to vote No.

It was a lobby which could easily have won — with embarrassing consequences for all who had already decided to participate.

But the UDF cannot participate in elections. Firstly it is not a registered political party.

To take part in the election it would have to divide its members into

The only option apparently open to the UDF then is to urge its supporters to boycott the election to try to produce embarrassingly low percentage polls.

The trouble with this strategy is that it leaves their opponents a clear run into Parliament.

It seems to be this strategy the Government is trying to promote and resembles closely what has happened in Soweto.

There the Government allowed Mr David Thebehali to become "mayor" of the sprawling 2,5 million city when he had been elected to office with 97 votes.

Dilemma

The Labour Party's dilemma — which forced it into its original decision to participate and into this week's decision to abandon the referendum — was that from a position of almost absolute power a decade ago, it had seen its support steadily dwindling.

The Reverend Allan Hendrickse, the Labour Party leader, is as authentic an opponent of apartheid as anybody else in South Africa.

And he has repeatedly said that his party was going into the new three Parliament system to bring about change.

Does he deserve the vitriol presently being heaped upon his head?

Those who say he does, argue that his party's acceptance of the plan has

that plan, the Government abandoned it to try again.

So the Labour Party support means that this plan, which may have been abandoned for something better, is now to be implemented.

And there are many who believe that, in spite of Mr Hendrickse's protestations, apartheid is actually institutionalised in the plan.

Before the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act, the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act and others were simply laws of Parliament.

They could be amended by simple majority vote. Now they are part of the very tissue of the constitution. The system cannot function without them.

Mr Hendrickse, while pledging to fight for their removal is actually endorsing them. He will no doubt bring about cosmetic changes, for the National Party has to give him some reward.

But these changes are likely to be on the lines of "grey areas" and relaxation of the racial laws saying that only whites can run businesses in the centre of cities.

Curtailed

All of these are, no doubt, a softening of apartheid but they do not meddle with its foundations.

The only strength the

ticket to Parliament

Support, Labour Party gambles on ar



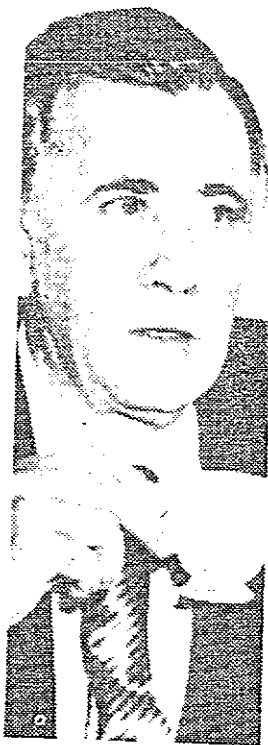
David Curry ...
... attracted from his
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Labour Party, the
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pting for an elec-
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UDF would cer-



■ Wimpie de Klerk
... offering strate-
... gic advice

tainly have taken part in
a referendum and would
probably have urged its
members to vote No.

It was a lobby which
could easily have won —
with embarrassing conse-
quences for all who had
already decided to partici-
pate.

But the UDF cannot
participate in elections.
Firstly it is not a regis-
tered political party.

To take part in the
election it would have to
divide its members into
racial categories, form-
ing coloured, Indian,
white, and black political
parties. This would ob-
viously be unacceptable
to it.

Secondly the UDF is
opposed to "collabora-
tion" in the system. To
take part in an election
would be such collabora-
tion.

The only option ap-
parently open to the UDF
then is to urge its sup-
porters to boycott the
election to try to produce
embarrassingly low per-
centage polls.

The trouble with this
strategy is that it leaves
their opponents a clear
run into Parliament.

It seems to be this
strategy the Government
is trying to promote and
resembles closely what
has happened in Soweto.

There the Government
allowed Mr David Thebe-
hali to become "mayor"
of the sprawling 2.5 mil-
lion city when he had
been elected to office
with 97 votes.

Dilemma

The Labour Party's di-
lemma — which forced it
into its original decision
to participate and into
this week's decision to
abandon the referendum
— was that from a posi-
tion of almost absolute
power a decade ago, it
had seen its support
steadily dwindling.

The Reverend Allan
Hendrickse, the Labour
Party leader, is as au-
thentic an opponent of
apartheid as anybody
else in South Africa.

And he has repeatedly
said that his party was
going into the new three
Parliament system to
bring about change.

Does he deserve the
vitriol presently being
heaped upon his head?

Those who say he does,
argue that his party's ac-
ceptance of the plan has
given it credibility and
has resulted in it becom-
ing reality.

Had the Labour Party
rejected the plan, the
Government would have
had no allies in its imple-
mentation. The dynamics
of South Africa and the
pressures for change
would then have forced
them back to the drawing
board.

For, in spite of Govern-
ment bluster that the
present proposals are as
far as they are prepared
to go, the example of
1977 showed that to be
untrue.

Faced with over-
whelming rejection of

that plan, the Govern-
ment abandoned it to try
again.

So the Labour Party
support means that this
plan, which may have
been abandoned for
something better, is now
to be implemented.

And there are many
who believe that, in
spite of Mr Hen-
drickse's protestations,
apartheid is actually in-
stitutionalised in the
plan.

Before the Group
Areas Act, the Popula-
tion Registration Act, the
Reservation of Separate
Amenities Act and others
were simply laws of Par-
liament.

They could be amend-
ed by simple majority
vote. Now they are part
of the very tissue of the
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doubt, a softening of
apartheid but they do not
meddle with its founda-
tions.

The only strength the
Labour Party has gained
is the ability to walk out
of the new deal. It gives
Mr Hendrickse a way of
pressuring the Govern-
ment which he didn't
have before.

Yet his powers within
the system are severely
curtailed. He has little
room for manoeuvre. The
Government has learned
well from the way the
Labour Party wrecked
the CRC. Mr Hendrickse
insists there are loop-
holes.

It remains to be seen
whether his participation
will result in apartheid
being destroyed or but-
tressed.

11A S. Times 8/1/84

Battle for hearts and minds of coloureds

By DAVID JACKSON

A FULLSCALE drive to register coloured voters is under way as the countdown begins to the historic first elections for South Africa's new tricameral parliament.

The Labour Party, which this week decided at its party congress in Port Elizabeth to press for an early election, wants the poll by May.

The battle for the hearts and minds of coloured voters is now joined.

But the unknown factor remains the hitherto untested support among coloureds for the United Democratic Front, which is implacably opposed to the new dispensation.

Early pointers suggest that of the three coloured political parties which have now opted to go straight into an election — as opposed to a referendum as a test of voter support — the Labour Party seems set to make a near clean sweep of the 80 elected

seats for the House of Representatives, with the minority Freedom Party enjoying isolated pockets of support.

The Labour Party's decision is now being formally passed on to the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis.

■■■■

The Government's expected endorsement of a mid-year poll will prestage a frenetic round of organisational activity.

The nuts and bolts of the delimitation of constituencies and the method of voting — ID documents or voters' rolls — are among the first

priorities which the party wants thrashed out.

The party hopes that the delimitation committee will be able to sit later this month or early in February.

The near unanimous backing by the Labour Party for an election — with the South African Indian Council likely to follow suit — means the Government has now cleared the major obstacles in the run-up to the introduction of the new system.

The Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said this week he expected a 50 percent poll — possibly higher in some areas.

But he would accept even a 30 or 40 percent poll "as good enough as an indication for our participation".

Observers believe the crucial factor in determining the

size of the poll — other than organisational factors — will be the role of the UDF.

With the Labour Party now on an election footing, the UDF is apparently still undecided on its own stance towards a coloured poll.

It this week rejected a call from the small Peoples' Congress Party to form an all-coloured party to fight the elections — a move which it regards as against its "non-racialism" principles.

Some UDF members privately believe the movement should go for the "Sinn Fein" option and contest the poll as a barometer of its support — with any successful candidates refusing to take their seats in the new chamber.

If it remains aloof from the fray, it will be cast into a "spoiler" role — with the suc-

cess or otherwise of its call for an election boycott having a direct bearing on the size of the poll.

Earlier, the Labour Party leader made it clear the party would be using new parliamentary system as a means of "dismantling apartheid."

He told newsmen: "We are going in to test the ceiling."

"But I can give you the assurance that if, after our participation in the first five-year period, we have not got further than where we are, we will come back to the people and say 'What do we do now?'"

The party congress also endorsed several resolutions calling for an assault on some of the cornerstones of apartheid.

And it vowed to oppose conscription for coloureds "until all South Africans enjoy full citizenship rights".

The prickly question of segregated amenities — with "whites only" beach incidents during the holiday period having upset the coloured community — is one of the first areas in which the party is pressing for reform.

It pledged also to work for the removal of the Group Areas Act and a single department and single education policy for all South Africans.

Another prime target for repeal is the Mixed Marriages and the Immorality Acts.

It also wants the scrapping of the Political Interference Act and the withdrawal of influx control.

Mr Hendrickse told cheering delegates: "We don't have to be told that the new constitution has flaws ... we've looked at it."

"But we very realistically and rationally said, where do we begin?"

He added: "It's easy to stand on the sidelines, to shout and tell people how to throw the ball."

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"But when the ball is in your court or in your hands, you make your own decision and you run with the ball."

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MR C Obsta

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● A new party, which Government dum among fish their the new cor launched th

It is belie Indian lead former mer dent's Coun lingham — ciated with

SA help for Ulster in terror war

By RAY JOSEPH London

MEMBERS of the Ulster Defence Association, the largest Protestant paramilitary force in Northern Ireland, have visited South Africa on a fact-finding mission to find out how it handles its terrorism problem and the defence of its borders against incursions.

Although the visit by two UDA members last year was not on an official level, they did meet "people involved with the fighting of terrorism" on an informal level, says the UDA's supreme commander, Mr Andy Tyrle. The two men also visited

conflict in the province within the next decade.

"Although our organisation is not recognised by the government here, we are not outlawed," Mr Tyrle said.

"We belong to the system of law and order, but we are saying to the people responsible for security that if they do not do their job then we will, although we will stay within the law as much as possible. "One of our priorities is to

about local or world opinion ... It is a fight for survival.

"When the arms embargo came in they just started making their own weapons.

"We had two people go out to South Africa early last year and, although there was no official co-operation, they did manage to meet people actively involved in the fight against terrorism.

Determination

"They were also taken to meet people with large farms on the border and heard how

their land."

Mr Tyrle believes that sorting out terrorism in Northern Ireland would go a long way to solving the world's problems with terrorists.

"There is no doubt that methods of terrorism like car bombs are perfected here and the knowledge is then passed on to other terrorist organisations throughout the world along a network."

He also believed that terrorists on the run from South Africa were helped to "reach friendly countries" through

From Page 1
chancellor of Wits, Professor Karl Tober, said that the university was aware of Professor Kunert's wish to establish a research institute. He had been "advised to follow normal procedures laid down by the university".

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Professor Kunert has confirmed that he had held several meetings with the former Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoadie, and Mr Vale last year shortly before Safari was first proposed.

These meetings, Professor Kunert said, were deliberately designed to enrage a colleague whom he did not like and who later resigned.

Sources claimed this week that discussions were also held with a "middle-ranking

Extreme-right research body was proposed

emphasise her strategic value.

In a recent thinly veiled attack on the SAIIA in her newsletter headlined "Let's stop loving our enemies", right-wing columnist Aida Parker claimed that South Africa was experiencing "savagely psychological warfare" and that visiting academics had given their "messages of censure and despair

Mr Vale was a diplomat in Foreign Affairs for 16 years, occupying posts in Sweden and Rhodesia. Both are "total onslaught" theorists.

Their views are seen by other academics, including conservative Afrikaners, as simplistic and naive.

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Told ab plans, SAIIA sor John knew "some was happen

"I am co university I not have all Institutes to same camp Government after the It dal experie much consk

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He denie

WIA

S. Times 8/1/84



MR CHRIS HEUNIS: Obstacles cleared

Battle for hearts and minds of coloureds

By DAVID JACKSON

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push it, it pushes itself. And reform once started cannot be stopped."

● A new Indian political party, which will call on the Government for a referendum among Indians to establish their attitude towards the new constitution, is to be launched this week.

It is believed that several Indian leaders — including former member of the President's Council Mr Pat Poovallingham — are closely associated with it.

help for Ulster in terror war

By RAY JOSEPH London

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Their views are seen by other academics, including conservative Afrikaners, as simplistic and naive.

Professor Kunert's Inter-

parties were also being used to launch subtle ANC propaganda attacks on vital organisations, he claimed.

Told about the Safari plans, SAIIA director Professor John Barratt said he knew "something of the sort was happening".

"I am confident that the university authorities would not have allowed two similar institutes to compete on the same campus, nor that any Government Department, after the information scandal experience, would give it much consideration."

He would not comment further, except to say that the SAIIA, with 250 companies and 2 500 individuals as members, was capable of weathering any storm.

Professor Kunert, in a long interview with the Sunday Times, spoke of "certain indi-

'Backdoor option' lashed

'Labour sells — again'

City Press

11A

~~News~~

8/1/84

THE LABOUR Party is trying to get into Parliament "through the back door" by opting for an election among coloured voters rather than a referendum.

This accusation was made by Transvaal Anti-President's Council Committee chairperson Prof Ismail Mohammed shortly after the Labour Party made its election choice at its annual congress in Port Elizabeth.

"This is yet another sell-out decision by the Labour Party," Prof Mohammed told City Press.

The party decided to call for an election after splitting into 20 working groups to discuss participation in the Government's "new deal".

The election is likely

☆☆ From☆☆☆☆☆☆

MONO BADELA
at the congress

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

to be held in mid-May, according to party leader Allan Hendrickse, who gave the following reasons for calling an election:

The party had the funds and infrastructure.

Time was in their favour.

They would be able to prove they were "representative of the coloured people".

Mr Hendrickse said the arguments against a referendum were that it would mean double canvassing — which would "confuse" voters — and possible intimidation. It would also be costly and "a waste of time".

However, the Labour Party's support is likely to be severely tested in the election.

Affiliates of the United Democratic Front have already indicated they will oppose Labour's participation in the "new deal", and Prof Mohammed said the Anti-PC Committee would "continue with our campaign against the constitutional proposals.

"We expected the



REV ALLAN HENDRICKSE: Election "will prove Labour represents the coloured people".

Labour Party to opt for an election because they know the people reject the 'new deal' and are firmly against going into the new system," he said.

Meanwhile former Labour Party chairman Alan Curry — who led a strong anti-election lobby at the congress — said he would accept this week's decision.

"I am democratically obliged to toe the line," he told City Press. "I am going to remain a member of the party."

ANC: 'Stay out'

THE African National Congress this week urged the Labour Party to oppose involvement in the "new deal".

"They should no longer entertain the illusion that they can improve their condition by playing the role of Cinderella cousins to South Africa," the ANC said in a statement issued before the Labour Party's referendum decision.

Labour Party ^{11A} plans to hold ~~the~~ open meeting to discuss evictions

By RAYMOND HILL

THE Booyesen Park branch of the Labour Party is planning to have a public meeting in the suburb this week to discuss the rent and bond repayment issue, after the disclosure that about 100 householders had received eviction notices from the Port Elizabeth Housing Department.

The Director of Housing, Mr Mick Molyneaux, confirmed today that the eviction notices were issued.

Mr Molyneaux said the people concerned were adequately warned before being given notice to vacate their homes by February 15.

He was unable to say if any more notices would be served.

The meeting would probably be held this week, depending on the availability of a suitable venue in the suburb, said a Labour Party spokesman.

It was the result of complaints to party officials by the people concerned.

The officials formulated a list of complaints soon to be sent to the authorities.

Complaints included the high rentals and bond repayments and "poor workmanship".

The householders claimed damage caused to the houses during the 1983 floods was not properly attended to and they still experienced problems with doors, walls and floors.

According to the spokesman, the arrears problem arose because of unemployment among breadwinners in the suburb.

He said many people who had regular employment could also not afford the high monthly amounts and had appealed to the authorities for a reduction.

11A 300 10/11/84

Boycott call a 'principle'

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) reiterated yesterday its call to overseas artists to boycott South Africa.

It rejected suggestions that it should modify its stand to accept entertainers who donated money to "black causes".

Azapo decided the boycott was a matter of principle and a modification would only lead to confusion.

This came on the second day of the Black Consciousness organisation's fourth annual congress held in Lenasia.

Earlier, a Rand Daily Mail reporter was expelled from

the hall over disagreements over reports of how many people had attended the opening of the congress.

The reporter was readmitted after discussions with Azapo leaders.

The congress also resolved to intensify Azapo's campaign against the "political fraud" of the new constitution.

The solution to South Africa's problems would only come about through the establishment of "an anti-racist, socialist, worker republic", the resolution said.

The congress condemned the South African invasion of Angola and called for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South

African forces from the territory.

South Africa's destabilisation of its neighbours was intended to extend apartheid and capitalism to these territories, to deprive them of their sovereignty and to erode their ability to govern themselves, according to the resolution — passed unanimously.

The congress also spoke out strongly against the high failure-rate among black matric students.

According to Azapo officials, the congress was attended by 1 547 official observers and delegates.

Mr Lyban Mabasa was re-elected president and Mr Saths Cooper his deputy.

Coloured, Indian voters urged to register

ARGUS

10/11/84

(11A)

Political Staff

COLOURED and Indian voters have been advised by the Department of Internal Affairs to ensure that they are registered for elections for the new three-chamber Parliament.

They have also been advised to apply for identity documents if they are not in possession of some form of official identification.

A spokesman for the department said that about two-thirds of the coloured and Indian voters had at some stage been issued with identity documents in terms of the Population Registration Act.

Those who did not have such documents could apply to any of the department's regional offices.

The department had received many applications from coloured people and Indians at the time of last year's constitutional referendum for whites.

As in the case of whites, those qualifying to vote in coloured and Indian elections would have to be South African citizens aged 18 years or older and would have to be registered as voters.

The latest official figures show that there were 669 967 registered coloured voters in South Africa on September 30 last year, of whom 596 896 were in the Cape Province.

The number of registered coloured voters in other provinces were: Natal 14 238, Free State 13 200 and Transvaal 45 967.

Registered Indian voters in South Africa to-

talled 295 523, of whom 247 837 were in Natal, 39 875 in the Transvaal and 7 811 in the Cape Province.

The spokesman said that coloured and Indian voters might be required to produce proof of identity in elections for the new Parliament.

Such proof could be provided by means of a Book of Life, a passport, a driving licence or any other official document showing identity.

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, has expressed concern about identity problems experienced by many coloured people.

He said in an interview at the Labour Party's congress in Port Elizabeth last week that these problems were being experienced under the race classification provisions of the Population Registration Act.

He had spent much time trying to sort out identity problems of people who had not been classified and whose racial identities could not be determined.

The coloured political parties are expected to launch registration campaigns soon to get coloured people to register as voters.

on murder charges

who was in the crowd, and Mrs Maria Kekana, 40, were "sniffed" by the witchdoctors to be responsible for the lighting.

It is alleged that the crowd demanded they be burned to death. Mr Morwamotse who was in the crowd was beaten, stoned and dragged to the veld where he was

burnt to ashes.

The following day, Mrs Kekana was also taken to the veld where she was burnt to death.

Yesterday at the Nylstroom magistrate's court the 18 accused were not asked to plead and the case will now be heard at the Potgietersrus magistrate's court on January 19. — DDC.

Thieves take 4 tons' mealies

FICKSBURG — Robbers stole four tons of mealies worth R800 from a farm in the district here.

Mr Andries van Jaarsveld, of the farm Schoongezicht, said the thieves had broken the door of the storeroom where the mealies were kept at the weekend. — SAPA.

Thieves pose as policemen

DURBAN — Armed robbers posing as policemen escaped with an estimated R30 000 from a Pinetown bus company early yesterday after trussing two security guards and hacking open a safe.

Police believe the gang may be linked with several similar safe-breakings in the area in the past two months.

Treason to work with system — Azapo

JOHANNESBURG — Participation in government-created political structures was "treasonable", the president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Lyban Mabasa, said here yesterday.

Opening Azapo's fourth annual congress, he reiterated the organisation's stand against participation in any government structure and said Azapo had no need to review its commitment to black consciousness.

About 150 delegates and 350 observers, including representatives of a number of foreign embassies, attended the opening of the two-day congress in Lenasia.

Mr Mabasa and a num-

ber of other speakers criticised the United Democratic Front, although he said Azapo was open for consultation with "all the organisations of the oppressed, irrespective of ideological persuasions".

The UDF had constituted itself with a symbolic leadership, he said, and had then coerced support from a wide political spectrum, including organisations with a "chameleon type of attitude to the issue of participation".

The general secretary of Azapo, Mr Muntu Myeza, described the UDF as "an unprincipled amorphous potpourri of organisations with conflicting interests". — DDC.

team chips

his knowledge of March cars we are really in business."

Martin, the South African drivers champion in 1980, said he could not believe it when he was approached to join the team.

"I have always dreamed of something like this," said the Durban-based Martin. "After years of struggling along with only limited outside backing, this is the chance of a lifetime. It is going to be a tremendous experience, and I am positive we will do well."

Kreepy Krauly managing director, Mr Danny Chauvier, said the team had only one objective next year — to win the IMSA Camel GT Series in the United States.

"Obviously we would like to win a few races along the way, but the major aim of the exercise is to bring the IMSA Championship back to South Africa."

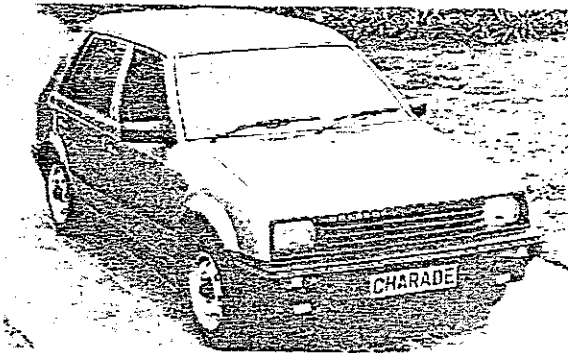
It is not often that a South African car manufacturer can claim that its locally assembled vehicle offers more value for money than the same car directly imported from Japan.

But this claim is being made by Alfa Romeo South Africa with regard to the locally assembled Daihatsu Charade.

Alfa's national marketing manager, Mr Roger McCleery, said that local assembly of the Charade began on October 1, after initially importing 4 000 units. "Not even Alfa Romeo engineers have suggested any changes to the incredibly efficient 3 cylinder Charade engine with its amazing fuel economy. However, some significant changes have been made to the bodywork to make it even more suitable for South African conditions.

"Most important of these was raising the roof by 35 mm. The Charade has always been accepted as extremely space efficient with lots of head room and it was only after sending the Daihatsu head office a picture of a tall South African rugby team that the Japanese would allow us to make this innovation," he said.

SA makes the Charade better



The new South African-made Charade — an improvement on the original Japanese model.

This higher roof applies to both the luxury CXL and deluxe CX models.

Other improvements include:

- Italian velvet upholstery
- Deeper pile carpets
- Low profile steel belted radial tyres for South Africa's more abrasive road surfaces.
- Alfa's unique anti-corrosive body protection
- A distinctive new grille.

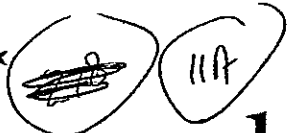
Mr McCleery said that in the six months to the end of September, the Charade had already captured 12.3 percent of the SA small car market. The figure for September was 14.6 percent. "This indicates that the Charade has been well received by the South African motoring public and I am sure our new innovation can only increase our market penetration," he said.

The locally assembled Charade comes in a choice of 12 colors. The CXL model has 7 metallic colors.

*Fuel cost based on 12 000 km per annum and 4,5l/100 km at 80 km/h (UK Department of Transport consumption figures).

space vehicle for only R6,20* a

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SA/Mozambique deal may hit ANC

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Reporter

IF South Africa and Mozambique come to a mutually acceptable understanding on security matters it will be a staggering blow for the African National Congress's campaign of violence inside the Republic.

Mozambique is essential to the ANC's South African operation from both the military and political viewpoint, observers pointed out yesterday.

The ANC South African operation is run

from Maputo, and the Mozambican border its best route into South Africa.

But any agreement on security matters between the two countries will inevitably require Mozambican restrictions on the ANC's freedom of movement.

It is unlikely this would take the form of an outright ban, but it might well result in the Machel regime reducing ANC activity in Maputo to a propaganda and information function rather than an operational one — as is the case in

Zimbabwe.

Stricter border control, with Mozambicans and South Africans cooperating to close loopholes, are also likely.

It would be the latest of a series of moves, resulting directly from strong South African pressure on neighbouring countries, which have hampered the ANC operational capacity in Southern Africa in the past year.

The ANC cannot now operate effectively from either Lesotho or Swaziland, and has never been allowed to have an

operational capacity in Zimbabwe. Transkei and Ciskei are hostile to the movement, and Botswana shows no signs of changing its neutral stance.

Observers say there is no easy alternative to Mozambique. The best second choice would be Zimbabwe, but it is likely Harare will resist outside pressure to allow activation of the ANC presence, at least while Mr Robert Mugabe remains in power.

Some reports filtering out of Mozambique in the past two years have

indicated that Mozambique is not as sympathetic towards an active ANC operational presence as many South Africans believe.

More than a year ago it was reported that members of the Maputo-based ANC felt the Machel government was giving them less than enthusiastic support.

The ANC would not be the only insurgent organization likely to be involved in the South African-Mozambican talks.

For Mozambique it vitally important that an

end is made to the virtually nation-wide ram-paging of the MNR insurgent movement, which is widely alleged to be backed by South Africa, although Pretoria has never confirmed this.

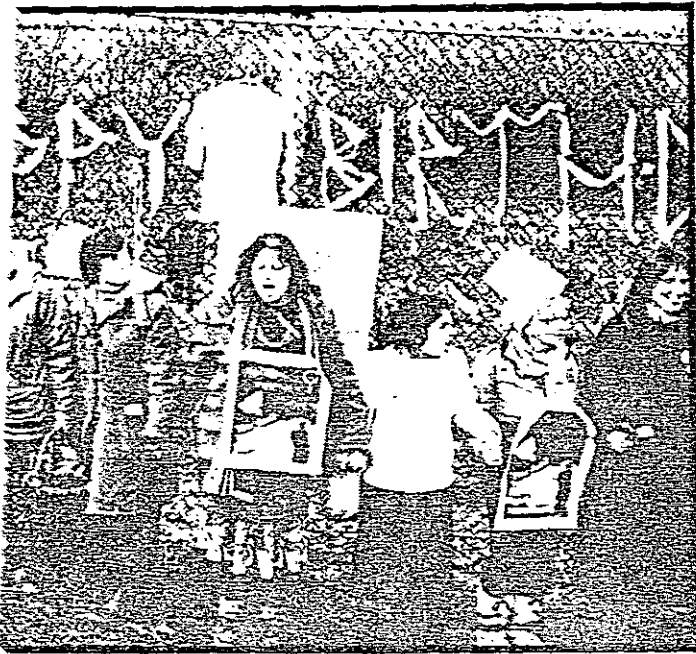
From a military point of view, Mozambique's economy cannot be revived till there is peace in the country. This means the MNR will have to be neutralized.

Since the Mozambicans have not been able to eradicate the MNR by purely military means,

it is likely they will demand that South Africa help them to bring an end to the insurgency in any way possible.

If this happens, the Machel regime can scale down its ruinously expensive military machine to a more economical size and start earning money with its pipelines and railway lines to the interior, which are continually sabotaged by the MNR.

● Leading article, page 10



Maputo will continue to back ANC

Star statement
The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The first official statement issued here on the Mozambique/South Africa talks reaffirms that Maputo will continue to give political, diplomatic and moral support to the ANC.

And Mozambique will not "recognise apartheid or the bantustan policy".

This was made clear in a statement from the official Mozambican news agency, Aim, released today, in which President Samora Machel's policy declaration made in Guinea Bissau last month is repeated as a background to the decision to talk to South Africa.

PEACE POLICY

Aim said Monday's talks "will continue the implementation of our government's policy of peace and co-operation".

The agency quoted a government source as saying the talks "could represent an important step towards reducing tension in Southern Africa".

The source said: "The talks follow the same line of principles and same objectives as announced by President Machel in Bissau and reaffirmed in his New Year message in Maputo."

On that occasion the president said that talks being held that day (December 20) between Mozambique and South Africa were based on concrete conditions put by Mozambique.

The Mozambican Government has not yet officially revealed the names of members of the delegations making up the four proposed "working groups".

● See Page 7, World section.

SAIC ma

Own Corresponder

DURBAN — The South African may decide to ask for an election 45 seats in the new Indian Parliar

The matter will be considered sion of the council which is likely later this month.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chairril's executive committee, confi 20 members had sent a signed r cial session. But, in terms of t

rs, the women make the best of their makeshift home.

atre of war's setting

one and still the women of their vigil on the cold, muddy going protest against the sit-s in the heart of the English L TWEEDIE joined them for

start to move, back and forward, back and forward, pulling and pulling. Away along the line the 3 m-high mesh begins to undulate, in and out, in and out.

From the end of the line, dark figures move up — the police, plucking the women away.

The police go up and down, plucking again and again at the women, not hard, not urgently, almost resigned, almost smiling. No one is angry. It is simply that everyone has a job to do.

The eyes of the soldier opposite us suddenly click into focus. As I watch, his face flushes and a spasm goes through him. He leaps for the wire and hits out at our fingers, short, hard jabs from the chest. I feel pain as his knuckles hit mine and look at him. He is about the same age as my sons, there are flecks of hazel in his eyes, he is a handsome lad and his breath smells sweet, milky.

I cannot understand why he is angry. Young men like him do not, in my experience, usually identify so readily with their employers' interests. Can he feel

protective about the death they have stored at his back? Have they taught him so well? To myself I intone "he is only doing his job" but the flushed face, the furious jabs belie that. There is more here than meets the eye.

As I am thinking, hanging on, heaving, another soldier lunges forward, pushing his face at the face of the woman beside me. The two of them are, I suppose, the same age, they could be twins. The mesh rears between them, wicked little spikes of wire rise to their chins. With a creak and a grind, the wire peels off its concrete posts and folds to the ground.

Startled, a woman whispers: "Oh, they can get at us now." Instantly the soldier reaches out, closes his fists round her shoulders and tugs her across the bars of the wire. She cries out, five women close around her, he opens his fists and lets her go. Nobody moves. In the silence the soldier, eyes fixed on the ground, stretches his hand out and gives her back her camera which has fallen at his feet. "Thank you", she says. There are beads of blood at her throat.

In seconds the soldiers, with the police, have got the mesh up and fastened it again. We stand and stare as we did before and they stand and stare through us.

It is well known that the relationship between male and female animals behind bars in zoos often becomes seriously disturbed.

Machel declares support for ANC

Cape Times 12/1/84 (11) (32)

MAPUTO. — Mozambique President Samora Machel yesterday declared his "solidarity" with the African National Congress (ANC), in a statement published less than a week before high level talks on security are due to begin between Mozambique and South Africa.

"Mozambique will continue, as in the past, to give political, moral and diplomatic solidarity with our brothers, the South African people, and with the ANC, in the certainty

that democracy and peace will finally triumph in South Africa," President Machel said in a message to ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo to mark the 72nd anniversary of the organization's founding.

Announcing the talks earlier this week, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said they would focus on ending "all forms of subversion and violence". — UPI

● Govt offensive fails to quell MNR bandits, page 4

Uninspiring Labour show

By Political Editor, Warren Ludski

THE Labour Party held its "own affair" in Port Elizabeth last week, as a prelude to becoming the party that, supposedly, will shape the destiny of the country's three million coloured people by dismantling apartheid from within the new dispensation and leading them to freedom.

Judging from the "affair" — their 18th annual congress and the most important in their history — they're going to have to pull something else out of the bag to tackle this monumental task. What they had on show in Port Elizabeth, in terms of men for the job, was uninspiring to say the least.

With one or two minor exceptions, their congress just wasn't an affair to remember. Neither were the faces of most of 500-odd delegates from the 91 branches the party claims to have throughout the country.

If, from the ranks of this motley crew, is to come the bulk of 80 people to be elected to the coloured House of Representatives, then the Government can rest assured that their pillars of apartheid will not be brought crumbling down. Even if one were a supporter of the Labour Party's participation politics, the manpower they had on show to do their task did not instil confidence.

For most of the Press contingent, the two memorable items at the congress were the decision on whether to test coloured opinion on the new constitution by way of a referendum or an election, and the other was the Rev Allan Hendrickse.

For most people, the decision to opt for election was a foregone conclusion. The Labour

Party could not take the risk of meeting anti-colaborationist forces on an open battlefield that the referendum would present. The NO vote would have been deafening.

Instead, in a nicely orchestrated congress, streamlined to function along the lines of the National Party congresses, they decided, for a variety of reasons, the best of which was the United Democratic Front, not to waste time but call for an early election.

There was no public debate on the matter for all the world to see that there ARE differing schools of thought in the party. No, it was "thrashed out" in less than an hour behind closed doors by 20 committees of roughly 20 members each.

The Press was then let in to be witness to this show of unanimity as each committee spokesman gave reasons why his group favoured an election and not a referendum. The UDF's spoiling tactics, they said. A waste of time. A waste of money. By the time the fourth committee reported, it was already beginning to sound repetitive.

REASON

Only the committee of which former national chairman David Curry was a member, offered a reason why it should not go for an election — the Labour

Party had no right to decide for three million coloured people it was explained.

But his was a minority opinion even in his own 20-man committee and a voice in the wilderness at the whole congress. His supposed 50-man support team from Stellenbosch was neutralised by despatching them into different committees under well-chosen chairman, and by the decision to go National Party style and do all the debating behind closed doors.

ATTACKS

When the election issue was put to the vote, one man dissented (no, not Curry, he had accepted a democratic decision). This dissident was almost assaulted in the hall. How could he vote against the decision in public? That was sacrilege. That was not the way the Nationalists ran their congresses.

The Rev Hendrickse, being the second memorable item at the congress, ran the referendum/election issue a close second as being the most talked about aspect of the congress.

For a man of the cloth, Mr Hendrickse certainly showed scant regard for brotherly love. His opening address was riddled with attacks on the UDF and its patrons, and on the mainstream English churches which had criticised his party for going into the system but

had not touched the Progs and the Press.

Presumably, that would be the English-language Press, because the Labour Party, since it opted to become a "junior partner" in the firm, has become the darling of the Afrikaans media.

The delegates feted their leader. For them, it appeared to the observer, he had only just stopped short of walking on water. When he entered the hall on the opening night, they were chanting slogans and singing freedom songs. It was stirring stuff indeed, but one felt that with the presence of a strong national Press contingent (and more than a token international corps), it was for show.

From his dais he explained with more than a little glee that messages of support had come in from Franklin Sonn, president of the CTPA and from the Rev Sakkie Mentor, the Moderator of the NG Sendingkerk.

JUSTIFY

He also quoted from a 1976 letter by educationist Dr Edgar Maurice to David Curry, and from articles written by Prof Vilikazi to justify the Labour Party's decision to participate in the new dispensation.

But Mr Hendrickse's *piece de resistance* must certainly have been his reaction to journalists leaving the hall to follow Jac Rabie's supporters when they walked out in protest.

"If you walk out of this hall, you won't be allowed in again. You don't do this to PW Botha or Van Zyl Slabbert," he told them. The Government had not even reacted to the call for an election, and already the leader was cracking the whip.

The Labour Party may have set the wheels in motion to get itself running the House of Representatives, but it still has not sorted out its problems in the Western Cape where the

majority of the coloured population is found. This area will account for 60 of the seats in the new chamber.

PROVE

The Party has taken its message, so it says, to far-flung areas in Natal, Transvaal and the Free State and in the process picked up the remnants of the Federal/Freedom Party. But it has yet to prove anything in the Cape Peninsula. With an election in the offing, some interesting days lie ahead.

When congress opened, some balladeer had the audience singing the standard freedom song, *We Shall Overcome* and one line in particular stands out... "white and black will walk hand in hand".

They're going to have a lot of difficulty walking with the African populace who have been left out of this bright new future for South Africa.

12/1/84 C. Herald

11A

Support message personal — Sonn

(11A)
By Political Editor,
Warren Ludski

MR Franklin Sonn, the president of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, says the message of support he sent to the Labour Party's annual conference in Port Elizabeth last week was done in his personal capacity.

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, read out a number of messages of support for the Party, among them one from Mr Sonn and another from the Rev Sakkie

C. Herald 12/1/84
Mentor, the Moderator of the Sendingkerk.

Both these messages raised speculation in certain quarters that the strong teachers' organisation had finally shown its hand by backing the Labour Party and that the Moderator's move was an indication that the conservative elements within the church would also back the Labourites.

Mr Sonn was most emphatic this week that his message was done in his personal capacity and not on behalf of the CTPA.

"I have known David Curry and Allan Hendrickse for a very long time and I felt that it was going to be a tough conference, so I sent them a message wishing them well," he said.

"The message was aside of politics and in any event I had no mandate from my organisation."

● Mr Mentor could not be contacted for comment but Dr Allan Boesak, the Sendingkerk actuary, said that Mr Mentor could only have sent the message in his personal capacity.

Maurice hits out at 'deceptive' quotes

DR Edgar Maurice, the Cape Town educationist, has accused Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, of quoting from a private letter for his "own nefarious political purposes".

Dr Maurice, who was the principal at Harold Cressy about 20 years ago, severely criticised Mr Hendrickse for quoting from a letter which he (Dr Maurice) had written to Mr David Curry eight years ago.

Mr Hendrickse used

the quote from the letter in his speech at the Labour Party congress. It read:

"If the Labour Party is sincere and honest, and, more importantly, if it is correct, in its belief that it has selected the effective means, it has, ipso facto, to accept the heavy responsibility of continually showing by word and deed that it is consciously and, perhaps, successfully working towards the end.

"It will be judged by what it does with the methods it has decided to employ. The onus is a very heavy one. For political history has shown quite clearly that the dangers and risks are many and varied in any plan to work from within. Suffice it to say that it requires people and parties of very high and strong principle to succeed and, above all else, never to confuse the ends and the means and further, there has been some positive evidence that the LP can, when the need requires, sacrifice personal position for public profit.

BOYCOTT

"While the boycott was an ideal weapon in a previous stage of the struggle and served its purpose well, it can no longer be effective in the new circumstances."

Dr Maurice said this week that the letter had been written by him to Mr Curry in August 1976.

"The Rev Hendrickse's purpose was apparently to convey the impression to his audience that I support the decision of the Labour Party to participate in the new constitution, and that I endorse the party's strategy of working within the system," Dr Maurice said.

"The letter to Mr Curry was written at a time when certain academic journals were carrying articles by Mr Curry which criticised the policy of non-collaboration with governmental agencies, and also presented the case for breaking down the system from within.

"In essence, my letter objectively examined the

two strategies and conveyed the substance of my long-held views on the question.

CONTEMPTIBLE

"The Rev Hendrickse's action is contemptible for three reasons.

"In the first place, he has, for his own purposes, quoted a passage completely out of context. In the second place, he has deliberately quoted Mr Curry's words as if they were mine. And in the third place he has breached all propriety by using a private letter for his own nefarious political purposes. All of these reflect very gravely on his integrity.

"My own complete rejection of the strategy of working within the system is well-known and has frequently been placed on public record. In particular, I have characterised the Eshowe decision of the Labour Party as a betrayal of our political heritage.

"The fact that the leader of the Labour Party is compelled to resort to deceptive stratagems to mislead people is merely further evidence of the political hypocrisy and duplicity of those who choose to collaborate with the National Party in the application of its reprehensible policy."

11A C. Herald
12/11/84

MACHEL SUPPORT FOR ANC

SOWETAN Correspondent

MAPUTO — The first official statement from here on the Mozambique/South Africa talks reaffirms that Maputo will continue to give political, diplomatic and moral support to the ANC.

And Mozambique will not "recognise" apartheid or the "Bantustan policy".

This is made clear in a statement from the official Mozambican news agency, Aim, just released in which President Samora Machel's policy declaration made in Guinea-Bissau last month is repeated as a background to the decision to talk to South Africa.

Aim said yesterday that Monday's talks

As he readies for talks with SA

"will continue the implementation of our government's policy of peace and co-operation".

The agency quoted a government source as saying that the talks "could represent an important step towards reducing tension in southern Africa".

The source said: "The talks follow the same line of principles and have the same objectives as announced by President Machel in Bissau and reaffirmed in his new year message to the diplomatic corps in Ma-

puto."

On that occasion the President said that talks being held that day (December 20) between Mozambique and South Africa were based on concrete conditions put by Mozambique.

President Machel said that Mozambique would not recognise apartheid or the bantustan policy nor stop giving political, diplomatic and moral support to the ANC.

He also stressed the need for South Africa to "stop destabilising Mozambique through armed bandit gangs."

He said no country should attack another.

The Mozambican Government has not yet officially revealed the names of members of the delegations to the four proposed "working groups".



PART of the 18-man delegation of trade unionists spending 17 days in the Netherlands learn from the delegation: Ngoake Kganaka, Mr Reuben Denge, Mr Luc Jacob Noe, Mr Josiah Mokgotlho, Mr James Moutmakwe. They come

Township

TWELVE town councils under the Black Authorities Act will be inaugurated in a series of ceremonies to be held on the Witwatersrand and its surrounding areas, starting tomorrow.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, and senior department officials will officiate at the functions. The chairmen of the town councils will be presented with mayoral chains.

The councils to be inaugurated are Vosloorus and Daveyton (to-

morrow); Katlehong, Thokoza, Diepsig and Dobsonville (Wednesday); Tema, Tembisa, Wattville (Thursday next week); Mamabopane, Witbank and Middelton/Atteridgeville (Tuesday next week).

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said yesterday that the inauguration ceremonies in Soweto and Alex town councils will be held at a date still to be announced.

2 burnt to death

TWO people were burnt to death in the north-eastern Transvaal on Monday for alleged witchcraft. The third stakeholder in the incident was held at a date still to be announced. The SABC reported yesterday.

HÉLIO SHOE BOUTIQUE SALE

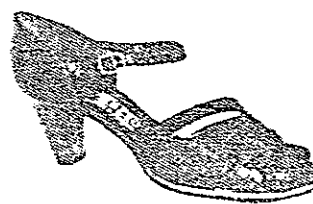
WAS R59,95
NOW R29,95



WAS R64,95
NOW R32,95



WAS R64,95
NOW R32,95



WAS R54,95
NOW R27,95

LADIES CHARLES
WAS R59,95
NOW R29,95



It is just one year since the coloured Labour Party (LP) took the decision at Eshowe to participate in the new constitutional dispensation. The time since then has been marked by growing controversy. Key events have been the echoing of the LP's stance by the majority party in the SA Indian Council, the National People's Party (NPP) and the white community's overwhelming "yes" vote in the referendum. The opposition side saw the formation of the anti-constitution United Democratic Front (UDF) and National Forum Committee (NFC).

This year, by deciding at its Port Elizabeth congress to forgo a referendum and opt instead for direct elections to the House of Representatives, the LP has again been the first group to take the initiative stirring yet more controversy. But it seems certain that the NPP will take the same decision and that the UDF and NFC will muster their strength in favour of an election boycott.

In deciding on the election option, the LP has made a complete political about-face from the position it adopted last year. This does not seem to concern the party's leader, Allan Hendrickse, for whom the congress has been a triumph. But whether he has managed to take the whole party with him remains to be seen.

Certainly there appear to be some tensions. A walkout by a number of delegates after LP Transvaal leader Jac Rabie failed to be elected as national chairman is testimony to this. No doubt the coming months will reveal whether it had any long-term significance.

All indications are that the coloured elections will take place in May. Statements from the Department of Internal Affairs show that it is ready to swing into gear to stage the elections.

Although the NPP still has to take a final decision about the election *versus* referendum issue, it is almost a foregone conclusion that it will go for the

first option. This will mean that the party has also departed radically from the stance it adopted last year.

"The thinking is very much in terms of going for an election. The NPP will be meeting before the end of the month in Durban to take a decision," leading party member Raman Bhana told the *FM*. According to Bhana, elections to the House of Delegates will most likely take place in June.

However, the LP and NPP are not the

only parties having second thoughts about referendums. Some former opponents of the new constitution are also indicating that they will participate in elections. In the wake of the LP congress, both the People's Congress Party and the Freedom Party say they will field candidates.

In the Indian community, Yellan Chinsamy, leader of the Reform Party, says he is under pressure from elements in the party to participate in elections, although he personally favours a referendum. There is also a yet unnamed new grouping emerging which could participate in elections. The Democratic Party, which holds three seats on the SA Indian Council, has already indicated that it will not participate. But Bhana is probably right when he predicts that new groups could mushroom in the period before the elections.

However, political parties aside, the major challenge to elections in both the Indian and coloured communities is likely to come from the UDF and the NFC. The NFC, which rejects any participation in institutions created by government, will undoubtedly campaign vigorously for a boycott.

Consensus

The UDF has still to decide on its strategy. The front failed to reach consensus on the issue when it met in Port Elizabeth in December. But a final decision will be taken when its national executive committee meets in Pretoria on January 21 and 22. The stance it will adopt will certainly be influenced by recent events.

"The LP has taken the decision to call for an election. The Indian parties seemed destined to go for an election as well. I can't say exactly what our executive will decide. But our campaign will open and stretch out into direct practical opposition," UDF publicity secretary Masiuoa Lekota told the *FM*.



Hendrickse ... election decision a personal triumph

11A

BLACK POLITICS Weak Azapo effort

Fm 13/11/84
(11A)

Judging from its annual congress this week, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) has a long way to go to become effective. The 1 500 delegates were subjected to a variety of long speeches, nine on the first day alone, and the congress eventually closed leaving key issues unsettled.

Azapo gatherings have always tended to be long on rhetoric and ineffective in designing and carrying out programmes of action. The organisation remains important, however, as one of the major black groupings in the country and one whose black consciousness approach has a strong emotional appeal for young blacks.

Some things were decided which could have a significant impact — if it proves

possible to implement them.

One was a decision to try to forge "solidarity" between students and workers as the basis for the "liberation struggle." Students will be encouraged to involve themselves in trade unions and civic organisations and to organise literacy and cultural programmes for workers.

Azapo, the congress was told, sees the effort to discourage overseas entertainers and sportsmen from coming to SA as part of the international campaign to persuade foreign companies to "disinvest" in SA.

Azapo would, therefore, make no concessions even to those overseas groups who were willing to help black charities.

Said the organisation's former publicity secretary, George Wauchope: "The isolation campaign is part of the disinvestment campaign and if we make concessions to artists willing to make donations to charity, it can also be argued that companies with investments in the country should be accepted, because if it with-

drew blacks will suffer."

Expected opposition to the new constitution duly materialised. The congress was told the constitution would not elevate coloureds and Indians into the ranks of the white ruling class. Instead it would bolster the *status quo* while further dividing black ranks, and so perpetuate oppression through continued implementation of the Group Areas Act, influx control, and other restrictive measures.

Azapo's secretariat was also called on to arrange a special meeting to discuss economic questions. This should include the matter of whites using "black fronts" to establish supermarkets and to buying liquor outlets in black urban areas.

Organisationally Azapo seems to be making progress, and congress was told the organisation now had 84 branches into 12 regions.



Azapo congress ... long on rhetoric

Fm 13/1/84

211/111/11A

BLACK UNIONS

Political power base?

Relations between some black trade unions and black political organisations in SA have often been less than cordial. This has sometimes resulted from their belief that they do not necessarily share the same priorities, or from unions' unwillingness to play an active role in national politics.

But when he spoke at Azapo national congress this week, National Union of Mineworkers' (NUM) general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa argued that not only does the black union movement have a decisive role to play in the "liberation struggle," but it deserves support from groupings in the wider black society.

"There is," said Ramaphosa, "a regrettable habit on the part of some people to denounce and ignore the black labour movement as irrelevant, and to heap scorn on what they call the 'bread and butter war.' But this is a dangerous misunderstanding of the historical process ... The black union movement has educated and is educating black workers and is turning them into fighters, not only for their bread and butter issues, but for liberation from oppression as well.

"The important thing to note here is the direction and orientation of the movement. Step by step, work stoppage by work stoppage, demonstration by demonstration, demand by demand, black workers are moving to the point of liberation."

Ramaphosa said black unionism provided the means through which blacks could be united. The labour movement provides a viable power base, as well as the means through which black leadership can be developed and training provided to black workers, he said.

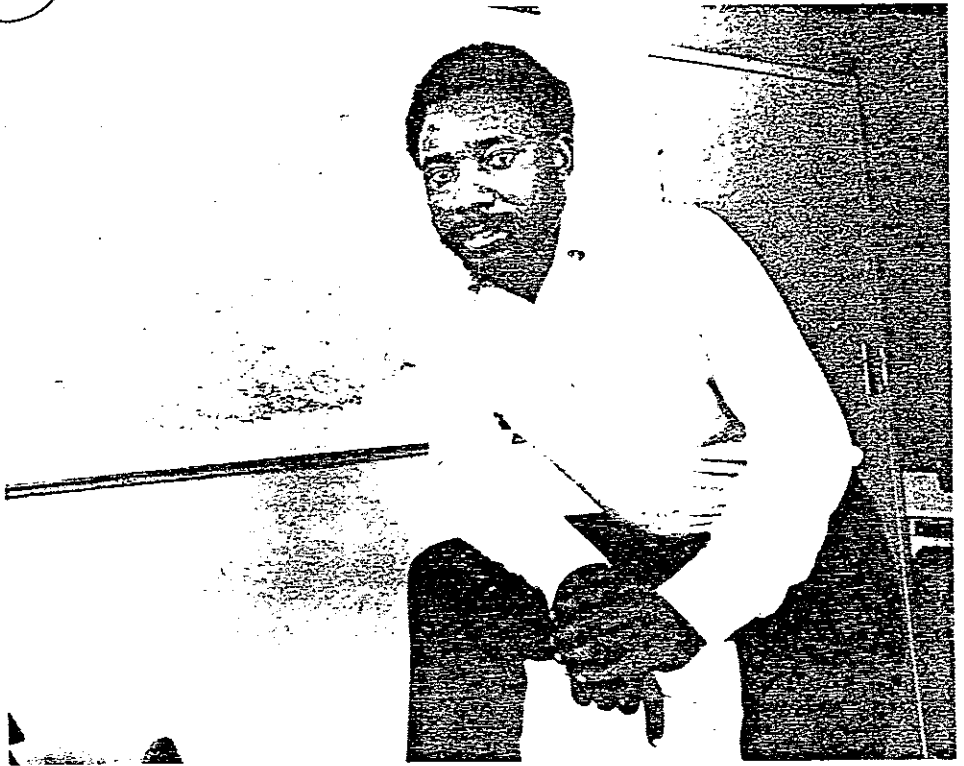
He declared that "the black union movement is a matter of life and death to all oppressed people in this country. The black union movement offers all oppressed people in Azania a realistic chance to acquire freedom."

No unity

He deplored the lack of unity within the movement. "Looking at the movement as a whole, we see conflicting tendencies and trends. On one level we see a section of it evolving self-defeating ideologies and strategies; and on the other level, we see a movement that is confused, without any plan — be it short-term or long-term for liberation.

"On both levels the movement is characterised by a profusion of organisation and a lack of overall co-ordination. There is a left wing and a right wing and a centre, and there is conflict and dissension among the groupings which want to take different roads to different promised lands."

Ramaphosa spoke forcefully of blacks' need to gain clarity on ideology and strate-



NUM's Ramaphosa ... 'one industry — one union'

gy as a prerequisite for unity.

"The black worker has taken the first step towards unity by joining other workers in forming his union. He has taken the second step by becoming part of the labour movement. He is presently working on his third step by demanding that there should be one union, one industry, and he will succeed very soon on his fourth step by forming one consolidated union federation for Azania. His fifth and ultimate step to unity is the unity of all oppressed people."

Ramaphosa said that if disunity was the basis of blacks' vulnerability, "then unity is our only hope of salvation. If we pooled all our resources and energies, if we correlated all our forces and created one massive superpower of oppressed people, we could end this oppression in a few weeks or a few months. A united force of oppressed people, speaking with one voice and acting with a will on issues of politics, labour, education and the economy, could turn this country upside down."

Ramaphosa emphasised his belief that the black labour movement has to be headed by blacks. He said past alliances between black and white unions had resulted in the curtailment of black leadership. "The black worker is oppressed and knows oppression, and that alone qualifies him to lead a movement that will liberate him." He said alignments of black and white organisations had nothing to do with "love and friendship."

"Groups do not have love affairs. Groups conduct their business not on the basis of love, but on the basis of what they conceive to be their vital interests ... We are going to have to understand that not love or even

race, but interests, primarily economic interests, are at stake. And the question we must deal with in our attempt to understand alignment is: who profits least?"

Some employers and government officials will probably be dismayed by some of the things Ramaphosa said. Others may be tempted to view his speech as typical of the inflated rhetoric often heard at Azapo gatherings — where there has been more emphasis on consciousness-raising than on practical programmes to achieve specific objectives. But given the NUM's growing influence and prestige — and Ramaphosa's reputation as a remarkable organiser — they are likely to take careful note of his speech.

Coloured parties gearing up for election campaigns

114
AUG 25 13/1/84

Political Staff

THE main coloured political parties are going ahead with preparations for elections while they await a decision from the Government about an election date and the delimitation of constituencies.

Two of the parties — the People's Congress Party and the Freedom Party — have expressed strong opposition to the Labour Party's call for an early election in May, saying this would be too soon and could cause confusion.

The leader of the People's Congress Party, Mr Peter Marais, said his party was planning its own "referendum" to test coloured opinion on participation in the new constitution. This would be held in conjunction with the party's election campaign.

The party's "referendum" would be in the form of an opinion poll among at least 20 000 people in all parts of the country. Canvassers would go from door to door to question voters.

If the result showed that most people were against participation, the party would be prepared to review and rescind its decision to take part in the new constitutional dispensation.

"I feel it is important that our ear be turned towards the people and not to the Prime Minister as in the case of the Labour Party," Mr Marais said.

He said his party's election campaign would be launched at a public meeting in the Westridge Civic Centre, Mitchell's Plain, on February 25.

This would be followed by meetings in other parts of the country, mainly in the Cape Province and Durban areas.

Explain consequences

A May election, as requested by the Labour Party, would be too soon. The parties should be given enough time to explain to their people the full consequences of participating in the constitution.

"I am not in favour of rushing or steamrolling this matter through," Mr Marais said.

The leader of the Freedom Party, Mr Charles Julies, said he had sent a telegram to the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, asking that an election should not be held earlier than the last quarter of this year.

The Labour Party wanted an early election, he claimed, because it was afraid of the United Democratic Front and also wanted to disrupt the other political parties.

Mr Julies said his party wanted to start its election campaign, but "our hands are tied". There could be no serious campaigning before a delimitation of constituencies and before the voters' roll had been completed. The party's national congress would be held in Johannesburg on February 18.

Voter registration

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said his party was at present concentrating on voter registration.

It was too early to start an election campaign. After registration the next phase of preparation would be the delimitation followed by public meetings.

Mr Hendrickse said all the local units of his party throughout the country had been asked to make an effort to have voters registered.

The party had informed the Government of its congress decision to opt for an election rather than a referendum. So far no response had been received from the Government.

CHIEF TIMES

13/1/84 (11P)

Judge 'erred' in lifting of ban

Supreme Court Reporter
TWO Supreme Court judges yesterday overruled an earlier court order which set aside the decision by a Wynberg magistrate to ban a United Democratic Front meeting.

The application — by the Chief Magistrate of Wynberg, Mr W P Theron — seeking to set aside Mr Justice Rose-Innes's overruling of the magistrate's banning of a UDF meeting in Rondebosch last year, was granted by Mr Justice Viviers.

The banning order was issued on the afternoon of October 24 by Mr Theron in terms of the Internal Security Act and was set aside by Mr Justice Rose-Innes in his Supreme Court chambers at 7.40pm the same day.

Mr Theron said in an affidavit that he had been given no written notice of the application to have his decision overruled. He had only been informed of the application at his Durbanville home 15 minutes before the hearing.

'Assumption'

Mr Justice Viviers said the application for the overruling had been heard by the judge in the absence of Mr Theron, and the order by Mr Justice Rose-Innes was "erroneously granted".

"From the judgment, it is quite clear that Mr Justice Rose-Innes acted on the assumption that Mr Theron had been given sufficient notice of the application, not only for him to have been present personally at the hearing, but also for him to have obtained legal advice by consulting the Deputy State Attorney."

The judge said it was also equally clear that

Mr Justice Rose-Innes had "acted on the assumption that he (Mr Theron) had deliberately decided not to consult the Deputy State Attorney".

The judge, he said, had also assumed that the magistrate had appeared not to have given his reasons for issuing the banning order.

"On this assumption the learned judge drew an inference that no or insufficient grounds existed for the granting of the (banning) order."

The UDF was ordered to pay the costs of Mr Theron's two counsel and also the costs of an application to strike out certain passages in Mr Theron's replying affidavit.

Mr Theron, however, was ordered to pay the costs incurred by Mr Trevor Manuel, the UDF's Western Cape Regional secretary and a member of the Western Cape Executive, and Mr Graham Bloch, a UDF member. The two were originally cited as the second and third respondents.

Mr Theron was also ordered to pay "any wasted costs occasioned by the citation of the UDF".

Mr Justice Schock concurred with Mr Justice Viviers's judgment.

Mr G D van Schalkwyk, SC, assisted by Mr C B Prest and instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for Mr Theron. Mr R Marais, SC, assisted by Mr J T Schoombie and instructed by Isaac Volkswyn, Warley and Company, appeared for the UDF.

CME works 14/1/84

11A

Danish award for Dr Boesak

Staff Reporter

DR ALLAN BOESAK, president of the World Alliance of Churches, yesterday became the first recipient of the Kaj Munk Award, established in the memory of a Danish priest shot by the Gestapo for leading resistance against the nazi regime during World War II.

A telegram received by Dr Boesak from Denmark yesterday said he had been selected for the award because of his "contribution to the dissemination of Kaj Munk's ideas in South Africa and in the world, and for your stand for justice in general".

Kaj Munk became the spiritual father of the Danish resistance after challenging a nazi directive that ministers of religion keep themselves distanced from politics. On hearing of the directive he immediately wrote to the government refusing to comply and saying he would actively resist the measure.

Protest

When Kaj Munk heard towards the end of 1943 that Danish pastors were helping to establish coastal defences against an expected Allied invasion, he refused to preach to his local congregation in protest, and symbolical-



Dr Allan Boesak

ly declined to light the candles in his church.

The following day he was arrested by the Gestapo and summarily shot.

The award was established by the Danish ministries in November last year and Dr Boesak is its first recipient.

Reacting to the award, worth about R625, Dr Boesak said he was "bowled over — when I first came across a book of his sermons and articles six years ago, I was captivated and inspired by the man".

Dr Boesak leaves South Africa on January 23 to deliver a series of six lectures on "The Church in South Africa in the 80s" at Edinburgh University.

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Azapo takes a tough line

Freedom Charter takes a knock in the process

~~By~~ **IA** By Barney Mthombeni

EXPECTATIONS that the Black Consciousness movement would soften its hardline stance on white participation in black politics were dashed at the annual congress of the Azanian People's Organisation in Johannesburg this week.

The congress, attended by more than 1 500 delegates, reaffirmed Azapo's unwavering belief in BC as a vehicle for the "repossession of our land" and, with the election of the BC fundamentalists to the executive the organisation seems set to take an even more aggressive posture in future.

Speculation was that Azapo would either have to water down its principles or take a more "Africanist direction" as a result of the dangers posed by the new constitution to its existence.

But this argument was nipped in the bud by deputy president Saths Cooper on the first day of congress. When Chief Matanzima opted for independence, he said, Xhosa-speaking South Africans were not all branded as "sell-outs."

"In the same vein, neither were so-called Vendas and Tswanas isolated. This will not change just because the Government has co-opted sell-outs to represent coloureds and Indians."

The new constitution surprisingly provoked little discussion among dele-

gates. Azapo sees the new constitution as but one of many oppressive measures which does not warrant being singled out.

The aggressive tone of the speeches showed the organisation will not take attacks from both the authorities and its detractors lying down.

The theme of the congress was "Azapo on the march — facing the challenges" and in keeping with it they were strutting — arrogantly.

The 10-man executive, renamed the central committee, comprises of young men who had at one stage or another either served prison terms on Robben Island, been banned or spent long stretches in detention.

The relationship between Azapo and the UDF provoked some angry discussion. It became clear that the public statements by the Azapo leadership concerning the UDF were mild indeed when compared with the views of delegates.

Mabasa, who was chairing the congress, had to curtail discussion on the relationship between the two organisations because of the venom with which delegates attacked it.

Azapo is also unhappy with the contents of the Freedom Charter, a document drawn up by the Congress of the People in Kliptown, Johannesburg, in 1955, and which is banned by the Government.

15/1/84

Solidarity SA style

INDIAN PARTY PLANS TO TOPPLE RAJBANSI

POLITICAL power may be wrested from Amichand Rajbansi by Solidarity, the new Indian political party to be formed next week.

The new party stands between the National People's Party of Mr Rajbansi, presently the ruling party in the South African Indian Congress, and the Natal Indian Congress, which is refusing to take part in Indian elections.

It aims to bring capable leadership to Indian politics to prevent Mr Rajbansi from becoming dominant in the 45-member House of Delegates.

And it could provoke a flood of defections from the NPP.

There is widespread dissatisfaction with Mr Rajbansi's leadership. Solidarity aims to bring the so-called "Big Five" of Mr J N Reddy, Pat Poovalingam, Is-

mail Kathrada, Mehmood Rajab and Palanisamy Devan into the forefront of Indian politics.

There is speculation that Mr Y S Chinsamy may merge his Reform Party with the new movement.

In an interview this week. Mr Chinsamy said his party members were in favour of participating in elections to the Indian chamber of Parliament.

"But I am in a difficult position. I am the father of the South African Black Alliance, and I feel duty bound to discuss the matter with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi," Mr Chinsamy said.

He would try and meet Chief Buthelezi within a week.

If his party opts for participation in the election they are certain to be thrown out of the Black Alliance — the same fate which met the Labour Party.

The Democratic Peoples' Party of Mr J B Patel has denied that it has been approached or is about to join the new body.

"In any case we set three preconditions to participation. They were that blacks would have to be included, that there would have to be some type of declaration of intent to remove discriminatory legislation and that there would have to be a referendum among Indians.

In the meantime SAIC members have been summoned to a special meeting of the Council on January 24. They will be asked to vote on a motion presented by George Thaver of the ruling NPP that the SAIC abandon its insistence on a referendum for Indians and opt for an election only.

The motion is certain to be accepted by the SAIC.

The formation of the new party follows widespread speculation that Mr P W Botha's Government has been unhappy with the quality of Indian political leadership.

Mr J N Reddy, a former executive chairman of the SAIC and a member of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, would be far more acceptable to the Government and enjoys far more support in the community.

Mr Pat Poovalingam, the present chairman of the committee organising the new party, is a former President's Councillor who resigned due to lack of progress in reform.

Mr Palanisamy Devan is an independent member of the SAIC.

The party also has on its steering committee Dr D S Rajah, a University of Durban-Westville academic, and Mr H N Naran, a prominent businessman.

Mr Poovalingam said the party's philosophy would be close to that of the NIC. "For example we would have no difficulty in accepting the Freedom Charter.

"We also believe there must be a readjustment of economic wealth."

(2/18) (11A)

SA-Mozambique talks will focus on ANC

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor
WHEN the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, and his team meet their Mozambican counterparts for talks on security matters in Pretoria on Monday, their attention is certain to focus on a cluster of houses and a building in Maputo.

The houses in the suburb of Matola have been the target of attack by South African forces twice in the past three years: once by commandos in January 1981 and once by South African aircraft in May last year.

The office in downtown Maputo was bombed — the SADF communique did not say how — as recently as October last year.

The houses were occupied by exiled members of the African National Congress, while the building contained an office of the ANC.

After each of the three attacks the SADF identified its targets as the ANC's Mozambique operational headquar-

ters, as the "nerve centre" for the planning of insurgent raids into South Africa.

The Mozambican authorities, however, disagreed. The houses were merely the living quarters of ANC representatives in Maputo while the office served only as a propaganda centre for the ANC, they insisted.

Discussions on Monday will almost certainly revolve around the political presence

of the ANC in Mozambique and not on the alleged presence of ANC military camps.

The real question is whether the activities of top officials of the ANC, and their comrades in the Communist Party of SA, are confined to the purely political sphere — whether it extends, as Pretoria insists, to advance planning of revolutionary warfare against the established South African order.

But if apparently innocuous houses and an office in Maputo are likely to feature prominently in the talks, so, too, is a farm near Pretoria.

It was on that farm that Mr Orlando Cristina, secretary general of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), was murdered in April last year, a killing that the South African Police reportedly tried to hush-up until news of his death was published in a

newspaper in Portugal.

The Mozambican delegates are certain to view the farm as an "operational unit" of the MNR, the allegedly SA-sponsored rebel force which is waging a bitter — and often ruthless — insurgent war against the Frelimo regime of President Machel.

The Mozambicans are bound to ask whether there are any more top MNR men in semi-secret locations in

South Africa, and what Pretoria plans to do about them.

At the core of the troubled relationship between South Africa and Mozambique are, of course, the ANC and the MNR, the first allegedly assisted by Mozambique in its campaign against SA's prevailing political order and the second purportedly helped by South Africa in its fight against the Mozambique Government.

attack in central Pretoria, the ANC has generally shunned acts of naked and indiscriminate terror.

Founded in 1912, the ANC is one of Africa's oldest nationalist movements. For decades it was led by moderate leaders who sought to persuade whites to open the doors of privilege and opportunity to blacks.

It went underground after it was banned in 1960, with some of its leaders going into exile to continue the struggle from abroad. After the bulk of its South African-based un-

derground leadership was captured and imprisoned for life in 1964, it took the ANC nearly 10 years to re-establish itself in South Africa.

Since 1975 the ANC has been waging an insurgent war in SA — a war which was given a major impetus by the township rebellion of 1976-77, which sent many black youngsters into exile and into ANC training camps.

Apart from the May bomb

The MNR was founded in 1977 in Rhodesia by renegade Frelimo officers and former black soldiers in the Portuguese Army who had fought against Frelimo.

It has since become involved in a protracted campaign against the Mozambique administration, blowing up railway lines and harbour installations and ambushing convoys.

Agreement on security issue unlikely

11A ~~11A~~ Star 16/1/84

When it comes to diplomacy, South Africa has shown a welcome tendency to cast aside the platitudes of ideology in favour of face-to-face negotiations.

This is so even when the talks are with the agents of the Soviet-inspired "total onslaught", as they are described in the heat of internal political debate.

Last year talks were held with the Angolans in the Cape Verde islands and more recently — it has been alleged — with Russia about the operations of South Africa's forces in southern Angola. (How far this was an example of orthodox diplomatic negotiation rather than a blunt warning from the Russians is difficult to say).

The latest example of this trend is the meeting between representatives of the South African and Mozambique governments to discuss security issues, economic links, tourism and the operation of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme.

Clearly the most important item on the agenda is security.

Each government feels menaced by the actions of the other's proxy: the South Africans by the infiltration of ANC guerillas from Mozambique, and the Maputo Government by the disruptive operations of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, allegedly supported and financed by the Republic.

What are the prospects of an agreement which will effectively induce each party to abandon support for its proxy?

Mr Pik Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, has made it abundantly clear that success in negotiation on economic links and tourism will depend on a satisfactory solution of the security problem.

But it is doubtful whether President Machel will be persuaded to expel ANC groups operating within his territory. This is so because:

- The President has recently gone on record affirming his government's commitment to the ANC. He was quoted in *The Times* this month as saying that "the aims of the ANC are the aims for which all mankind fights."

This may sound like the rhetoric typical of a Nationalist politician, but in the heady politics of African liberation, rhetoric counts.

In fact rhetoric is mandatory for a leader concerned to demonstrate

A decision to curtail the activities of the ANC might produce the worst of all worlds for President Machel, writes Professor J E Spence.



Professor Spence . . . scepticism his dominant reaction.

an unswerving attachment to the principles of African solidarity as laid down by the Organisation of African Unity.

- Mozambique is a frontline State. This status can, of course, create economic and social stress for the State concerned, but is nonetheless unlikely to be jettisoned if the cost involves earning the hostility and approbrium of the other frontline states and those further afield.

A public dissociation from the activities of the ANC would be a bitter ideological pill to swallow and probably intensify the infighting paradoxically characteristic of so-called "monolithic" marxist parties.

- It is doubtful that Mozambique could control or expel the ANC even if it wanted to.

Guerilla movements are notoriously difficult to bring under firm centralised control, especially in States with large rural areas not easily administered on an effective day-to-day basis.

The analogy of the Jordanian expulsion of the PLO in the early 1970s is not helpful. In that instance the PLO was seen as a threat to the stability of the government.

This is not the case in Mozambique — at least as far as we know — with respect to the ANC's role in Mozambique, and therefore a possible major incentive is not present to concentrate the mind of the Maputo leadership.

So agreement with South Africa to curtail the activities of the ANC might produce the worst of all worlds for President Machel: loss of esteem elsewhere on the continent and continued overt activity by the ANC simply because of the government's inability to make its writ effective.

- Both parties may be engaging in these discussions for domestic and external reasons unrelated to a desire to reach an agreement on the security issue.

For South Africa the motive may be the need to impress the West, and the United States in particular, with its "reasonableness", to counteract the prevalent image of a State determined at all costs to destabilise its neighbours.

For Mozambique the aspirations may be to seek concessions on the non-strategic issues without having to give away too much, if anything, on the security front.

- Diplomacy can only achieve so much and certain conditions have to be met before any significant international negotiation has a prospect of real success.

The parties have to accept each other's rights to a legitimate place in the international system: ideology has to give way to realism on both sides and threatening noises and actions have to be abandoned.

Whether any of these conditions now exist in the Southern African context is open to question.

The outlook for success does not, therefore, seem especially favourable, although the spectacle of white and black in Southern Africa actually talking to, if not past each other, offers a modest degree of comfort even if scepticism about the outcome remains one's dominant reaction.

- Professor Spence, a South African, is pro-vice chancellor of the University of Leicester and an authority on international relations in Southern Africa.

UDF slams permit rule

D. Dispatch
17/1/84
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The United Democratic Front has condemned the South African government for allowing Ciskei to introduce a permit system at the University of Fort Hare.

The Border branch of the UDF, in a resolution at its council meeting yesterday, called on the government to scrap the permit system. The resolution was endorsed by 18 of the 22 member organisations in the region.

The region also called on "all people of reason" to consider action to fight the measure.

(11A)
The resolution to be tabled before the national executive meeting of the UDF on Saturday says the permit system is a ploy that the republic is using to enforce Ciskeian citizenship. Students who prove that they are Ciskeian are exempted from the permit system.

In a statement issued by the branch the UDF called on the Ciskeian Government immediately to release or charge Mr Steve Tshwete, who is the president of the Border branch of the organisation, and Father Smangaliso Mkatshwa, a patron of the UDF. — SAPA

Former SAIC head returns to politics, joins Solidarity

Political Staff

DURBAN — The former chairman of the South African Indian Council, Mr J N Reddy, has made a return to politics and has joined the new political party Solidarity.

His decision to join Solidarity is regarded as a major coup for the new party. Mr Reddy carries a lot of influence in the community and is highly respected by government officials.

Mr Reddy quit politics three years ago to devote more time to his business interests.

He said he had decided to return to active politics as it served no purpose complaining and sitting outside. He said he believed he could play a meaningful role by participating in the new tricameral government.

The National People's Party, headed by Mr Amichand Rajbansi, and Mr Yellan Chinsamy's Reform Party were also keen to get Mr Reddy on their side.

The acting leader of Solidarity, Mr Pat Poovalingam, said another leading personality in the Indian community, educationist Mr M R Bangalee, had also joined the party.

Mr Poovalingam, who resigned from the President's Council because it did not include blacks, said the party would be officially launched on January 28. After the launch members will be addressing a number of public meetings throughout the country.

He said the party would ask the Government to hold a referendum among the Indian community before an election was held.

Mr Poovalingam added that the main aim of the party was to participate in the new government as a stepping stone. However, the final objective was a non-racial South Africa.

Reddy returns to politics, joins Solidarity

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The former chairman of the South African Indian Council, Mr J N Reddy, has returned to politics and has joined the new political party, Solidarity.

His decision to join Solidarity is regarded as a major coup for the new party. Mr Reddy is an influential person in the community and is respected by government officials.

Mr Reddy quit politics three years ago so he could spend more time in business.

No purpose

He said his decision to return to active politics was because it served no purpose to complain and sit outside. He believed he could play a meaningful role by participating in the new tricameral government.

The National People's Party, headed by Mr Amichand Rajbansi, and Mr Yellan Chinsamy's Reform Party, were also keen to get Mr Reddy on their side.

School inspector

Meanwhile, the acting leader of Solidarity, Mr Pat Poovalingam, said that a leading educationist, Mr M R Bangalee, a former inspector of schools, has also joined the party.

Mr Poovalingam, who resigned from the President's Council because it did not include blacks, said the party would be officially launched on January 28, after which members would address public meetings throughout the country.

They would ask the government to hold a referendum among the Indian community before an election was held.

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ARGUS
17/1/84
11A

UDF drive *Sowetan*

THE United Democratic Front (UDF) will be launching its "Million Signatures" campaign in Pretoria at the weekend, to oppose the Government's new deal.

Dr Allan Boesak will become the first signatory to the campaign

during a Press conference to be held at Khanya House in Pretoria tomorrow afternoon.

On Sunday a rally to highlight the campaign and also to protest at the continued detention in Ciskei of UDF patron, Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, will be held in Soshanguve.

The publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr Terror Lekota, said the campaign was being launched to oppose the new deal.

"We aim to show, through the campaign, that our people totally reject the government's new deal," Mr Lekota said.

Boesak kicks off UDF fight on 'new deal'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

DR ALAN BOESAK, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, will put pen to paper today to contribute his signature as the first in the 1-million sought by the United Democratic Front (UDF) against the new "reformist" constitution.

A patron of the UDF, Dr Boesak will formally launch its campaign for 1-million signatures by signing a petition endorsing the UDF's stand against the constitution after a meeting of the UDF national executive at Khanya House, Pretoria.

The purpose of the campaign is to demonstrate the depth of support for the UDF and for its vigorous opposition to the new constitution, Mr "Terror" Lekota, publicity secretary of the UDF, said yesterday.

The campaign would simultaneously enable UDF cadres to actively propagate the UDF message of non-racialism within a united South Africa among people who have been largely unaffected by it so far, Mr Lekota added.

The meeting of the 25-member national executive will be followed by a mass rally on Sunday at Soshanguve, near Mapobane, in support of the campaign for 1-million signatures and in protest against the continued detention in Ciskei of Father Smangaliso Mkatshwa, general secretary of the SA Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference.

The rally will be held at Mr Mkatshwa's parish church of Saint Charles Luanga in Soshanguve. Speakers include Mr Oscar Mpetha, one of the UDF's three presidents, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, president of the South

African Allied Workers' Union, and Mr Robert Skhosana, a local trade union leader.

The UDF national executive will decide at its weekend meeting whether to call for the holding of referendums on the new constitution in the coloured and Indian communities.

Many observers believe the UDF will be able to muster a majority of votes against the new constitution if referendums are held.

But the chances of referendums being held are slight, following a decision by the Labour Party (LP) at its annual congress to reject the referendum option in favour of a straight poll for the 80 representatives in the coloured House of Representatives.

The secretary of LP, Mr Fred Peters, disclosed at the same congress that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was against holding referendums for coloureds and Indians along the lines of the one held for white voters last year.

The South African Indian Council — which is controlled by the National People's Party of Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the council's executive committee — is due to take a decision next week on the whether to opt for a referendum on the new constitution.

Most observers anticipate it will follow the course taken by the LP and press for a poll for the 40 seats for the Indian House of Delegates without first testing whether the Indian community as a whole favours participation in the "new deal."

Another critical issue likely to be debated at the weekend by the UDF national executive is its attitude toward Inkatha. Relations between the UDF and Inkatha have been strained since the clash between Inkatha members and UDF student supporters at the University of Zululand last October.

New party out to break

11A

Sowetan

9/11/84

Mahuhushi stranglehold

By ZWELAKHE SISULU



MR MJ KHUMALO . . . to oppose Mahuhushi in council.

AN OPPOSITION party has been formed in the Diepmeadow Town Council in an effort to break the stranglehold that its chairman, Mr J C Mahuhushi, has over it.

This was announced yesterday by the founder of the new party, Mr M J Khumalo, who said he had the support of six other councillors in the 15 member council.

POWER

Mr Khumalo said the party, which is going to be known as the Meadows and Diepkloof People's Party, will fight for the decentralisation of power in the council.

"We are worried about the centralisation of power in the hands of one man, Mr Mahuhushi," said Mr Khumalo.

Mr Mahuhushi, he said, was both "mayor" and chairman of the executive council: "Most councils separate the two and I think this is what should have happened in Diepmeadow too," he said.

He said his organisation would be officially launched at the end of February and would participate in a by-election that will be held in one of the wards soon.

TEST

"That will be a test of strength for us. The establishment of an opposition party is in fact long overdue," he said.

He said he had written a letter to Mr Mahuhushi informing him about the new party.

One of the things his organisation would strive for is to correct the public misconception about councillors: "The public should not construe councillors as a group of 'Yes' men and women," he said.

Meanwhile Mr Mahuhushi reacted coolly to the news of the new party: "I am not worried about it and anyway he has a democratic right to form an opposition party. It's happening in the whole world," he observed.

Ciskei dismisses UDF criticism

IIA
74

D. Dispatch 18/1/84
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ciskei's Department of Foreign Affairs has dismissed criticism by the United Democratic Front of its requirement that non-Ciskeians who wish to study at Fort Hare University obtain permits from the Department of Internal Affairs.

ment had a legitimate say over affairs at Fort Hare. It rejected the UDF allegation that South Africa was using the permit requirement to enforce Ciskei citizenship as speculation without foresight which revealed how immature the Border branch of the organisation was politically.

The UDF condemnation of the South African Government for allegedly allowing Ciskei to introduce a permit system at Fort Hare was without base and merely an attempt to gain ground, the department said in a statement.

"It is advisable that the so-called spokesmen for human rights learn their politics for in so doing they will know how one becomes a citizen of one's country."

It said the United Democratic Front was illogical and lacked direction.

The statement said thousands of Ciskeians had voted their government into power to maintain the rule of law and safeguard the interests of its citizens.

The Department of Foreign Affairs had clearly stated the standpoint of the Ciskei Government on Fort Hare.

"The United Democratic Front must pray to be given the ready hand rather than the ready tongue," the statement said. — DDR

The Ciskei Govern-

'Buying power a political tool'

Argus
17/1/84
11/1/84
Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The marketplace will increasingly have to bear the brunt of the growing anger and frustration of the disenfranchised black population, a leading business academic has predicted.

Because black people are disenfranchised they have little choice but to use their collective economic power in the marketplace to express their political aspirations, according to an article in Industrial Week.

Professor James Leat of the University of Cape Town Graduate School of Business says employers will increasingly find themselves confronted with issues such as bus fares, housing and consumer boycotts of company products.

Thus the marketplace — and especially the "fragile industrial relations system" are being called on to bear a weight they are not designed to carry, the article says.

"The workers' struggle for a place in the sun will be carried out on a broad front because the workers are also citizens, consumers and parents".

UDF's signature campaign to be launched soon

Staff Reporter

THE United Democratic Front's national campaign to obtain a million signatures in opposition to the Government's constitutional plan and in support of the principles of the UDF will be launched at the weekend.

Mr Popo Molefe, UDF general secretary, said today the campaign would be launched with a meeting in Soshanguve near Pretoria on Sunday.

Speakers will include the UDF patron and president of the World Alliance of Reform Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, and Mr Oscar Mpetha, a UDF vice-president.

Strategy

He said the UDF hoped to collect the million signatures by May, which is when the Labour Party hopes to hold an election for coloured people.

The million-signature

campaign will form an integral part of the UDF's strategy to resist the constitutional plan and elections for the new tricameral Parliament.

Mr Molefe said each region would have a slightly different wording to its declaration to conform to local circumstances.

For example, the Western Cape region could include a rejection of the proposed move of Africans to Khayelitsha.

UDF organisers see the campaign as a method of canvassing for further grassroots support.

While the UDF is particularly strong in the Western Cape, it is less so in other parts of the country such as the Eastern Cape, where the campaign could play a major role in winning new support and mobilising resistance to the Labour Party's policy of participating in parliament in terms of the new constitution.

ARK 45
17/1/84

11A

Settlement in the East?

One of the slogans at Maputo airport welcomes the visitor to a "liberated zone of humanity." Throughout the Mozambican capital, such catchphrases, vast posters of President Samora Machel, and warnings to the citizenry to guard against economic sabotage and the black market proliferate.

The implicit message of this insistent rhetoric is clear. The wrenching social and economic upheavals that followed independence in the mid-Seventies have not abated. Blueprints for development have become so much waste paper, partly because the Marxist principles of the new state have merely created an elite that rules uneasily over a mass of poverty; and partly because those selfsame principles have seen Mozambique constantly at war against its ideological enemies — internal and external.

There is no doubt that the war of attrition fought by Frelimo against the Portuguese was a major factor in the April 1974 coup in Lisbon that triggered precipitate decolonisation. Yet, thereafter, the leadership lent military and other support to the efforts of Zanu in Rhodesia — at great cost to the populace — and now faces the profoundly serious threat to its stability posed by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement.

The MNR, Maputo hotly charges, is a puppet of SA; and this charge is as fervently denied by Pretoria, though it was an item on the agenda of the security talks held between the two countries in the SA capital this week. It can legitimately be asked what kind of bargaining point the MNR represents for Pretoria.

For its part, Pretoria can point to the

The talks between Mozambique and SA on mutual security, economic links, Cahora-Bassa and tourism have aroused the suspicion of the Left that Frelimo may be deviating from its ideological commitments. But, it seems, its economic situation is so critical that such compromises will have to be made. Pretoria probably perceives its best interests in such a development.

close accord between the Maputo regime and elements of the African National Congress (ANC). As recently as last month, while preparations for the current round of security and economic talks were under way, Machel accepted a banner from a delegation of Mozambican workers which read: "African Unity — Frelimo-ANC." The symbolism is not likely to have been misinterpreted by Pretoria.

Nonetheless, the talks have produced official statements which indicate that Mozambique has been compelled to come to terms with Pretoria's commanding regional power, and that the majority of concessions have come from Maputo. The mere fact that the talks were to be held was reportedly enough to bring the president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain, Trevor Huddleston, running to Mozambique at the weekend to assess matters for himself.

Quoted in Harare, Huddleston spoke of the "threat" that bilateral negotiations between SA and Mozambique would pose to

the ANC. He did not expand, but the implication is obvious. Indeed, the brief joint announcement of the security working group made in Pretoria late on Monday stated that the delegations "considered measures to be taken in order that the territories of neither state should serve as a springboard for aggression and violent action against the other."

Given the fact that Frelimo can hardly be said to be in overall control of Mozambique, it is unlikely that terrorist infiltration from that country will cease. But the use of houses in Maputo and its surrounding by the ANC as planning centres — inviting pre-emptive and retaliatory raids from SA — is, at a minimum, going to be severely monitored by Frelimo in future.

Whatever SA's actual leverage over the MNR, a reciprocal curbing of its activities appears to be implicit in the Pretoria statement.

It was widely accepted that the outcome of the contingent talks in Maputo — on economic relations and tourism, and the Cahora-Bassa hydro-electric scheme — depended on satisfactory progress in the security negotiations. This was clear from the introductory remarks by the senior Frelimo minister leading the economic talks, Jacinto Veloso — said to be about seventh in the government hierarchy and a man possessed of a cool head and pragmatism.

Veloso, addressing his opposite number, SA Foreign Affairs Director-General Hans van Dalsen, and his delegation, said: "We interpret your presence in Maputo, capital of a free and independent Mozambique, as indicative of the intention of the South Afri-

can government to engage in activities to put an end to violence and escalating war and to lead to good neighbourly relations; to lead to the establishment of peace, stability and economic development, not only for our own countries — but also throughout the southern African region."

Veloso noted that, in colonial days, there had been various agreements between SA and Mozambique — on the use of the port, labour and trade — which had fallen away in recent years. The working group — "in the context of two sovereign states" — would be looking at the potential for a resumption of such friendly relationships.

And at the end of the day, communiques spoke of "a relaxed and friendly atmosphere," after various sub-groups had looked at transport, migrant labour, agriculture, fisheries, finance, tourism, energy, industry and commerce.

Diplomatic sources, as well as East-bloc and other journalists in Maputo, have expressed scepticism over the possible productiveness of the talks. What, it was being asked, did SA want in the economic sphere? Why is SA seemingly willing to assist Mozambique economically to obtain a military-political advantage (the defusing of the ANC) which it is well placed to achieve by other means?

Why, in other words, have the talks become as broad as they have, when the MNR is demonstrably capable of pushing Machel towards collapse and the cost of harbouring the ANC has been shown to be impossibly high in its own terms?

One theory favoured in left wing circles is that SA is seeking to effect a cheaper method of "controlling" Mozambique than that presented by an escalating military option,

or series of options which may, or may not, involve the MNR. In other words, Pretoria wants to regain an economic stake in Mozambique because, in the long term, that would sway the ideologues in Maputo from their ultimate goal of a "liberated" southern Africa.

A puzzling factor is the scantiness of what Mozambique can, on the face of it, offer SA in return for investment, greater utilisation of port, labour and energy re-



Foreign Affairs' Van Dalsen . . .
an emerging optimism

sources — or even expansion opportunities within what remains of the private sector.

Apart from the resuscitation of Cahora-Bassa, the economic benefits to Mozambique lie in four main areas:

□ Any defusing of conflict (a curtailment of both the ANC and the MNR) must mean a reallocation of resources on the reconstruction that should have begun with decolonisation, but never did. Such a situation would, in turn, probably ensure a greater willingness by the West to provide development aid that will not be consumed in wasteful military expenditures;

□ Apart from revenues from Maputo port, future monetary arrangements between the two negotiating countries could ease Mozambique's critical foreign currency shortage. Labouring, as it is, under the impact of the devastating drought, the country's major imports continue to be military in orientation at a time of food shortages and even periodic rationing of basic foodstuffs. Among other effects, this has meant that the black market has continued to thrive even though, in some circumstances, "economic saboteurs" can be executed. The black market is particularly loathed by the Marxists — though their own system actually helps to keep it in existence (see box);

□ Tourism of a selective nature — packages that include, say, both SA and Mozambique for groups from Europe, or big-ticket game fishing — will bring not only currency benefits, but also capital investment in infrastructure at a time when there is almost no construction of any kind taking place in the country as a whole; and

□ The rebuilding of trade links should help bring about a certain level of economic activity and job creation that simply cannot

~~SECRET~~ (11A) FM 20/1/84
MAKING ENDS MEET

The black market in foreign currency and consumer goods is alive and well in Maputo. This is despite severe penalties meted out to "economic saboteurs." What keeps the system going is sheer desperation, and what appears to be deliberate government policy to turn a blind eye to at least some of the infringements.

Shops in Maputo mostly stand empty. Shelves are bare, or leanly stacked with poor produce like staple foods (at times rationed) and ugly Western-style clothing. One store survives, marginally, on selling and pumping up footballs — football is the nearest that the populace comes to entertainment if mass political rallies are not counted.

When any store acquires a desirable line — perhaps because a foreign currency allocation has suddenly come through — long queues form. One thriving sector of the black market has its origins here, for most items in the country are subject to price control. A black marketeer who gets a tip-off that a store

has something worthwhile in stock can line up early, make his purchases, and resell the items at any premium that the market commands.

The only tolerably well-stocked stores are official ones which deal solely in foreign currency — diplomats' stores, they are sometimes called. Here there is a range of goods, which is very much in contrast with most city stores. These may have only one item — for example spades — to sell.

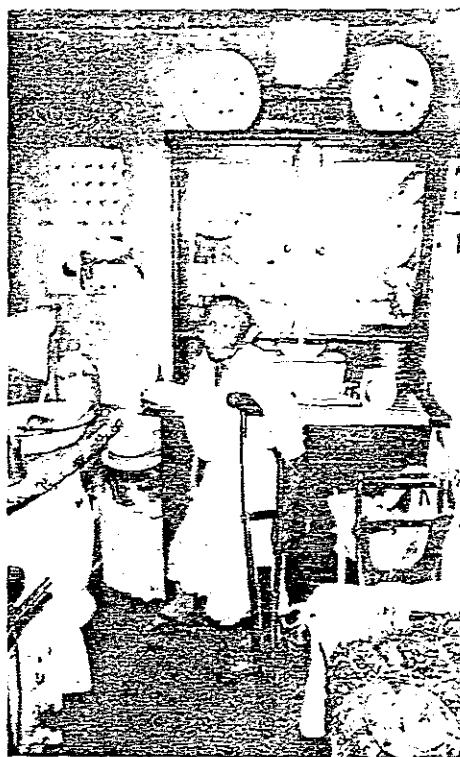
The foreign currency stores, however, are not luxury outlets. Corn flakes, packaged soup, liquor and a few electronic items are on display. Anyone — diplomat or Mozambican — who has foreign currency, including rands, may buy from these stores. And no questions are asked.

How then do average Maputans get foreign currency? Tips by visitors are one way. But the simple and familiar street-corner exchange of local currency for dollars and the like, at rates far above those of the banks', is much in evi-

dence. While the official metical-rand exchange rate was this week just over 30 to the rand, the street rate was 50 and upwards.

Since Frelimo controls the foreign currency stores, it appears to be well aware that many of the customers have obtained their money by illegal means. Yet no identification is asked for at check-out counters, despite the presence of soldiers who keep an eye on trade. It would seem that the hunger of the populace for otherwise unobtainable goods is such that the government is unwilling to make purchases contingent on identification.

Mozambique's problem would seem to be that it is unable to borrow abroad to finance the import of what most countries consider normal consumer goods, yet at the same time it insists on price controls. The net effect is a spiralling of prices on the black market while the official economy can show low, or no, inflation. Naturally, poverty and cynicism intensify.



Housing ... millions needed to meet the backlog

URBAN FINANCE

Blacks want more

FM 20/11/84

Virtually all black councils elected recently under the Black Local Authorities Act are faced with the problem of how to generate sufficient revenue to finance the much-needed facilities in their areas.

In the West Rand area alone more than R500m is needed to eliminate the housing backlog and for upgraded services. Soweto needs at least 3 793 houses and 5 470 flats; Dobsonville Extension is short of 1 200 housing units; while Mofokeng needs 360 houses and Alexandra 6 250.

Although the government and the private sector are expected, by the West Rand Administration Board, to provide funds for some housing projects, the three councils in Greater Soweto — Diepmeadow, Dobsonville and Soweto proper — have to raise about R250m for services.

And in the East Rand, the Daveyton Council needs at least R100m to tackle the housing shortage, says council chairman Tom Boya. About 4 000 families, he says, are on the waiting list for housing.

Other council chairmen in both the East and West Rand, among them Ephraim

Tshabalala of Soweto and Sam Buti of Alexandra, say they get most of their funds from rents and service charges. They complain that these are too limited to make their administrations viable.

They believe government should give them, among other things, a portion of GST revenue, and also encourage the establishment of light industries in the townships. This would immediately make extra revenue available and would improve the rating structures.

They also feel that sections of traffic departments dealing with blacks should be transferred to their control so that traffic fines and licence fees could accrue to the councils. In addition they want the labour levy now paid by employers to administration boards to be transferred to the councils.

Says Buti: "The question of generating funds is a very serious one. I think the councils should be given the right to own the land so that they can sell properties and charge residents for rates and services."

He also says hostels in black townships should be put under the control of the township councils and that the councils should rent them to private companies.

"All beer outlets and the right to brew sorghum beer must be transferred to the councils," says Boya.

Soweto Council chairman Tshabalala says he believes a major source of income lies in the sale of liquor. He therefore opposes selling liquor outlets to private individuals and wants them transferred to the councils so that funds from sales can be used for development.

Force.
is part of the four percent in-
e in the number of immigrants
volunteered to do so this year.

e young trainees who reported at
Mr Force Gymnasium in Valhalla
erday started arriving early in
morning, mostly accompanied by
ents, girlfriends and grannies.

here were tears, final embraces
kisses; fathers and brothers shook
ds with the young servicemen and
them on the back, wishing them
il.

Then the young men were she-
rded away and into smaller man-
eable squads — and the long haul
rough registration, medical check-
and the fitting of kit. This prom-
es to continue throughout the week-
id at most camps around the coun-
y.

ts worshippers

states that
e no noise
ween 2 pm
Sundays —
ng which
ces were
Norwood

mplains by
Norwood of
1 called "ex-

cessive noise", the more
than 400 domestic work-
ers now have to travel to
Alexandra.

This has caused great
inconvenience for church
members and an over-
load of work for the local
Alexandra minister, the
Reverend Abel Molekeli.

The minister of the
church in Norwood, the

neral's sacking

mander in Europe.
Mr Woerner insisted he was duty
bound to sack General Kiessling.

The ruling Christian Democratic
Party agreed to the convening of a spe-
cial parliamentary committee next
Thursday. It will have full powers to
call witnesses and demand documents.

General Kiessling was fired last
month on suspicion of compromising
security by frequenting bars used by
homosexuals and criminal elements.

He has initiated law suits to clear his
name. — Sapa-Reuter.

man for the Southern
African Catholic Bishops
Conference said.

The Reverend Austin
Massey of the Methodist
church, said his church
was not in favour of
abortions although there
were certain circum-
stances, such as incest,
where it would be consid-
ered.

"The time limit would
not matter. Once concep-
tion has taken place, life
has been started," he
said.

Ned Geref Kerk (NGK)
theologian Professor
Johan Heyns said that
while the NGK was also
opposed to abortion in
principle, and regarded
any form of the termina-
tion of pregnancy as

killed".

Indians move on call for poll

By Yussuf Nazeer

Seven Transvaal SA Indian Council members will at-
tempt next Tuesday to stop the ruling National Peo-
ple's Party in the SAIC from rescinding the council's
earlier call for a referendum to test Indian opinion on
the new tricameral Parliament.

The seven will be led by Mr Faiz Khan, Mr Aboo
Khan and Mr Ahmed
Lambat. They said today
that the SAIC had no
mandate from the people
to accept the new dispen-
sation through an elec-
tion.

They said only a mi-
nority 10 percent of the
Indian people had voted
the SAIC into power as
an advisory body with no
legislative powers.

"I believe it would be a
serious breach of faith on
the part of any person to
try and sneak into the
House of Delegates as
spokesman for the Indian
people without a clear
mandate from them," Mr
Khan said.

He called on the Indian
people to "cry out"
against the National Peo-
ple's Party under Mr
Amichand Rajbansi. Mr
Khan said these party
members were "plotting"
through an election to
enter the House of Dele-
gates "by means of the
back door".

The Minister of Consti-
tutional Development
and Planning, Mr Chris
Heunis, has said the SAIC
was the mouthpiece of
the Indian people, and
that if the SAIC decided
on an election its wishes
would be accepted.

Monk to give peace of mind

By Yussuf Nazeer

A woman monk from
India, Swami Amritanan-
da Saraswatiand, who
first visited South Africa
nine years ago and who
has learnt to give up the
"transient material illu-
sions of life to find pro-
found peace of mind" has
returned for a three-
month lecture tour to
teach "worldly stress-
strung" people her secret
in life.

She is has never been
to a cinema in her life,
but was "quite amazed",
according to her chelas
(disciples), by a video
film she encountered for
the first time in a Lena-
sia home where she is
living.

She is here as guest of
the Hindu Seva Samaj
and the Lenasia Satyan-
anda School of Yoga.

She will be appearing
at the Ramakrishna Hall
tonight at 8 pm in Lena-
sia.

the PFP now faces an uphill battle to hold
Mr Sewell's ward II. He won the seat in a cliff-
hanger in the March 1982 elections by only
seven votes from the NP's Mr Thys Sutherland.
The rebels intend to resign from the PFP but
have no immediate intention of resigning their
council seats. Mr Dent said politics in council
and his gradual loss of faith in the PFP were

This week's shock resignations have
left the ruling Progressive Federal
Party in Randburg desperately fighting
to retain power, its future at the mercy
of the two new independents.
: Distributed with the PFP and PDP

Shirley Woodgate

in Randburg

to retain power

ability to work
coax horses to pe
which would take
riders weeks of p
He is consider
world's greatest
on Lipizzaner st
the first chief
Spanish Riding

LP man changes parties

Political Reporter

A FORMER chairman of the Labour Party in Natal, Mr Dempsey Noel, is now actively campaigning for the People's Congress Party.

Mr Noel, who served two five-year banning orders, joined the PCP about three weeks ago, according to party leader Mr Peter Marais.

He is believed to have recently visited Johannesburg to organise for the PCP.

Mr Noel's second banning order, delivered in 1972, caused an outcry by the then Coloured Labour Party.

Mr Marais said yesterday that Mr Noel had thrown his weight behind the PCP's commitment to "aggressive participation" in the new constitution on a five-year trial basis.

ants to the long-forgotten shares which have recently become valuable because of the 41% stake the agency has in Reuters.

Reuters, the world news organisation, has announced it will seek a stock exchange flotation later this year that, it has been estimated, will value the company at more than R1 750-million.

The 1 200 Dundas shares, which were placed in trust for his infant son, have been unofficially estimated to be worth R10 500 00 if the Reuters flotation does realise that valuation.

Mr Deans-Dundas said the infant son in question was his grandfather, Mr Charles Frederick Whitley-Deans-Dundas, who died in 1938.

Mr Deans-Dundas, who was born in London, has lived in Harare since 1970.

He has a letter from a firm of Norwich solicitors, Hill and Perks, dated September 20, 1956, to his father, Mr Charles Albert Whitley-Deans-Dundas, stating that enquiries had shown he was entitled to the bequest. — Sapa-Retuer.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will end off the National Party's campaign at a meeting in Tzaneen a week before polling day.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, will talk at an all-day campaign function in Louis Trichard on February 4.

Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, will round off his

ary 6.

The CP will have Dr Connie Mulder, former Minister of information, speaking in Duiwelskloof on January 27 and Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg in Tzaneen on February 13.

The HNP will have Mr Marais speaking in Tzaneen on January 27 and an as yet unnamed speaker in Tzaneen on February 13.

'Buthelezi bashing' a liberal pastime

ULUNDI. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday that "Buthelezi bashing" had now become a popular pastime in "English liberal circles" and he was not surprised that recent moves by the KwaZulu Government were "twisted and misrepresented" by the Press.

Addressing a farewell function for two South Africans who had been seconded to KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi referred to a much-criticised incident at the University of Natal last week in which stu-

dents holding KwaZulu bursaries were asked to sign a pledge to remain "faithful and loyal" to the KwaZulu Government.

Chief Buthelezi said any government would be concerned if its civil servants accepted official funds and at the same time were disloyal to and critical of the government.

He said the terms of the "so-called pledge" had been discussed with each bursary-holding student and those who had signed it had done so voluntarily. — Sapa.

Lagos coup leaves gap in UN

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The United Nations anti-apartheid operations have fallen foul of Nigerian rulers.

Both the outgoing and incoming chairmen of the Special Committee against Apartheid have been purged by Nigeria's new military rulers, leaving the committee leaderless.

An indefinite period of limbo is in prospect, with Nigeria in danger of losing its tra-

ditional hold on the committee.

The Nigerian coup occurred within days of Nigeria changing its UN ambassadors — Mr Yusuff Maitama-Sule had been recalled by President Shehu Shagari to head a new anti-corruption ministry and to replace him came former Foreign Minister Mr Ishaya Audu, one of 38 ministers sacked from the Cabinet in a shake-up that failed to impress the mili-

tary, who took over anyway.

Mr Maitama-Sule was promptly discarded by the zealous new rulers and Mr Audu was given six days to quit New York and return to Lagos.

Left in command of the Nigerian mission is Dr O O Faiowura, who was Mr Maitama-Sule's deputy, while Nepalese Ambassador Mr Uddhav Deo Bhatt is caretaker in charge of the apartheid committee.

SA cookery wins again

A SECOND gold medal has been won by the South African team of chefs at an international culinary competition in London, the secretary of the South African Chefs Association, Mr Heinz Brunner, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Competing against 28 other countries in the week-long Hotelympia Salon Culinaire that began on Tuesday, the South African chefs' team notched up its second success in the *pate en croute* division yesterday.

The second prize-winning South African entry is a type of *pate* baked in pastry. — Sapa.

METRO MAIL

Supercharged or small boats to race at Vaal

THE South Africa Waterski Racing Association will hold its first River Race at the Riviera Aquatic Club on the Vaal River from 10am today. Already, almost 70 entries have arrived. Among them are Formula 1 One turbo and supercharged boats which reach speeds of 160kph and small family runabouts. The event offers a fun day in the sun for all.

Literacy session

AN ENGLISH Literacy Workshop, organised by USWE — a SA Institute of Race Relations project, meaning Using Spoken and Written English — is being held at the end of this month. The workshop is open to all teachers and others interested in voluntary teaching. It will take place at the Centre for Continuing Education, 9 Jubilee Road, Parktown. For more information call Marian Clifford, at 646-5721.

Toasters to meet

THE Sandton Toastmistress' Club will explain its aims and objectives at the Bryanston Library this morning. All are welcome to

attend and ask questions. More information from Marjorie Sawden, at 783 8378.

Weekly scrabble

ON SUNDAY afternoon there will be a scrabble competition at the Yeoville Recreation Centre in Raleigh Street. All players of any level are welcome to come and join in the fun. And those interested can join the Scrabble Club, which meets at the centre every week at this time. For further details phone Paul, at 648-4788.

Free Rodin tour

A CHANCE to get to know a little more about art and to have a good time — that is what the Johannesburg Art Gallery is offering. A free guided tour on "Rodin and his Influence" will be given at 3pm today. Entrance and parking is free. All welcome.

□ □ □

METRO MAIL is YOUR column about happenings in your area. Pass on any snippets of a local or community interest you come across to Lauren Leigh, Rand Daily Mail, P O Box 1138, Johannesburg 2000. Or phone her on 710-9111 or 710-2510 after 11am. For Pretoria, the number is (012) 3238861 and the East Rand 56-2534.

leaves fortune

His role as a Soviet agent, who was recruited at Cambridge University in the



Advertisement for hth Dry Chlorine disinfectant, featuring a stylized archway and the brand name.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Landsberg', 'SS', 'SAI', 'REC', 'MATTER OF FACT', 'TO CORRECT', 'POLITICAL', 'DRESSE', 'BARGAI', 'MONDI', and 'IOR'.

~~TOP SECRET~~ JIA

Leading
S. Post
21/1/84
UDF man
released

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The president of the United Democratic Front for the Border region, Mr Steve Vukile Tshwete, was released from detention yesterday after four months.

Mr Tshwete, a former member of the banned African National Congress who spent 15 years on Robben Island after being convicted of furthering the cause of the ANC, had been held at Mdantsane police cells under Section 26 of the Ciskeian National Security Act. — Sapa

● Although figures are difficult to obtain, a Weekend Post investigation has found that at least 50 people are still in detention in Ciskei. See Page 13 today for the full report.

UDF, affiliate 'neutral' on camp factions

114
Cape Times 2/1/84

Labour Reporter

BOTH the United Democratic Front and a key affiliate, the Western Cape Civic Association, have declared that they are not taking sides in the current conflict between two rival Crossroads factions.

Both organizations have also reaffirmed that they are opposed to the removal of blacks to the new township of Khayelitsha.

Their statements have followed a controversy over reported remarks by Mr Alfred Stuurman, vice-chairman of the WCCA, on the troubled Crossroads situation earlier this week.

Mr Stuurman was quoted as saying the only permanent solution to the conflict was to remove the followers of one of the rival leaders, Mr Oliver Memani, from Crossroads.

He was also quoted as saying they should be moved to the new township of Khayelitsha.

'Misquoted'

The leader of the dominant Crossroads faction, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, is also chairman of the WCCA.

Later this week, however, Mr Stuurman declared that he had been misquoted and denied saying Mr Memani's followers should be moved to Khayelitsha.

He said the WCCA had not taken sides in the clash, in spite of the fact that Mr Ngxobongwana was the WCCA chairman.

"We are worried about the situation and we would like to see an end to it," he said.

He added that the WCCA was prepared to help resolve the conflict between Mr Ngxobongwana and Mr Memani.

He also said it was "out of the question" for him to support any removals to Khayelitsha, whether directly or indirectly.

The WCCA was a democratic organization whose course of action was determined by township residents, and residents of Guguletu, Langa, Nyanga and Crossroads were clearly and decisively opposed to being moved to Khayelitsha, he said.

● After a meeting on Thursday night, the UDF's Western Cape Region also declared it could not side with any one leader or faction in Crossroads.

The recent violence and loss of life in the camp bore testimony to the "wrongness of such an approach", it said.

It said it dissociated itself from a statement earlier this week suggesting that it supported the removal of Crossroads residents to Khayelitsha, and reaffirmed its commitment to resist such removals.

By FRANS
ESTERHUYSE
Political Staff

THE task of providing suitable accommodation for the coloured and Indian Houses of the proposed new Parliament — and for their accompanying bureaucracies — has become a thorny problem for the Government.

Coloured and Indian leaders are saying openly they want their Houses to be under the same roof as the white House of Assembly — contrary to Government promises to the white electorate during last year's referendum campaign.

And they want members of their Ministers' Councils to be housed in the same style as white Cabinet Ministers — and free from Group Areas restrictions.

Same luxury

They want the same luxury office accommodation as white Ministers — in the same vicinity, close to Parliament and close to their white counterparts.

Coloured and Indian leaders say they have been kept in the dark about this aspect of the constitutional plan and have not been consulted.

Government officials have clearly been grappling with the gigantic jigsaw puzzle of fitting 85

coloured MPs and 45 Indian MPs into the physical structure of a transformed Parliament, and planning office and home accommodation for them and the new bureaucracies.

The Government has been silent about the details and progress of its planning.

Excavations

A spokesman in the Department of Community Development, which deals with this matter, said no information about accommodation could be given at this stage. He confirmed that the department was "investigating various possibilities".

Considerable building activity and excavations in the vicinity of Parliament have led to speculation about the Government's plans.

The national secretary of the Labour Party, Mr Fred Peters, said his party had not been told where the coloured House would be situated.

One building

He believed that Parliament should be housed in one building. If necessary, the existing building should be extended to accommodate all three Houses under one roof.

This was necessary if there was to be close liaison between the three Houses of Parliament, especially in the standing committees to be established.

Mr Peters declined to comment on the issue of home accommodation for coloured Ministers, but said his party would not agree to any restrictions under the Group Areas Act.

Mr Jac Rabie, Transvaal leader of the Labour Party, said he was in the dark about the Government's plans for the coloured House.

Trappings

"As far as I am concerned there will be one Parliament and it must be in one building. The offices of Ministers must be near Parliament and the Group Areas Act must not be applied in providing home accommodation," Mr Rabie said.

The leader of the People's Congress Party, Mr Peter Marais, said: "I don't care where we are accommodated. I am not interested in carpets or in all the trimmings and trappings of the new Parliament.

"I'll be quite happy if they accommodate the coloured Parliament in a tent in Plein Street."

"Enslavement"

"All I am interested in is to free my people from virtual enslavement."

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the South African Indian Council, also said he believed there should be one building for all three Houses of Parliament.

Office and other accommodation should be of the same quality as that provided for other groups.

Labour's plea for 'luxury' parliament

note AKG: 2/1/84

114

City Press

**Churchman in
court after
mission raid**

22/1/84

A LUTHERAN churchman — freed last year on charges of furthering the aims of the ANC — appeared in court again this week, apparently in connection with banned literature.

The Rev Molefe Tsele's appearance is a sequel to a Security Police raid on his Munsieville mission last year.

**By MARTIN
NTSOELENGOE**

He was not asked to plead when he appeared in the Krugersdorp Regional Court, and the case was postponed to January 26. Rev Tsele was let out on his own recognisance.

The churchman made headlines last year when he appeared on charges of promoting the ANC. He was acquitted, as were his fellow-accused, social worker Ms Amanda Kwadi and Mr George Moiloa, a field-worker with the Young Christian Movement.

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Rough ride for Inkatha

YIP CP Reporters and Press Trust of S...
22/11/83

HIGH-RANKING Inkatha officials have met a hostile response on a tour of Europe aimed at repairing the organisation's image.

Reports from Europe say the official Inkatha delegation, led by secretary general Oscar Dhlomo and KwaZulu Interior Minister Dennis Madide, was shown the backdoor by the World Council of Churches in Geneva.

Leading church and funding agencies in West Germany and Holland, as well as anti-apartheid solidarity groups, have also given the Inkatha officials a rough passage.

The Kairos church organisation in Holland, which monitors human rights violations in South Africa, refused to meet the Inkatha men.

Kairos director Eric van den Berg told City Press that a number of other anti-apartheid groups and funders had taken the same attitude towards Inkatha.

The organisations were disturbed at problems between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front "because we believe the UDF is fighting for the just struggle of all people in South Africa," he said.

The World Council of Churches Programme to Combat Racism, which has given large donations to the ANC and Swapo, is among the organisations to snub Inkatha, according to reports from Europe.

Attempts to contact Inkatha spokesman in Johannesburg yesterday were fruitless.

Three incidents involving Inkatha have left its image as an anti-apartheid organisation in tatters.

They include:

- The Ngoye incident on October 29 last year when four students died in clashes with Inkatha supporters;
- The Lamontville crisis in mid-1983 when Inkatha clashed with local residents, and Inkatha leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi announced the township would be incorporated into KwaZulu;

ANC dominant attacker, says terror expert

IIA

~~IIA~~

S. Express

22/1/84

By GERALDINE FARLEY

THE average ANC insurgent entering South Africa cannot expect to escape detection for longer than two days, a former security police agent has claimed.

Mr Michael Morris, principal researcher of the Terrorism Research Centre in Cape Town, released a report this week and said that despite a marked increase in acts of political violence, fewer ANC members were operating in the country.

Mr Morris, whose links with the security police were made public about 15 years ago, is the author of several volumes of poetry and books about insurgency.

'Fuzzversus', a book published in 1973, contained a controversial defence of police handling of student demonstrations.

"The number of ANC insurgents is decreasing and the organisation just doesn't have the men to carry out what they would like to do. And so they are in a state of disarray which could lead to more outrages for the purposes of publicity seeking," said Mr Morris.

In a report greeted with scepticism by a number of political analysts, the centre claimed there were 395 incidents in 1983, compared to 59 in 1980, 114 in 1981 and 230 in 1982.

This represented an almost seven-fold escalation in four years.

A total of 214 people were fatally injured last year, compared with 39 in 1980 — more than a 10-fold increase

in four years.

In 1983, 815 people were injured in incidents, but these figures included those involved in counter-attacks by South African security forces outside the country.

The report said the patterns of violent attacks had not changed, and that the ANC was the dominant attacker force.

Mr Morris ascribed the limited survival prospects of an insurgent to the "increased efficiency" of the se-

curity police.

Criticising the report, Professor Robert Schrire, political science professor at the University of Cape Town, said: "One would have to treat these analyses with caution, and given the nature of the data, it would be difficult to be accurate. The report could therefore be flawed."

The Terrorism Research Centre is registered as a privately-funded centre to research terrorism and security and has reciprocity with centres abroad.

SAIC will opt for elections over a referendum

By NORMAN WEST
and TICKS CHETTY

THE South African Indian Council (SAIC) has convened a special meeting in Durban for Tuesday to discuss a motion calling for an election instead of a referendum.

If the motion is carried, as is widely predicted by informed sources, it would be the final pointer to the pending announcement by the Government of elections for the coloured House of Representatives and the Indian House of Delegates.

The meeting was called following a special request by 23 members of the SAIC.

As there are only three members of the Democratic Party and 10 Independent members against the National Peoples' Party's 30 in the SAIC, there is no chance of the motion not being accepted by the majority, say observers.

Two independent SAIC members, Mr K P Desai and Mr N Naidoo, have died during the past four months.

Elections for Indians and coloureds will probably take place simultaneously in September, after the Muslim holy fasting month of Ramadan, say informed sources.

A significant number of coloured and Indian voters and aspirant candidates are Muslims.

The Government has said it would be guided by the wishes of the Indian and coloured people on whether they would want a referendum on participation in the tri-cameral parliament, or elections.

So far all three recognised coloured political parties, the



MR PAT POOVALINGHAM
Wants an election

Freedom Party, the People's Congress Party and the largest coloured political party, the Labour Party, have indicated they would be in favour of elections.

The newly formed Indian party, Solidarity, led by Durban attorney and journalist, Mr Pat Poovalingam, has already indicated its preference for an election.

The emergence of Solidarity on the Indian political scene has heightened the scramble for seats in the new parliament. The men behind Solidarity's formation no doubt scored a significant coup when they got Mr J N Reddy to join them.

The talk among Indian politicians is no longer whether or not they should demand a referendum on participation but the number of seats they could get on a party basis in the Indian House



MR J N REDDY
A significant coup

of Representatives.

The reason most leading Indian politicians wanting to distance themselves from the referendum issue is that they are caught between Afrikaners and blacks.

If they opt for a referendum and get a Yes vote in favour of the new dispensation they will alienate blacks, yet, if the result of the referendum is No and the new dispensation is rejected, they will alienate Afrikaners and the Government.

Pressure

The entry of Solidarity into the parliamentary seat tussle also appears to have caused a re-think among Y S Chinsamy's Reform Party, the Indian wing of the South African Black Alliance headed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Mr Chinsamy, whose party publicly rejected the Government's new constitution because of the exclusion of blacks, admitted in an interview with the Sunday Times two weeks ago that there was "strong pressure" from some party members and people outside it for them to give the new parliament "a try".

"Some party members and others feel that we should not be spectators but active par-

ticipants in the new constitution," he said.

In a later statement Mr Chinsamy said that on an issue as important as the constitution, the Reform Party could not decide alone.

All interested parties, he said, should meet to discuss the "deficiencies" of the constitution before coming to a decision.

Mr J B Patel's Democratic Party, the Indian Council's opposition group which rejected the constitution for the same reason as the Reform Party, has yet to say what their stand would be when an election is held for the Indian House.

There is no doubt that when elections are held the major battle will be between Solidarity, Mr Rajbansi's NPP and the Reform Party — that's if they also decide to go in.

The possibility of a merger between the Reform Party and Solidarity has not been discounted although Mr Chinsamy has said that he does not intend having the identity of the Reform Party lost by "political marriages".

The policies of all the parties keen on getting into the new parliament don't differ.

They all believe in non-violence, peaceful progress and the establishment of a just and truly democratic society through negotiation.

The most important question now is whether any of these parties will be able to win the hearts and minds of Indians.

Since these parties have yet to test their strength, the only guide is the last Indian Council elections when only 10 percent of Indians went to the polls.

This low turn-out was attributed to the campaign mounted by the Anti-South African Indian Council Committee, of which the Natal Indian Congress was a major member, against candidates in that elections.

**UDF
million
signature
campaign**

Only another 999 999 to go!

11A
C.P. 22/1/84

THE United Democratic Front's (UDF) million-signature campaign was a way of showing the world how the people of South Africa felt about the situation in the country, Dr Allan Boesak said in Pretoria yesterday.

**By
CEDRIC KEKANA**

Dr Boesak, the first to sign the UDF declaration to oppose the Government's "new deal", said the campaign's other important aim was to allow people to respond to the UDF's call for the rejection of the new constitutional plans.

"It is important to get the people's participation, and we must get their response," he said.

He added that the campaign would give the people the opportunity to participate in the rejection of apartheid.

"We want the Government to note that the resistance of the people continues."

Asked why the UDF chose one million signatures as a target, he said it would serve as a symbol of all the people who reject apartheid.

Thousands of people are expected to converge on Soshanguve Catholic Church for the official launch of a signature campaign and a mass rally today.

Among the speakers lined up are Dr Boesak, trade unionists Oscar Mpetha and Thozamile Gqweta, and Mamelodi Action Committee leader Robert Skhosana.



UDF patron the Rev Allan Boesak becomes the first to sign the UDF's one-million-signature campaign, watched by UDF president Oscar Mpetha and other officials.

UDF leaders to sign declaration

LEADERS of the United Democratic Front will sign the UDF's declaration of opposition to the Government's "new deal" at a rally in Soshanguve near Pretoria on Sunday.



OSCAR MPETHA: Among the first to sign.

Thousands of people are expected to converge on the Catholic church for the launch of the UDF's 1 000'000-signature campaign to express opposition to the Government's "reform plans".

Among the speakers lined up for the launch are World Alliance of Reformed Churches president Dr Allen Boesak, trade unionists Oscar Mpetha and Thozamile Gqweta, and Mamelodi Action Committee leader Robert Skhosana.

Father J M Matshinkinya will deliver a prayer for Father Sniangaliso Mkhathshwa, who has been held by the Ciskei authorities since late last year.

(11A) STAR 23/11/84

UDF launches anti-Govt campaign

Several hundred people at a rally at Soshanguva, near Pretoria, yesterday signed a United Democratic Front petition opposing the new constitution.

A UDF spokesman said the party aimed to collect at least a million signatures in the next three months rejecting the constitution on the grounds that it further entrenched apartheid and white domination.

He said the Government's failure to hold a non-racial referendum on the constitution was another reason for the petition.

More than 1 000 people attended the rally at St Charles Luanga Catholic Mission, which is the

home of the detained Southern African Bishops' Conference secretary-general, Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa.

The rally doubled as a protest against the detention of Father Mkhathshwa, who appeared in court in East London on Friday in connection with a terrorism charge.

The party spokesman said it was difficult to determine how many signatures had been gathered so far, but several hundred people had signed at the rally.

Dr Allan Boesak, who launched the petition, said it was a bid to "give voice to the opposition of the South African people to the policies of this Government". — Sapa, Staff Reporter.

11A

D-DISPATCH

DAILY C

23/11/84

Border UDF head is freed

EAST LONDON — Mr Steve Vukile Tshwete, of Peilton, Ciskei, was released from detention on Friday.

Mr Tshwete, who is the president of the United Democratic Front in the Border region, was detained four months ago under section 26 of the Ciskei National Security Act and held at the Mdantsane police cells.

Colonel Z. Makuzeni, the head of Ciskei Security Police, confirmed that Mr Tshwete had been released without charge.

Mr Tshwete spent 15 years on Robben Island after being convicted of furthering the cause of the banned African National Congress.

Colonel Makuzeni refused to comment on a claim by a Port Elizabeth newspaper that at least 50 people were still in detention in Ciskei. He said he "would not dabble in that news-



MR TSHWETE

paper's mud".
"I have not counted how many detainees there still are," Colonel Makuzeni said. — DDR

Swazis expel Tosh fans in swoop on ANC

11A
~~3/2~~
Star

23/1/84

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Swaziland has expelled 19 South Africans, most of them ANC members, and sent them to Mozambique raising fears of a tougher crackdown on exiles by the kingdom's rulers.

The 19, who arrived in Maputo on Saturday, said 14 more refugees were still being held in Swaziland "in poor conditions".

The first group to arrive included three men who went to Swaziland on December 17 for the Peter Tosh concert.

The men, who have not been named so far, told Mozambican journalists that they entered Swazi-

land with valid travel documents and had every intention of returning to South Africa after the concert.

Now, having been detained with the ANC members, they are afraid of being arrested if they return to South Africa and feel they have been forced to become refugees.

Those deported were arrested on the day of the concert.

They are worried that Swaziland intends expelling more refugees or forcing them into camps until they are willing to leave "voluntarily".

The 14 men still being held are all officially registered as refugees.

11A ~~11A~~ E. Post 23/1/84

Disruption of meeting 'childish, uncalled for'

By JIMMY MATYU
BOPHUTHATSWANA's Consul-General in Johannesburg, the Rev M R Shole, has described the disruption of a meeting in New Brighton yesterday as "childish and uncalled for".

It was to have been addressed by Mrs Leah Mangope, wife of Bophuthatswana's president, Chief Lucas Mangope, but she had become ill in Cape Town and returned home.

The youths had been driven by frustration to act as they had, but Bophuthatswana officials would continue to visit its citizens.

"We cannot be intimidated by these youths. We have people here and it is the duty of my Government to look after them," he said.

"The actions of these youths took us by surprise. I must emphasise it was childish and uncalled for.

"I say this because when

they addressed us they spoke about Chief Sebe, with whom we have no diplomatic connection.

"They also spoke about the University of Zululand and the killing of students there, but in our country we have our own university and there are no problems.

"We had a successful two-day meeting at Gugulethu in Cape Town. We have had meetings in Johannesburg and even in

Port Elizabeth before. This was the first time we experienced this type of thing," he said.

A group of about 45 youths chanting "One Azania, One Nation" and "Away With Mangopelism" arrived in the hall and took over the proceedings. First they successfully persuaded the Imilonji Choir of New Brighton, which was to have entertained the visitors, to leave.

A youth took the stage and pleaded for the audience to leave, saying they were not against their parents, "whom they loved and respected", but were totally opposed to the homeland system.

Police in camouflage uniform and members of the security police arrived in the hall and the youths dispersed.

The meeting was later held at a beachfront hotel.

People will always sacrifice, says Lekota

11A

23/11/84

Soweto

By ALINAH DUBE
ABOUT 2 000 people attended the launching of a United Democratic Front (UDF) one million signature campaign in Soshanguve yesterday.

In his key address the publicity secretary of the organisation, Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota told a packed Roman Catholic Church that the UDF had chosen to launch the

campaign in Pretoria to "illustrate symbolically to the South African Government that blacks still fought and opposed the laws of this country."

He pointed out that the people would continue making sacrifices for as long as they were not involved in the decision-making bodies.

Mr Lekota said the

detention of the secretary-general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC), Father Smangalis Mkhathshwa, showed that a particular section of God's agents was to be systematically mowed down. He said the move by the Ciskeian police had indicated how far it had deteriorated.

Professor Ishmail Mohammed said South Africa was in a crisis and that the black people wanted to rule their country and were also demanding the right to determine their destiny. He said people were not

to be deterred by the regime which acted against the black leaders.

The campaign was said to be a declaration that apartheid was rejected, the struggle and unity of people against the evils of apartheid were supported and that the people stood for the creation of a non-racial democratic South Africa free of oppression, economic exploitation and racism. The new constitutional plans were also rejected.

The president of the UDF Mr Oscar Mpetha, was also present at the launching.

UDF target: 'a million' ~~from~~ against the new deal

Star
By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Government's failure to hold a non-racial referendum on the constitution is one reason for the United Democratic Front drive to gather a million signatures from people who oppose the new constitution deal.

The campaign gets underway this weekend with internationally respected Cape theologian Dr Allan Boesak, a patron of the UDF, planning to put his signature at the top of the list and residents in the Pretoria region being urged to follow suit at a mass rally in Soshanguve, near Mabopane.

"We felt the UDF should take the initiative to allow people to effectively express their views on the new deal," said Mr Terror Lekota, UDF publicity secretary.

He said the UDF hoped to reach the target in four months.

"We consider attainment of this will undermine Nationalist confidence in their own new deal."

The UDF aims to reach out beyond its own "converted" constituency in canvassing signatures. "It is part of a campaign to strengthen the UDF — and to educate the mass of the people on the pitfalls of the new deal," he said.

Other leading UDF members will affix their signatures at the Soshanguve rally, to be held at St Charles Luanga Catholic Mission tomorrow afternoon. The mission is the home ground of Father Smangaliso Mkhathswa, secretary-general of the Southern African Bishops' Conference, who was detained in October in the Ciskei.

He appeared in the East London Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with a terrorism charge. The rally will double as a protest at his detention.

The weekend also sees a meeting of the UDF national executive committee, which is expected to discuss whether it would participate if referendums were held in the coloured and Indian communities.

~~SAIC chief~~

SAIC chief promises a IIA bombshell on election issue

Star
By Yussuf Nazeer
24/11/84

The South African Indian Council's emergency meeting today to decide whether to opt for an Indian referendum or an election will end in a "surprise decision", says the SAIC executive chairman and leader of the National People's Party (NPP), Mr Amichand Rajbansi.

Before the meeting today Mr Rajbansi said he would "drop a bombshell" into the laps of the newly formed political opposition party Solidarity and the Transvaal and Natal Indian councils, vehement critics of the NPP.

Mr Rajbansi accused them of "dragging the NPP's name through the mud by making political capital out of the fact that we want to sidestep a referendum for Indians to test their feelings about the new constitution".

REFERENDUM

Asked why he had first called for a referendum and then announced that the SAIC's referendum resolution was to be rescinded at today's meeting, Mr Rajbansi said: "Changing events controlled our day-to-day decisions."

He said his party had decided against the referendum when it became apparent that the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the TIC were "plotting" to disrupt a referendum, preventing a true reflection of Indian opinion.

PROTEST CAMPAIGN

● The Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) is to launch a protest campaign against the SAIC's acceptance of the tricameral constitution, the TIC's secretary-general said today.

Mr Ismail Momoniat said it would be similar to the TIC's countrywide protest against the SAIC elections launched last year.

The TIC plans to assemble its own leaders and spokesmen of organisations such as the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) to call on the Indian people to reject both the referendum elections.

Star editor tells court of 'maze of statutes'

CAL TOMES 24/11/84

1190

JOHANNESBURG. — Newsmen had to keep abreast of a veritable maze of statutes prohibiting the publication of classified information, the Editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, told a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday.

Mr Tyson, who is charged in terms of the Internal Security Act, is alleged to have quoted the president of the African National Congress, a banned person, on September 6 without the permission of the Minister.

Mr Tyson is charged in three capacities: As a representative of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company; as Editor of The Star, and in his personal capacity.

He pleaded not guilty. The magistrate, Mr F Strydom, was handed a statement by Mr Tyson in which he admitted Mr Oliver Tambo was quoted in The Star on September 6.

Banned person

Mr Tyson also admitted he was aware Mr Tambo was a banned person and could not be quoted.

He told the court he did not know of the report before it came in and before it appeared in the newspaper.

The report in The Star emanated from Amsterdam and was sent to The Star from its London bureau.

The volume of news received by The Star from its news services and its bureaux was amongst the largest in the world.

"The Star has the largest newsroom in the country, a number of foreign bureaux that must be among the largest in the world and lifting rights from 14 major international publications.

"In addition to this, in this country there was a news service from the Argus newspapers in Durban, Cape Town, Pretoria, Kimberley and Bloemfontein as well as a Sapa news service," he said.

An average of three-quarters of a million words were processed daily, which amounted to ten average novels.

Although The Star had an elaborate system of checks to see that nothing illegal was published, it was impossible for the chief sub-editor, the managing editor and the editor to read every bit of news that went into the newspaper.

"We do not require our reporters in the field to censor themselves and to make judgments which should be made by the newspaper in regard to prohibited material," said Mr Tyson.

"We don't see how any newspaper can operate

without being able to select its news.

"We don't see how we can oblige the code of conduct as stipulated by the Media Council to publish fair and balanced news without having access to all the news.

"The Star specifically requires all news, whether censored or not, be sent," he said.

Ethics

Mr Tyson said The Star's code of ethics to its readers was that it would publish all the news and notify the reader whether it had to censor any item of news because of the statutes.

There were over 100 laws prohibiting publication of classified information and journalists on The Star were constantly instructed about these laws.

A handbook containing all the major laws affecting journalists was circulated and extraordinary measures were taken to keep the list of persons who could not be quoted up to date.

A report considered sensitive was usually marked for the "editor's attention".

The route such a report would take was that it would first go to the copytaster, then to the chief sub-editor, the managing editor and then the editor.

"It would be exceptional to refer sensitive material to myself. This report was not referred to me and I would not have expected it to be referred to me."

Mr Tyson said he was proud to admit that it was the first time in his knowledge that The Star was charged with contravening the Internal Security Act, but he was "surprised at this clean record because the law is so difficult."

He had not requested the article and only became aware that it was published when somebody mentioned it at a

meeting that afternoon.

"There was nothing I could have done to prevent publication of that article in the first edition.

"There was an extraordinary shortage of production staff that day, with seven people either ill or on leave, and we were under extreme pressure to produce the newspaper," he said.

Mr Tyson said that he had subsequently seen an SATV programme in which the same subject was covered at great length. Various ANC representatives were quoted in the programme and the pictures of some of their leaders, including Mr Tambo, were shown.

Cross-examined by Mr B D Groen, Mr Tyson said the report published that day was withdrawn because it broke the law.

"No one person could check everything that goes into a newspaper. We do not have time," he said.

Re-examined by Mr Cilliers, Mr Tyson said the people in the line from the copytaster to himself on that day, were competent to do the job.

As Editor he was responsible for the newspaper as a whole. It was not possible for him to edit the whole newspaper. He was responsible for the quality and standard of the newspaper and its direction.

"There are no grounds for believing it was a deliberate mistake."

Questioned by the Magistrate, Mr Tyson said had he seen the story there would have been no direct quotes by Oliver Tambo and nothing attributed to a banned person.

"The information in the report could have been published without quoting Oliver Tambo."

The case was adjourned to January 31. — Sapa

Rugby 'black power' salutes shown to court

West Rand Bureau

Press pictures of the Western Province rugby team giving a "black power" salute, and a team of young women giving a "thumbs up" sign as they campaigned for a "yes" vote in the referendum, were submitted by the defence at the Krugersdorp internal security trial yesterday.

Mr George Bizos SC said the pictures proved that the signs were not exclusive to the African National Congress.

He is defending Mrs Albertina Sisulu (66) and Mr Thami Mali (27), who have pleaded not guilty to furthering the aims of the ANC at Mrs Rose Mblele's funeral in Orlando West on January 16 last year.

The State alleges they eulogised Mrs Mblele, said by it to have been a former ANC member.

State witness Mr Izak de Vries, called as an expert on revolution in South Africa, said under cross-examination that he could not dispute a submission that the song Nkosi Sikelele Afrika was in the Methodist Hymn Book, or that the song was sung in various parts of Africa at religious worship.

Mr de Vries conceded that, in isolation, the song could not be identified as an ANC symbol, and that it was part of black cultural life.

He accepted that the colours black, yellow and green were used by organisations other than the ANC, some even bitterly opposed to that body, such as the Diepkloof Community Council.

He did say the ANC could benefit from a display of the colours.

Earlier in the day, the trial was delayed for about six hours by a dispute over whether the defence would be allowed to cross-examine in English, with an interpreter translating into Afrikaans, or whether the witness had to be questioned in Afrikaans.

The case was adjourned last October 21 to allow the defence to prepare cross-examination. When the case resumed yesterday, Mr Bizos began cross-examining in English. Mr de Vries said he preferred Afrikaans. Mr Bizos then asked for the questions to be in English and the answers in Afrikaans.

He said all his sources had been in English, and an expert advising him at the trial, Mr Tom Lodge, lecturer in political studies at Witwatersrand University, could not understand Afrikaans.

Mr de Vries then asked for an interpreter, as it was his right "under the constitution" to speak the language of his choice.

The prosecutor said an interpreter could not be found at such short notice thus delaying the trial. Then Mr de Vries agreed to be questioned in English.

The magistrate also warned spectators to stand up more quickly when he entered or left the courtroom, as a delay showed "a certain measure of disrespect".

Mr Jack le Grange said he also would not tolerate people passing remarks to one another, as he found it most distracting during difficult technical evidence.

The trial was adjourned until today.

11A

Stu 24/1/84

Swazi boots refugees

MAPUTO — Swaziland has expelled 19 South Africans, most of them ANC members, and sent them to Mozambique — raising fears of a tougher crackdown on exiles by the kingdom's rulers.

The 19, who arrived in Maputo on Saturday, said 14 more refugees were still being held in Swaziland "in poor conditions".

The first group to arrive included three men who went to Swaziland on December 17 for the Peter Tosh concert.

The men, who have not been named so far, told Mozambican journalists that they entered Swaziland with valid travel documents and had every intention of returning to South Africa after the concert.

Now, having been detained with the ANC members, they are afraid of being arrested if they return to South Africa and feel they have been forced to become refugees.

Those deported were arrested on the day of the concert.

They are worried that Swaziland intends expelling more refugees or forcing them into camps until they are willing to leave "voluntarily".

The 14 men still being held are all officially registered as refugees.

Several are elderly men with conditions such as high blood pressure and diabetes.

The refugees say that for more than a week after they were detained these men were not allowed their medicine.

When they were first arrested they were taken to the Mpaka Refugee Reception Centre, which is run by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Staff refused to accept them on the grounds that Mpaka was not a detention centre.

The following day they were moved to Mawelawela, a small camp with few facilities, where they were held since under armed guard.

Sisulu case resumes

THE trial in which Mrs Albertina Sisulu (66) and a Soweto school teacher, Mr Thami Mali (27), have pleaded not guilty to furthering the aims of the banned African National Congress (ANC) resumed in the Krugersdorp Regional Court yesterday before Mr T J le Grange.

The trial was delayed for several hours before it got underway while an interpreter was being sought to interpret in the cross-examination of an expert witness, Mr Izak de Vries, a Rand Afrikaans University lecturer in political science.

This followed an indication by Mr De Vries when Mr George Bizos, SC, for the defence, was about to start questioning him on his evidence for the State that he would prefer to be cross-examined in Afrikaans.

Mr Bizos said he wanted to put his questions in English. He argued that Mr De Vries had been cross-examined in English in previous trials and had been willing. Further, he said, his sources of information as an expert witness

SOWETAN
Reporter

was in English.

When the trial resumed at about 2.45 pm the court was informed that no interpreter was available and Mr Bizos proceeded to ask his questions in English while Mr De Vries replied in Afrikaans.

In reply to questions put to him, Mr De Vries agreed that the colours, black, green and gold

were not exclusively used by the ANC, but other groups as well.

He also agreed that Nkosi Sikeleli Afrika was contained in a Methodist Church hymn book. He said he did not have an experience of township life and could not tell if an average resident regarded the black, green and gold colours to be of Azapo, Inkatha, or as national colours.

(Proceeding)

Sowetan 24/1/84

11A Letters to the Editor

Azapo hits out at cartoon

• The cartoon referred to did not quite convey the spirit intended. It was not our intention to reflect Azapo as lining its own pockets from overseas funds. Indeed, we are not aware of Azapo getting overseas funds at all. The initial of the cartoon was to bring into focus the boycott dilemma that we all face.

However, The SOWETAN regrets the impression the cartoon may have created, and apologises to Azapo for any embarrassment the cartoon may have created. EDITOR.

SIR — It is neither Azapo's habit nor tradition to react to each and every statement made in the media about us.

However, when a newspaper like The SOWETAN, which claims in every one of its front pages a readership of 685 000 black people in the Transvaal alone, makes a totally untrue and misleading statement, we of Azapo — the only legitimate black political organisation operating overtly in the country — feel it our duty and responsibility to protest and register our umbrage in the strongest terms possible.

It may sound and appear puerile for an organisation of Azapo's stature to react to a cartoon (The SOWETAN, January 18, 1984), but we recognize that cartoons are one of the most powerful statements not only because they do not need an astute mind to understand, but because they are in picture form

and hence have the ability to register quickly and linger for a long time.

It is because of this reason that the Press must be very circumspect in allowing its readership to be misled. This factor becomes more poignant when we consider a newspaper like The SOWETAN which rightly or wrongly is generally considered to be a "Black" newspaper.

The cartoon in question gives the clear impression that Azapo is vociferously laying down the law to poor and starving artists while it is literally growing fat on foreign funds which it is denying black artists. This is a completely misleading picture and, if insisted upon, becomes a deliberate lie. A cartoon must have a factual basis upon which it is founded, or it becomes the figment of the cartoonist's (in this case

The SOWETAN's) imagination, at best, or at worst a deliberate attempt at furthering the cartoonist's own interests at the expense of the victim (in this case Azapo).

True enough, a cartoon is intended to provoke mirth. Azapo will be first in acknowledging that laughter is essential, especially in our sombre and oppressed circumstances. However, there is no mirth in a factually baseless statement in the forum of a cartoon. Instead, oppression and suspicion are sown when a statement appears in the media clearly inciting the vicious white regime to take repressive action against an organisation.

People can appreciate the joke when Lesotho is portrayed as an errant infant being chastised for playing with the ANC by an angry mother — P W Botha. The joke is also clear when David Thebehali is portrayed as a crying

baby reporting to father Koornhof that Ephraim Tshabalala has taken his lollipop. These cartoon incidents are based on facts. There is no suggestion of a fact in a statement depicting Azapo as growing fat on foreign funds.

We expect The SOWETAN to be informed enough to know that the only Black Consciousness organisations known to have received foreign funds were Saso (South African Students Organisation) and BPC (Black People's Organisation), and that these sources were effectively stopped when Craig Williamson, who received his espionage tutelage at Wits under Nusas and was recommended to the IUEF (International University Exchange Fund) by the ANC, infiltrated the funders and the funds stopped.

We do not expect The SOWETAN, an ostensibly black newspaper, to actively incite and en-

courage a system known for its viciousness and arbitrariness, to take unjustified and arbitrary action against Azapo on the basis of false and misleading information. We do not expect The SOWETAN to fan the flames of the mooted "Eloff-type Commission" on the affairs of Azapo and clearly suggest, wrongly so, that Azapo should be declared an affected organisation.

We must state that Azapo relies on the financial support of its own membership and the black community. We must also add that far from growing fat "on foreign funds" Azapo is able to stand her own, despite lack of financial resources — let alone "Foreign funds" — in the face of organisations, individuals and governments with apparently unlimited resources.

Far from denying our artists a cut in the much lauded "foreign funds" Azapo has the best interests for our artists at heart. Rather than our best artists becoming "best supporting acts" in the apparent mood to invite foreign big names, Azapo insists that our artists be recognized as great on their own worth. Azapo does not wish to belittle the cultural input of foreign artists, but we have clearly charted priorities, chief among which is liberation first and whatever exchanges second.

The Azanian People's Organisation has, to its credit, a tried and tested constant leadership, which despite the hostility of the media, has always given true and forthright leadership.

MUNTU KA MYEZA
(Publicity Secretary)

More school work please

SIR — I am very disgusted by the way some students at our school behave themselves. The schools were built for the education of the students and not for modelling.

Some students waste a lot of time concentrating on hairstyles instead of studying.

Some of them even come to the classrooms with sexy hairstyles. Who are they trying to attract? Some girls wear gym-dresses that are half-way above the knees. This shows lack of respect for themselves and their bodies.

Some even spend a lot of money buying skin lightening

creams instead of buying books and other school necessities. Please students, you must realise that the future of the country lies in your hands. When are you going to be good examples to your younger generation?

FED-UP

Sebokeng



IHAIRSTYLES: Wasting time.



Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo, D Thema and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Mathaku. All of the Com-

UK terror Bill ^(S/A) alarms ^{Star} ^{24/1/84} SA groups

John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — South African "liberation movements" in Britain will watch with grave concern when the Thatcher Government's Prevention of Terrorism Bill is read for the third time in the House of Commons tomorrow.

The legislation is aimed primarily at curbing terrorism arising from the bloody dispute in Northern Ireland. However, it gives the Home Secretary the power to exclude from Britain anybody who has been involved in terrorism "whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere".

Swapo, the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress, the Namibia Support Committee, the Anti-Apartheid Movement, the Labour Party and other organisations have been working hard to get the government to amend the Bill now before Parliament.

They believe the Bill is so loosely worded that it would allow the detention of those suspected of acts of terrorism abroad — despite the fact that they could not be charged with any offence in Britain.

However, the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, said he would advise the heads of different UK police forces not to apply the measure unless there was some prospect of a charge being brought under existing UK legislation.

If satisfactory changes are not made tomorrow, it is understood the different movements will campaign against the measure as it moves on to the House of Lords.

Court hears about burials

POLITICAL funerals in black townships are often taken over by certain groups and it becomes impossible for a master of ceremonies or a member of the family concerned to exercise control over the funeral, a court heard yesterday.

Mr Izak de Vries, a Rand Afrikaans University lecturer in political studies, who has been described as an expert on revolution in South Africa, agreed with this statement by Mr George Bizos, SC, for the defence, during cross-examination in the Internal Security trial of Mrs Albertina Sisulu (66) and Mr Thami Mali (25), both of Soweto.

They have pleaded not guilty to furthering the aims of the banned African National Congress (ANC) before Mr T J le Grange in the Krugersdorp Regional Court.

Their appearance in court is a sequel to the funeral service of Mrs Rose Mbele, a former member of the Federation of South African

Women (Fedsaw) who was buried on January 16, 1982.

The State alleges that the two among other things, sang ANC songs during the service, praised the organisation, distributed ANC pamphlets and stickers, displayed its flag and draped the coffin of Mrs Mbele, former ANC member, with the organisation's flag.

In response to a question, Mr de Vries said because he did not have knowledge of township life, he could not dispute that it was traditional that in funeral of public figures like Mrs Mbele, a green, black and gold flag was displayed, people wore mourning ribbons and speeches were delivered.

(Proceeding)

Sowetan

IIA

11A

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa's recent crackdown on conspirators said to be plotting the downfall of the socialist government of the Seychelles looked like an epilogue ending Pretoria's limited involvement in Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare's failed coup bid in 1981.

In reality it signalled the start of a two-pronged diplomatic initiative which the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, hopes will have important international implications.

One prong of the initiative embodies an active attempt to improve relations with President Albert Rene's regime. If this were to materialise it could give South Africa a stake in the development of this strategic and potentially rich group of islands in the Indian Ocean.

The other initiative embodies the aim of achieving tighter British curbs on the activities of political exile organisations operating there. Specifically, Mr Botha's objective is to have the British ban, or at least limit, the African National Congress (ANC) and the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM), both of which in his

view are working to subvert South Africa.

The significance of the arrest of five men in South Africa on November 2 last year has come to light only because diplomats of the three countries concerned — South Africa, Seychelles and Britain — have provided details of two key meetings which Mr Botha had in London on December 2. One of the meetings was secret.

Mr Botha's secret meeting at South Africa House was with Mr Robert Delpech, Acting High Commissioner for the Seychelles. The publicly announced meeting was with the

Crackdown seen as part of Pik's new diplomatic drive

Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Immediately after the two sessions facts of the arrests were made known. Two South Africans, a Zimbabwean and a British subject had been arrested on November 28 on charges of plotting the overthrow of the Rene Government. A Briton was detained, then deported, accused of spying on behalf of the Seychelles Government.

In his meeting with Mr Delpech, Mr Botha pointed out that:

● The Briton alleged to be a spy was not prosecuted, merely

expelled, to avoid embarrassing the Seychelles Government.

● South Africa would do everything possible to prevent the entry of Seychellois dissidents or sympathisers and from them using the country as a base for subverting the Seychelles Government.

● South Africa did not accept the ideology of the Seychelles and the recognised the rulers of the Seychelles did not accept the ideology of the Republic.

Nevertheless both needed to accept the realities to live together as near-neighbours. Co-operation between the two governments therefore was necessary and information ought to

be exchanged in the interests of better relations.

In his talk with Sir Geoffrey, Mr Botha spoke of the arrests and their significance.

He added that South Africa would like to avoid involvement in future problems with the Seychelles. Known Seychellois dissidents could be kept out of the country but Britons could enter South Africa freely and those who might be agents could not easily be identified.

Accordingly it was up to the British authorities to do whatever was possible to ensure that the activities of dissident groups were controlled.

It was plain to Mr Botha that

this was part of a wider problem. London had become a haven for political exiles from many nations, South Africa included, and it was here that planning of subversion against South Africa was continuing. He urged Britain to do something to avert a situation which would be a source of attack.

It was in this context that Mr Botha called on Sir Geoffrey to curtail, if not ban, the operations of the ANC. It was in the same context that he complained about the hostile activities of the AAM.

Sir Geoffrey's responses to the accounts of insiders, predictably routine. Br

Parliament starts on Friday. It will, in all probability, be the last all-white Parliament in this country's history. The Star's Political Correspondent, PETER SULLIVAN, analyses the significance of the coming session.

P W: prime mover of exciting change in SA politics



Hurley SA inv... Namib...

25/1/84 S
By Carina le Grange
Religion Reporter

Catholic Archbishop
Hurley last night quiet.
South African involvement

11A (9)

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Crackdown seen as part of Pik's new diplomatic drive

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gets of attack.

traditionally, was a free and
open country.

It had long been a haven for
those who genuinely sought
asylum or who had been exiled.
Those who lived there, exiles
included, were free to engage
in political activity provided
they respected the law of the
land. If they transgressed that
law they would of course have
to face the consequences.

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2 last year has come
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plained about the hostile activi-
ties of the AAM.

At the Commonwealth sum-
mit conference in New Delhi
last year concerns surfaced dur-
ing the debate on the Grenada
affair. A main worry preoccupy-
ing smaller member-nations
was how best to defend them-
selves from the plots and con-
spiracies of dissidents, often
working from London where
mercenaries are available for
hire. No solution was produced.

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Sir Geoffrey's response, by
the accounts of insiders, was
predictably routine. Britain,

The subject has become one
of on-going study within the
Commonwealth secretariat.
And whether it is South Africa
or the Seychelles which might
consider itself the target of po-
tential attack, a lot more is
likely to be heard of this.

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30 new Bills ex-



Hurley questions SA involvement in Namibia / Angola

25/1/84 Star
By Carina le Graunge,
Religion Reporter

(28) (50221)
National Forum as "important
political events to which the
church cannot remain indiffer-
ent".

Catholic Archbishop Denis
Hurley last night questioned
South African involvement in

With regard to the UDF, he
said the SACOP...

NIC calls for 'no' vote in referendum

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Natal Indian Congress would demand an emphatic "no" vote from the Indian community in a referendum on the new constitution, Mr George Sewpershad, an executive member of the NIC, said today.

Speaking at a Press conference at which the NIC spelt out its policy, Mr Sewpershad it was confident that the Indian community would reject the Government's new deal of a tricameral Parliament.

He said the new constitution was formulated by a white minority without the participation of the other peoples of South Africa. It was designed to maintain apartheid, albeit with a new face, and to break the unity of Indian, coloured and black people.

The NIC, he said, viewed the constitution as a strong challenge to the Indian community.

"This community is being asked to become a junior partner in the crimes of apartheid against the African majority."

The NIC challenged the Government to refrain from the use of all forms of intimidation and harassment in a referendum.

"There must be total freedom of speech; meetings must not be banned; open-air meetings must be allowed; the Security Police must stop all harassment. Without these guarantees, any referendum will be a farce."

Heunis hints Indians could be left in cold

Jan. 1984.

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A member of the President's Council, Mr S Abram-Mayet, has disclosed that a group of Indian community leaders were told by the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, that if the Indian community rejected the new constitution at a referendum "the status quo in respect of this community will probably be maintained".

Mr Abram-Mayet, who led the delegation, claimed in a statement today that Press reports saying the Minister had warned the delegation that the Government would go it alone with the coloured community if the Indian community rejected the plan, were "not absolutely correct".

His statement said: "In consequence of various house meetings held in the Transvaal regarding the new constitution, many problem areas were identified. A group of Indian community leaders then sought a meeting with Mr Heunis.

"In fairness to the Minister, Press reports to the effect that he had warned the delegation that the Government would go it alone with the coloureds, were not absolutely true.

"What the Minister in fact said was that should the constitution be rejected by the Indian people at a referendum, the status quo in respect of this community will probably be maintained.

"No member of the delegation was to issue any statement. But one member did and the matter was reported out of context."

(Report by H S Robertson, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town).

A warning by Rajbansi

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — If the majority of the Indian community gave a resounding "no" vote to the Government's new deal, then Indian leaders should not take part in the new tricameral Parliament, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, said today.

Mr Rajbansi said he was glad that the Natal Indian Congress had decided to take part. It will advocate a "no" vote.

"However, the National People's Party will urge the community to vote 'yes' because we believe that by participating we can create a better South Africa for all its people," he said.

SAIC poll move called 'cunning'

By Yussuf Nazeer

The South African Indian Council's decision yesterday to stick to its initial call for a referendum on the constitution was described as a "cunning move" today.

The Solidarity Party also said the decision had been made to prolong the SAIC's stay in power.

The move by the SAIC's ruling National People's Party, under Mr Amichand Rajbansi, which had been calling for an election, took the SP by surprise.

SP chairman Mr Pat Poovalingum said opposition against the NPP "is prophesying the end of this sellout group".

"Their days as spokesmen for the people are finished."

Mr Rajbansi said he decided on a referendum to put "nails in the SP coffin".

Rajbansi

foils ^{11A}

Govt plan

Star 26/1/84

By Yussuf Kazeer

The decision of the South African Indian Council to opt for a referendum on the constitution has proved to be a major embarrassment to the Government.

It has been learnt that the Government wanted to call general elections for all three groups in the tricameral Parliament in the first half of the year.

But the change of heart by Mr Amichand Rajbansi's National People's Party, which has joined anti-election groups in the SAIC, has upset the Government's plans.

After the white referendum, Mr Rajbansi's NPP in the SAIC called for an Indian referendum. Under pressure that the referendum would be disrupted he then switched to favouring an election. This would have suited the Government.

But on Tuesday Mr Rajbansi surprised everyone by again opting for a referendum.

Political sources said today that the Government was unhappy about the referendum decision because it was to announce the tricameral elections shortly.

Sources disclosed that SAIC members were called in yesterday by the office of the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning and reprimanded for their stance.

It is believed that pressure is now being put on Mr Rajbansi to change his mind about the referendum.

● See Pages 3 and 11, World section.

'Will mean further drop in workers standard of living'

TRADE Unions, women's organisations, consumer bodies and political organisations have reacted angrily to the Government announcement that General Sales Tax will be increased from six to seven percent.

● The Retail and Allied Workers' Union said the GST increase would "contribute further to the degrading general living standards of the working class."

"We find it unfair that we should foot the bill for the State's incursions into other sovereign states," they said. "Our problems will not be solved outside of South Africa. These problems are caused by a Government which does not represent the majority of South Africans."

CRITICISED

● The United Women's Organisation sharply criticised the Government for making life even harder for the underprivileged and called for the removal of GST on basic foodstuffs and for an increase in food subsidies.

"We are paid poverty wages and cannot feed our children. The government should not consider increasing the price of people's foodstuffs," said UWO Secretary, Nonto Beko.

● Senior vice-president of the Housewives' League, Mrs Lyn Morris, feared that the GST increase would lead to a new round of wage increases and inflation.

IMPOSSIBLE

She said, "The Government should seriously think about taking tax off basic foodstuffs. Although they have repeatedly dismissed this as being administratively impossible, I don't see why Zimbabwe can employ such a system and not us."

● A FOSATU spokesperson said, "We strongly oppose this form of taxation since it affects workers the most. Workers do not benefit at all from expenditure like defence. The Government must cut all expenditure created by its apartheid system — like a three-house parliament."

Pressure

forced

SAIC to
back off

20M 26/1/84

Political Reporter

THE South African Indian Council's surprise decision to continue to call for an Indian referendum is believed to be the result of increasing political pressures facing the ruling National People's Party.

In recent weeks Mr Rajbansi appeared to have laid the ground for the SAIC to change its stand and call for an election rather than a referendum.

He issued a challenge to the United Democratic Front to commit itself to participating in a referendum, saying there would be no point in a referendum if the UDF called for a boycott.

When the UDF ignored the challenge, he called a special meeting of the SAIC to consider a motion, proposed by the secretary of his party, rejecting a referendum.

But SAIC sources said the formation of the new political party, Solidarity, and indications that the Natal Indian Congress was going to call for a referendum, put pressure on Mr Rajbansi.

Mr Rajbansi yesterday denied this, saying the NPP had always supported a referendum. He called the special session of the SAIC only to give members a chance to reconsider their views, he said.

Mr Pat Poovalingham, the interim leader of Solidarity, said Mr Rajbansi had been telling SAIC members that to go straight into an election would make the campaign easier for Solidarity.

The real reason, Mr Poovalingham said, was that Mr Rajbansi knew he would lose power.

Mr Rajbansi said the NPP would participate in the new constitution even if there was no referendum.

If there was a referendum and the Indian community voted against it, he would expect the Prime Minister to officially exclude the Indians from the constitution, he said.

SAIC warned on opinion poll call

U/A
C. Herald 26/1/84
By Political Editor Warren Ludski

THE Natal Indian Congress has called on the South African Indian Council to give a firm undertaking that it will not take part in the Government's new deal if the call for a referendum is refused — or if Indians reject the New Deal in the event of a referendum.

"If such an undertaking is not given, then their call for a referendum is merely empty rhetoric," Mr George Sewpershad, the president of the NIC, said this week.

He was reacting to the Indian Council's decision to ask the Government for a referendum to test Indian opinion on the new constitution.

ELECTIONS

It has been generally expected that the SAIC would ask the government to hold elections for the House of Delegates (Indians) in the three-chamber parliament.

This was the line taken by the Labour Party, Freedom Party and Congress of the People (Cope) when they had to indicate to the Government whether they wanted to a referendum or an election for the House of Representatives (coloureds).

The SAIC called a special meeting this week to debate the issue. The executive chairman and leader of the National People's Party in the council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said that they would go back to their original decision of asking for a referendum, and would be guided by the will of the people.

ACCUSED

But now the newly-formed Solidarity Party has accused Mr Rajbansi and his party of trying to prolong the SAIC and their stay in power.

Mr Pat Poovalingum, a former Presidents Council member and chairman of the Solidarity Party, said that Mr Rajbansi's party knew that they wouldn't win an election because the Indian community had rejected them and the SAIC.

Pressure mounts on Indian referendum

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

PRESSURE for a referendum in the Indian community mounted sharply yesterday with the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) adding its voice to the call for a referendum and the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) expected to do so today.

This follows the surprise decision by the SA Indian Council (SAIC) on Tuesday to stand by their call for a referendum to test Indian opinion on the new constitution.

The NIC announcement will mean that the only Indian political organisation that has not called for a referendum will be Solidarity, the new political party due to be launched in Durban this weekend.

The Prime Minister, Mr P

W Botha, indicated last year that referendums for Indians and coloureds would be held if these communities requested them.

But Government sources indicated yesterday that a decision would not be made until Solidarity had announced its viewpoint.

The source also said the Government was most unlikely to make different decisions for Indians and coloureds.

Mr Pat Poovalingham, the interim leader of Solidarity, said yesterday his party would only decide its viewpoint at its first congress in March.

He felt a referendum was not necessary, but their decision would be up to the congress, he said.

If referendums are held, the Government will find it extremely difficult to implement the new constitution by

mid-1984 as planned.

There would have to be a break of at least three or four months between a referendum and an election. To add to the difficulties, the Government has been asked to avoid an election in June, the Muslim holy month of Ramadan.

One possible solution that may be considered, according to the Government source, is the holding of referendums and elections on the same day. This would mean two ballots for each of the communities, with those who voted "yes" in the referendums then going on to vote for candidates.

The Minister of Constitutional Affairs and Development, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday declined to comment until he had received official notification of the SAIC decision.

The TIC and NIC decision came after last weekend's meeting of the national executive committee of the United Democratic Front, to which both TIC and NIC are affiliated.

In a statement yesterday, the UDF executive called for the holding of a nonracial referendum "in which the majority of South Africans may clearly state their opposition to the so-called new dispensation".

But the executive also called on its affiliates to "mobilise and organise the people to oppose the new constitution on the basis determined by local conditions and in accordance with the aims, objects and principles of the UDF".

This was seen by observers as a compromise decision, allowing affiliates to choose separate tactics according to "local conditions".

PFP backs SAIC's call for referendum

CAPC. Thanks 26/1/84. (14)

Political Staff

THE South African Indian Council's decision to call for a referendum on the new constitution has received a mixed reception from white opposition political parties, the Progressive Federal Party agreeing with it and the New Republic Party describing it as unwise.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the PFP, saw it as the best way of

gauging public opinion while Mr Vause Raw, the NRP leader, said a general election would have been just as good a test.

Mr Swart said: "It is an interesting decision, particularly if it means that all the Indian parties favour a referendum.

"Clearly it is the best way of gauging public opinion, as it was with the whites, and one

hopes there will be full participation."

Mr Raw said: "It is the right of the council to take such a decision although I feel it is unwise as a full test of Indian opinion could equally be obtained in a general election.

"It will delay the start of a new parliament and place a tremendous organizational and financial burden on the participants through having to have a separate referendum followed by a separate general election."

Meanwhile, the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) is expected to break its silence on the referendum issue when its president, Mr George Sewpersad, spells out the NIC standpoint on the new constitution at a press conference in Durban today.

Although the NIC had taken a decision several weeks ago to support a referendum, it withheld it until the United Democratic Front met in Johannesburg at the weekend.

The NIC is affiliated to the UDF, an umbrella body representing organizations opposed to the new tri-cameral parliament.

Transvaal 11A Indians to form party ^{sfaw}

~~Own Correspondent~~ 26/11/84

An all-Transvaal Indian political party named Independent Alliance is to be formed and possibly led by Mr Salam-Abram Mayet, a member of the President's Council whose name was closely linked with the fledgling Solidarity Party.

A group claiming to be the executive of the Transvaal branch of Solidarity last week met Minister Chris Heunis and called for a referendum. However, Mr Pat Poovalingam, acting leader of Solidarity, denied that any members of his party met Mr Heunis.

The Transvaal members, led by Mr Mayet, last week met the "big five" of Solidarity. They were allegedly asked to sign a document saying that they had committed a misdemeanour. They initially refused but after pressure undertook to sign it at a later stage. However they then decided to go it alone.

● See Page 11, World section.

KAY

New deal: UDF begins petition

Staff Reporter

THE Western Cape Region of the United Democratic Front (UDF) last night started its regional campaign to collect more than 300 000 signatures against the new constitution and "suppressive Koornhof laws."

The drive was officially launched at a press conference in the Methodist Metropolitan Hall, Burg Street, Cape

Town, and was attended by delegates and representatives of affiliated and non-affiliated groups.

Mr Hassan Howa, president of the South African Cricket Board, was the first signatory.

A significant part of the campaign will also be directed at preparing for a boycott of the coming Indian and coloured tri-cameral elections.

The Western Cape ef-

fort is part of a national campaign, launched in Pretoria on January 21, to collect a million signatures in four months.

A UDF member said it planned to collect the signatures as a demonstration of its own strength and not necessarily to present it to the State as the government "has shown that it will not change of its own free will".

It also reiterated its call for a non-racial referendum and its intention to boycott elections for the coloured and Indian chambers in the proposed tri-cameral parliament.

In a separate statement the UDF national executive committee said it remained committed to democratic and non-racial processes as the only foundation upon which a free South Africa could be built.

"In keeping with this principle, the UDF NEC resolved to call for a non-racial referendum in which the majority of the people of South Africa can clearly state their opposition to this so-called new deal."

The NEC called upon affiliates to organize and mobilize the public to oppose the new constitution on the basis determined by local conditions and in accordance with the aims, objects and principles of the UDF.

● The government was forcing people to starve to make the evils of apartheid work, the Western Cape Region of the United Democratic Front (UDF) said last night.

Taxes, it said, were being used to fund "wasted expenditure" on instances including "raids into Angola and in forcing the new constitution down our throats".



Mr Joseph Marks, vice-president of the UDF's Western Cape branch, introduces the branch's campaign to collect 300 000 signatures opposing the new constitution.

UDF in new call

11A
Some for
26/1/84

THE United Democratic Front (UDF) has called for an all-race referendum to allow the majority of people in this country to voice their opposition to the Government's new dispensation.

Each affiliate of the popular front has been advised to mobilise and organise their members to oppose the new constitution.

This was revealed yesterday in a statement released by Mr Terror Lekota, publicity secretary of the UDF, on behalf of the national executive committee.

The UDF has renewed its commitment to democratic and non-racial principles as the only foundation "upon which free South Africa could be built".

"The national executive committee has further decided to prepare for an intensive campaign to boycott the elections for both the Indian and the coloured chambers," the statement said.

The UDF call for a non-racial referendum is seen as a rejection of the coloured Labour Party's demand for an election and the South African Indian Council's (Saic) decision to use a referendum to test Indian opinion on the new constitution.

Durban demo:
43 in court
26/1/84
NIA
Saw
207A

DURBAN — Forty-three people appeared in the Durban magistrate's Court today on an allegation of contravening the Internal Security Act.

Their appearance followed the picketing of the meeting at the Durban City Hall on November 14 when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, addressed more than 3 000 Indians on the new constitution.

The accused are alleged to have contravened the Act by holding an illegal gathering.

They were not asked to plead.

The case was adjourned to March 1 and bail of R50 each was extended. — Own

Correspondent.

26.1.84

11A

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT Observatory Area



OPERATION ASKARI: The Facts...

1983

- DEC 6: SADF troops enter Angola in large numbers.
- DEC 20: Angola claims SAAF planes bombed Caiundo killing civilians and destroying a school and a hospital - SADF denies allegations.
- DEC 26: 20 days after entering Angola, General Viljoen admits that SA troops are engaging Cuban and Angolan forces - Angola claims 6000 SADF men are involved.

1984

- JAN 6: 13 member United Nations Security Council demands SADF withdrawal from Angola - USA and Britain abstain.
- JAN 7-9: SADF begins to with draw - claims to have killed 500 SWAPO and Angolan soldiers - Nujoma denies there were any Namibian casualties.
- JAN 11: Angola claims no signs of SADF withdrawal - alleges that bombs containing toxic gas had caused undetermined number of civilian deaths after alleged withdrawal.
- JAN 16: SADF claims final troop withdrawal - states that 21 South Africans lost their lives - no mention of Unita or Koeveot deaths.
- JAN 20: SA stalls on Namibian settlement - claims Cuban presence is the stumbling block.

...And Observations

Operation Askari is now over. Hundreds of Angolans and many South Africans lie dead, maimed or psychologically scarred. What lessons, then, can we draw from this recent South African attempt to destabilise Angola?

- * South Africa is clearly not merely intent on "breaking the back" of SWAPO. Much, if not all, the action was against the Angolan and Cuban forces.
- * Askari has neither driven out the Cubans nor stopped SWAPO. Already 5 000 new Cuban advisers have arrived in Angola.
- * The invasion has once again shown that the South African government has no intention of seeking a political

solution to the problems of Southern Africa; rather, it has opted for military offence in an unwinnable war.

- * Askari confirms the control of the Generals in the corridors of power in the South African government. Final sanction of the invasion would have been provided in the military-dominated State Security Council.
- * The tide of public opinion has finally turned against the SADF. The 'Rand Daily Mail' asked: 'What is it all for?', while even 'Rapport' editor, Willem de Klerk, questioned South Africa's role in Angola. Growing resentment with the SADF provides the basis for UDF's anti-conscription campaign. (SEE back page)



Former MPLA President, Dr Agostinho Neto.

The Reasons

But why should South Africa wish to destabilise Angola in this way? Firstly, Angola's policies of non-racialism and social emancipation pose a threat to apartheid South Africa, and simultaneous encouragement to the forces of resistance within this country.

Secondly a pro-West, puppet Unita government would offer South Africa both military and economic advantages. The mineral and agriculturally-rich country would fall within South Africa's trade ambit. Militarily, NATO's hand in the region would be strengthened, particularly with access to the ports of Luando and Benguela.

Finally, Angola has served as the major springboard for SWAPO attacks, and as a training ground for both SWAPO and ANC guerillas.

South Africa's intentions in Angola are also part of the reasons for its stalling on the Namibian settlement issue - independence for Namibia will not even be considered until Angola is safely within South Africa's 'sphere of

influence'. In this context the Cuban presence has become the red herring employed by South Africa (and by the USA) to allow for the continued destabilisation of the entire region.

The Angolan people are used to war. Their struggle for independence lasted 14 years. They have since been engaged in an 8-year battle against the SADF and the South African-backed Unita dissidents. For Angolans, the words of former president Agostinho Neto remain true today:

"They can come with their warplanes, tanks, cannons and gun-boats. They will not stop us from our duty to the people of Namibia and South Africa, to whom we again pledge our militant solidarity. Let them come! The racists and their allies will meet the impenetrable barrier of our peoples' determination. We stand ready to defend our freedom, our country and our socialism."



Victims of the Kassinga raid, May 1978.

Unions must go further than shop floor politics

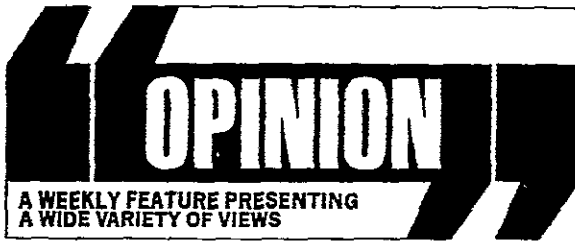
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By **LYBON TIYANI MABASA**

President, Azapo

MUCH excitement has been generated by the growth of the labour movement in this country — growth which has been seen as heralding a new era in our political scene.

As was to be expected, this movement has been greatly influenced by the dominant political thoughts and, as a result, it has developed in two distinctive trends: the "non-racial" trade unions on the one hand and the black consciousness-inspired trade unions on the other.

Those who rally round the banner of non-racialism argue that the instruments of change should be embodied in the envisaged change, whereas those under the Black Consciousness banner believe instruments of change need not necessarily be embodied in the envisaged change.

In Black Consciousness, we believe in taking into cogni-

sance the material conditions.

Racism in this country is not just an attitude, but it exists in structures and institutions we have to contend with on a day-to-day basis.

These structures are built to enhance and foster the false superiority of white people in this country and experience has shown that, in any partnership of blacks and whites, white people feel it is their natural duty to occupy positions of leadership, power and control.

Education, and exposure to better facilities and life, are used to justify this position.

The trade union or labour movement has been seen by some as the most revolutionary movement capable of ushering in a new social order, while others have dismissed it as a reactionary product of a capitalist society.

Both views are inaccurate and misleading.

While, on the one hand, it is true that trade unionism introduces workers to democratic processes of accepting joint responsibility and joint decision making, it also sharpens their consciousness to the relationship that exists between them and the means of production and exchange.

This should not be misconstrued as a complete revolutionary process that needs no direction and guidance.

A revolution has been described as: "a dialectical progress of historical development" which is "the sum of varied and diverse circumstances, of multiplex elements that together add up and lead to the solution, in a given historical moment, of a crisis that has stubborn and deep economic causes".

With that in mind, the working class as such is not synonymous with a revolutionary phenomenon. If this were true, the picture of the society in our country would have been otherwise.

As many scholars would have it — and we agree with them — the dominant ideas in any given society are those of the ruling class, and sections of the working class in this country have absconded from their fundamental worker-responsibilities and embraced the values of the ruling class.

Nay, they have been boistering the status quo through the exercise of their bourgeois democratic right — the vote.

We know the rule of one class over another does not

necessarily depend on economic or physical power alone, but rather on persuading the ruled to accept the system of beliefs of the ruling class and to share its social, cultural and moral values.

In our country, the labour union movement should be influenced by revolutionary consciousness to transcend its limitations, that straight-jacket it into assuming "a pressure group" character that concerns itself with the amelioration of working conditions.

The movement must discard its reformist character, that is being solely concerned with factory-floor grievances and turning a blind eye to both the existential situations in which the workers find themselves, and the material conditions that determine their respective backgrounds.

It should never be diverted from day-to-day rigours and vagaries of living in a racist capitalist society and, for the direction of its programmes, it must draw from the ethos and pathos of the workers' experiences at both factory-mass and not work systematized floor level and beyond.

Workers do not cease to be — or to exist — as people after downing tools at knocking-off time.

As the political writer, Sorel, has said, we believe "the working class alone" — by virtue of its being the most down-trodden and oppressed people in our society — has the moral virtues necessary to rejuvenate society, and that to perform this mission it must have a faith in itself and in its purposes.

Our duty is to raise its revolutionary consciousness.

In conclusion, on this potential revolutionary phenomenon — the labour movement, Gramsci has lessons for any serious activist or student of society to ponder upon when he writes: "To expect that a mass, reduced to such conditions of physical and spiritual slavery, could embody a spontaneous historical development; to expect that it would spontaneously begin and continue an act of revolutionary creation — is an illusion of ideologists."

"To rely on the unique creative capacity of such a cally to organise a great army of disciplined and conscious militants, ready for every sacrifice, educated to put their slogans into practice simultaneously, ready to assume effective responsibility for the revolution, ready to be agents of the revolution — not to do this is a real betrayal of the working class and an unconscious counter-revolution in advance."

The Azanian Peoples' Organisation, Azapo's, policy statement on trade unions reads: "Realising the imbalance of power between the owners of capital and black workers, we acknowledge trade unions as instruments that can bring about the redistribution of power."

"In the unique situation that is South Africa, trade unions should go beyond the problems of management and labour."

"We envisage a persistently militant system of trade unions which will challenge the discriminatory labour laws of the white minority Government and thereby bring about change."

- VOISKEE -

NIC sets out conditions for Indian referendum

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

THE Natal Indian Congress (NIC) yesterday demanded a referendum to test Indian opinion on the new constitution, but set preconditions on participation in such a vote.

According to Mr Mewa Ramgobin, an NIC executive member, the NIC had demanded guarantees that there would be freedom of speech, meetings would not be banned, open-air meetings would be allowed, and the Security Police would stop harassing NIC members.

"Without this guarantee, any referendum would be a farce," the NIC said in a statement.

The NIC also said there must be careful and vigilant monitoring of the referendum in all its stages and impartiality must be ensured.

Asked what would happen

if these conditions were not met, NIC president Mr George Sewpersadh said last night the NIC would consider its position on participation if and when the terms of a referendum were announced.

The NIC would demand an emphatic and resounding "no" vote, he said.

This announcement means that Solidarity, the political party due to be launched this weekend in Durban, is the only Indian political organisation that has not called for a referendum.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has said he would hold referendums for Indians and coloureds if requested.

No announcement is expected, however, until Solidarity holds its first congress in early March.

Meanwhile the chairman of the SA Indian Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said he

would meet the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, to discuss the need for many Indians to get Books of Life in time for a referendum.

The NIC statement said it was the inalienable right of all South Africans to decide on the constitution of the country. The NIC endorsed the United Democratic Front's call for a national non-racial referendum.

Indians were being asked to become junior partners in apartheid, to send its youth to the borders to defend apartheid, to forget the ravages of the Group Areas Act, and to accept its existence today, it said.

"Congress therefore demands a referendum in which the community will be asked to give an emphatic 'no' to apartheid and its constitution."

CRUCIAL TALKS MWASA

Whites and UDF at issue

THE Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) will have its most crucial congress since its inception when delegates from all over the country meet in East London this weekend.

Two contentious issues, likely to split the organisation right down the middle, come up for discussion.

The two are:

- The opening of the organisation to admit white members; and
- affiliation to the United Democratic Front (UDF) by the organisation.

The move to open ranks to whites is motivated by the Western Cape region of the organisation, and this region has unsuccessfully tried



ZWELAKHE SISULU:
Mwasa president.

in the past to have the organisation admit whites.

This region is also behind attempts to have the organisation affiliate to the UDF, a move completely unacceptable to Mwasa members in Mwasa's Transvaal branches.

"What has also infuriated Transvaal members is that the Western Cape branch of Mwasa affiliated to the UDF without consultation with the other Mwasa

regions, and now in typical fashion, we are expected to follow suit because we have no minds of our own and Cape Town must decide for us," one Johannesburg member said yesterday.

The Northern and Southern Transvaal branches have recently had two congresses in which it was resolved that the two issues are "non-negotiable."

Both issues, according to the two regions, are fundamental and a vote cannot decide the changing of the very foundations of the organisation. Johannesburg members feel that if Cape members want to be with whites then they can join the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ).

"Having Mwasa remain black is sacred and this cannot be put to a vote. Affiliating to UDF would be a betrayal of our principles," is another feeling that ran at the recent congress of the Southern Transvaal.

Teacher tells of ANC role

ONE of the accused in the Krugersdorp Internal Security Act trial yesterday told a court that although he respected and regarded Nelson Mandela as the leader he disagreed with him on his organisation's strategy of violence.

Mr Thami Mali (25), a Soweto school teacher, told the court that although he was opposed to violence, this did not mean that he condemned people resorting to this action.

He was under cross-examination at the trial in which he is charged together with Mrs Albertina Sisulu (66) for allegedly furthering the aims of the African National Congress. They have both pleaded not guilty.

Mr Mali told the court that the ANC was a liberation movement whose aim was to overthrow the Government through violent means. It had resorted to its military stance in 1961 after years of trying to negotiate with the Government peacefully, but be-

ANC role

SOWETAN Reporter

came frustrated when it was ignored.

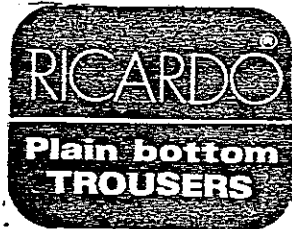
He said although the ANC has not achieved much in the last 70 years it had meant something for blacks by fighting some of the oppressive laws.

He would support the ANC if it abandoned its

stand of violence because he aligned himself with some of Mandela's ideals of change and the upliftment of the black man.

He said the manner in which the ANC was going to achieve its goals rested with the Government in whether it was prepared to release and talk to Mandela.

(Proceeding)



I support the "People's Festival" of the UDF and I hope that all followers of Jah and lovers of freedom will support the festival. My spirit will be with you.



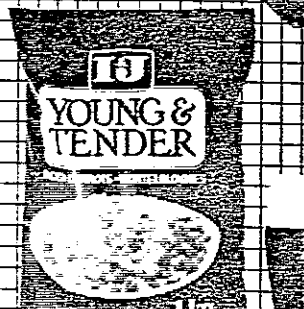
Peta Tsoh
THE PEOPLE'S FESTIVAL
 Musical Happening

On **SUNDAY**
4 MARCH 1984
 All roads lead to
FUN VALLEY



I & J
 Frozen Oak
 Smoked Baby
 Haddock Fillets

115
 400 g



I & J
 Young & Tender
 Frozen
 Diced Carrots
 Choice Grade

159
 1 kg

EXCL

BLACK POLITICS
UDF campaign opens

11A # M 27/1/84

The anti-constitution United Democratic Front (UDF) seems to be successfully recruiting Transvaal support to boost its strength in other provinces. One sign of this was the impressive launch of its campaign to gather a million signatures for an anti-constitution petition.

The campaign was launched at a rally held at the Soshanguve Roman Catholic Church hall in Mabopane, Pretoria, on Sunday afternoon. About 2 500 people — mainly Africans, coloureds and Indians — packed the hall, its corridors and the area outside.

Most seemed to be from within the PWV area and they gave the UDF leaders, among them president Oscar Mpetha and publicity secretary Mosiuoa Lekota, a rousing welcome.

Lekota told the crowd the campaign was intended to demonstrate to the world that UDF:

- Rejects apartheid;
- Supports the struggle and unity of the people against the evil of apartheid; and
- Stands for the creation of a non-racial democratic SA free of oppression, economic exploitation and racism.

He stressed that the UDF rejected the

new constitution because "it will further entrench apartheid and white domination" and also because of "the Koornhof laws which will deprive more and more Africans of their birthright."

Lekota said the campaign was launched in Pretoria in line with tradition. It was in the capital that black women first demonstrated their opposition to the extension of passes to women and that the late Albert Luthuli symbolically burnt his passbook after Sharpeville in 1960.

"That proud tradition remains alive today," said Lekota. "By launching the campaign in Pretoria we want to indicate our total opposition to the Black Local Authorities Act, the President's Council and the establishment of separate parliamentary chambers for whites, coloureds and Indians."

Lekota said the detention in the Ciskei of Smangalis Mkhathshwa, the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference secretary general, in whose church the rally was being held, meant that even the church was under attack.

"When a man of God is detained under the pretext that he's a terrorist, a saboteur, then we are under siege. Is it not strange that our people are being incarcerated in the name of God for seeking truth, peace and justice for their fellowmen?"

Ishmael Mohamed, chairman of the Anti-President's Council, an affiliate of UDF, said that through the new constitution some blacks were being co-opted into the system to become partners with the government in oppressing the black majority.

The country was, he said, in a crisis with the people demanding the right to participate in government, demanding a share in the wealth of the country, and the right to determine their destiny.

"The apartheid system is not only dividing us into ethnic groups in our residential areas but also on the shop floor. But we are striving to be a united nation now and not just in the future or after the struggle has been won," Mohamed said.

UDF meeting hits at SA raid into Angola

MEGUS 27/1/86 (102)

Staff Reporter

SOUTH Africa's incursion into Angola was condemned and a call was made to end conscription in a unanimous motion at a United Democratic Front (UDF) meeting in Rondebosch.

There was a standing ovation from the 450-strong audience for a Swapo statement condemning South African involvement in Angola. Speakers also sharply criticised the increase in GST.

Another resolution was in "support the people of Angola in their opposition to the SADF and Unita forces".

Mrs Mary Burton, chairman of the Cape Western branch of the Black Sash, said her organisation was "enraged" by reports that South Africa was continuing a military buildup in SWA/Namibia.

"Exploitation"

"We object to the crippling taxation of already desperately poor people to finance a war that none of us wants, when we should be spending much more on housing and education and the creation of employment."

The head of the sociology department at the University of Cape Town, Mr Michael Savage, said the increase in GST would hit the poor and unenfranchised the hardest.

"It is shameless exploitation of the poor and the unenfranchised and disenfranchised to force them to pay for the costs of protecting white racism," he said.

ARGUS 27/1/84

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Insecurity and camp feud tensions spread violence

Staff Reporter PIPPA GREEN looks into the causes of unrest and fighting in the squatter camps

Persistent unrest at Crossroads has a background of years of insecurity for more than 6 000 "illegals" living there, as well as a long-standing feud between two community leaders.

Tensions at the camp have not only continued, but have spilled over into New Crossroads and KTC where many fled from the violence at Crossroads. (Over the Christmas holidays two people died here and some 60 000 families were rendered homeless.)

Screening

Some sources attribute the roots of tensions between the two groups, one of which supports the unofficial "mayor" of Crossroads, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana and the other his rival, Mr Oliver Memani, to confusion over who was on the original lists of Crossroads residents compiled in 1979 and 1981.

After the protracted battle to remain in Crossroads had been won, the Western Cape Administration Board, with the Crossroads committee, began to compile lists of those who had been there since 1978 or earlier.

In 1980 a committee was set up to screen people who, for various reasons, had been left off the 1979 list.

Some, who claim they were there at the time and were living in "Memani's area" — sections three and four — allege they were not screened.

An appeal committee, which would look into the cases of people left off the lists, was promised to the community in 1979 by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development. However, it has not yet been set up.

In 1981, the Crossroads committee of which Mr Ngxobongwana was chairman and Mr Memani vice-chairman, split over the question of the 6 000 "illegal" people who were not on the original lists and have subsequently been endorsed out of Cape Town.

While Mr Memani claims that the "senior members" of the committee supported him, prominent Ngxobongwana supporters claim most of the community supported Mr Ngxobongwana.

But there are many in the community today who say they do not support either side.

"We came to live in Crossroads, not to fight about who was on the throne," said one of the older residents.

Outside bodies

A health worker who did not want to be identified put some of the blame for the current violence at the door of "outside organisations" which intervened when Crossroads was under threat of demolition.

Those organisations, she said, had facilitated the consolidation of power by the Crossroads mens' committee.

"They came in from outside. They said we needed a mayor and an executive committee. We all voted, but there was no constitution," she said.

Other Crossroads sources say a particular relationship between the Administration Board and the Crossroads committee was established, so that residents became dependent on the committee to make representations to the board on their behalf.

The "selling" of places on a waiting list, and later the "selling" of lawyers' letters as "permits" was common.

After the split both factions were in a strong enough position to raise their own "armies", which helped in the collection of money.

The Crossroads residents today refer to the "taxes" they pay — R10 for the cars recently bought for the committee, R1 a month for Mr Ngxobongwana's salary, R10 for people in the "plastics", R10 for "the brick wall", a reference to fees, allegedly for Mr Ngxobongwana's legal tussles with the Administration Board over a brick wall.

The existence of these "taxes" has been widely corroborated by priests, social workers and health workers in the area.

Despair

Whether, the "taxes" are imposed or whether they have been agreed to by the Crossroads residents is not clear.

What is clear is an increasing despair in the camp.

One Crossroads woman, who has lived there since 1975, said: "We are being forced to go and live in Khayelitsha. It is not our intention, but we are run-

ning away from the fighting. It is exactly what the Government wants.

One of the most common questions in Crossroads and New Crossroads these days is: "what are the authorities doing about this fighting?"

A long-standing Crossroads resident said: "We remember a time when the police and the Administration Board were always around."

Prominent New Crossroads residents, who have had their windows broken and telephone wires cut by groups of armed men who have been patrolling the township for the past week have said police protection is inadequate.

The police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Captain Jan Calitz, insists that the police have strengthened their force in both Old and New Crossroads.

"The police are investigating all cases reported to them without choosing sides," Captain Calitz said.

Dr Gert du Preez, press liaison officer for the WCAB, said



'Mayor' Ngxobongwana

the board had "tried in the past to get the two factions together without success.

"The board is still willing to act as a negotiator between the two factions but, without their co-operation, this is very difficult."

New Indian committee ^{28/11/84}

11A By Yussuf Nazeer *Staw*

A group of Transvaal politicians who said they were "fed up" with the Indian political parties which were "causing confusion among the people over the tricameral dispensation" has formed an independent committee to fight these parties.

Tentatively named the United Referendum Committee, a spokesman for the body, Mr Abu Ebrahim, said: "The two political parties, Solidarity under Mr Pat Poovalingum and the National People's Party under Mr Amichand Rajbansi, were involved in a power struggle with vested interests' to get into the tricameral Parliament at the expense of the Indian people."

Mr Ebrahim, who five years ago resigned from the SA Indian Council after branding it a "useless, farcical body" criticised both the NPP and the Solidarity party.

ANC

to ask

church

for cash

MR OLIVER TAMBO, president of the banned African National Congress, will meet the executive of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Germany (EKD) in Muehlheim, Germany, next week.

Details of the forthcoming meeting will be published in the new Johannesburg German weekly, Suedafrika-Rundschau, on Monday.

The purpose of the meeting is a "general exchange of views." The paper also says the ANC will ask the EKD for financial aid.

Dr Heinz Joachim Held, president of the church's foreign office, who will be at the meeting, said the EKD has had contacts with the ANC in the past.

Church representatives in Germany have protested against the meeting.

The Suedafrika-Rundschau also reports that a special EKD grant to the Namibia Council of Churches of R150 000 was cancelled "some days ago" after the churches refused to accept the money directly from the EKD.

The churches insisted that the money be channelled to them via the special funds of the anti-racism programme of the World Council of Churches. This was unacceptable to the EKD and it cancelled the grant. — Sapa.



Inkatha set stage for another clash

BY insisting that students who receive financial assistance from it sign pledges not to denigrate it or Inkatha, the kwaZulu government has set the stage for yet another clash with affiliates of the United Democratic Front.

The move met with strong opposition from the Azanian Students Organisation which has strong support at the University of Zululand campus at Ngoye and the University of Natal medical school.

The pledge was toned down this week to remove mention of any political party, but it is sure to remain a source of discontent.

That Inkatha, which is by far the strongest political organisation in Natal or kwaZulu, should show such sensitivity to criticism appears on the surface to be surprising.

One reason put forward for this is that Inkatha derives much of its support from traditional elements in Zulu society.

And, because of this, it goes against Zulu custom for the chiefs, including Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, to tolerate criticism, especially when it comes from oung students.

Another reason is that the Inkatha leadership, who regard their organisation as being a liberation

Following the strong opposition to the insistence that students who receive financial aid from the kwaZulu government sign pledges not to denigrate it or Inkatha, the government, in a rather surprising move, backed down to the extent of removing mention of any political party. Surprising in that traditionally Zulu chiefs, including Gatsha Buthelezi, do not tolerate criticism. Among the reasons given for this backdown is that there is the possibility that Inkatha is not as strong as it perceives itself and sees a very real threat in the form of the UDF. Mike Robertson reports.

movement, obviously do not take kindly to being called "sell-outs" and "puppets".

A third reason is that Inkatha, while boasting a membership of more than 750 000, is possibly not as strong as it appears to be and perceives the UDF as a very real threat.

UDF leaders, among them the organisations president, Mr Archie Gumede, claim that in urban areas there is considerable dissatisfaction with Inkatha.

The dissatisfaction, they say, stems from the kwaZulu govern-

ment's handling of social services — it is alleged that no pensioners were registered in kwaZulu last year — health services and especially education.

In certain areas like Lamontville and Hambanati, where there were outbreaks of violence and rent boycotts last year, the UDF is particularly strong.

The UDF also claims increasing support in former Inkatha strongholds like Umlazi and kwaMashu

According to Mr Gumede the growing support for the UDF in these areas can be linked to the



though people there are Inkatha members, their allegiance stems from the traditional support for chiefs, and not for the organisation itself.

It is also alleged that Inkatha forces people in these areas to become members. This claim was taken up by a Natal MEC, Mr Der-ing Stainbank, last year.

He said he knew of several cases where people were forced to join the organisation.

This claim was dismissed by Chief Buthelezi who in turn accused Mr Stainbank of being a racist.

In the midst of these claims and counter claims it is impossible to determine the exact strengths of either Inkatha or the UDF except to say that while the UDF is increasing its support in certain urban areas, Inkatha remains by far the most dominant force in black politics in Natal and kwaZulu.

One thing, however, is certain.

Unless the two groups can work out some way of working together or co-existing, the re-occurrence of violent clashes between the UDF and Inkatha, such as those at the University of Zululand and Mpumalanga last year, remains a distinct possibility. □

growing discontent with Inkatha.

These claims were dismissed by an Inkatha spokesman who said the organisation still had the support of the vast majority of residents in these areas.

In areas around Pietermaritzburg like Imbali and Sobantu the UDF claims to have the support of the youth, but acknowledges that parents and members of the older generation are either Inkatha members or supporters.

In rural areas of kwaZulu the UDF has no support.

It maintains, however, that al-

NIC backs referendum

THE Natal Indian Congress has joined the Transvaal Indian Congress in calling for a referendum to test the views of Indian people on the new constitution.

The NIC like the TIC, will call on Indians to vote no to the new constitution, NIC president George Sewpersadh said at a Press conference in Durban yesterday.

The decision of the NIC and TIC has aroused debate in UDF circles about its possible effect on unity in the 560-organisation front.

But a Natal spokesperson for the UDF rejected speculation that the NIC and TIC decisions would split the front.

"The hard-won unity of the UDF is precious to all its affiliates and this unity will grow stronger as organisations struggle together," he said.

"This unity will certainly not be threatened by the NIC decision."

This week, the UDF issued a compromise statement on participation in any possible referendum. The UDF decided to allow affiliate organisations to decide on the basis of "local conditions" how best they should "mobilise and organise people to oppose the

CP Reporters

new constitution".

But the UDF firmly committed itself to a boycott of any elections for the new bodies to be created under the new constitution.

The South African Indian Council, whose members largely support the new constitution, have also called for a referendum.

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29/1/84

11A City Press



GATSHA BUTHELEZI: "Campaign against Inkatha."

Inkatha 'victim of conspiracy'

11A ~~11A~~ ~~11A~~ 29/1/84 City Press
UDF also blamed

SENIOR INKATHA officials have denied they were "snubbed" by church and other agencies during their recent trip overseas — and City Press came in for a blistering attack for allegedly participating in a vilification campaign against the organisation.

After the delegation returned from their "goodwill" trip overseas, they held a news conference in Durban this week to refute reports that the foreign agencies had refused to meet them.

Inkatha secretary-general Dr Oscar Dhlo-mo, who headed the delegation to Europe, said they met every

CP Correspondent: DURBAN

group on their schedule, except the World Council of Churches' Programme to Combat Racism.

"A few hours before the meeting we learnt from officials of this committee that our

meeting with them had aborted because of what they described as 'Press interference'," he said.

"The statement by Kairos (that they refused to see us) was very mischievous and not true because we did not have any appointment to meet them in the first place."

He said the delegation had found Inkatha's political image

abroad had been tarnished by "mis-information" being spread there.

"We had been misrepresented overseas by a pamphlet, authored by the United Democratic Front, which blamed Inkatha for the unfortunate events in Lamontville, Hammarsdale, Ngoye and the Abreca conference at Kwanzimela.

"We put the record straight, and are satisfied that people and groups who had been

misinformed, are now in a better position to appreciate our standpoint.

"We also found that there has been a constant flow of distorted and scurrilous information about Inkatha fed to news bureaux of European churches by unknown South African sources.

"This information attempts to misrepresent Inkatha in Europe as a movement that employs violence against fellow blacks, and a movement which is violently anti-Christian."

Dr Dhlo-mo showed

reporters copies of several new pamphlets defending Inkatha, which had been distributed overseas.

During the conference, KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said similar distortions about Inkatha were being spread in South Africa itself.

Among those responsible for this campaign of denigration was City Press, he said.

"There is a section of the Press which is going all out to show Inkatha as a violent organisation. They use misrepresentation in their efforts to show us as violent," he said.

"These publications and other groups are worried about Inkatha's phenomenal growth, and are trying every trick to tarnish our image."

CISKEI FREES STUDENTS UDF LEADER

By BENITO
PHILLIPS

CISKEI has released more than 30 detainees.

They include Border United Democratic Front president Steve Vukile Tshwete, who was released last Friday after four months in detention.

A number of scholars arrested during the school boycott in Mdantsane have been released: Mcedisi Damoyi, Ngxikela Diki, Anele Sinxo, Maboy George, Priel Dlova, Mandla Tyumzana, Mthetheleli Simandla, Siphiso Ntabasiyalila, Nkululeko Baji, Malinga Ben-Mazwi, Phindile Lawuse and Vukile Maki.

Other scholars released are: Sonwabo Ngcaychibi, Lungelo Ngwane, Zolile Solontsi, Thembekile Mbonza, Elliot Witbooi, Phumzile Dyeyi, Feteni Komanisi, Jikile Magxaza, Martin Nogongoto, Ernest Lamati, Siphiso Mzimeni, Wally Komanisi, Mlamli Yenana, Thando Maki and Xolani Cingo.

Mrs Ntombizonke Dlabantu, wife of detained former Ciskei Central Intelligence Service officer, has also been released.

K-Mart operations director Ian Melass told a

tax has affected the lives of millions of blacks, and

Mr Melass pointed

example to South African retailers."

☆☆☆☆☆☆

THE ANC's colours were also being used by the Venda homeland and several churches, the president of the SA Council of Churches told the Krugersdorp Regional Court this week.

Lutheran Bishop Manas Buthelezi told Magistrate TJ le Grange the colours black, gold and green were used throughout Africa.

Black, green 'n gold

Everyone's using them, says the bishop

He was giving evidence in the trial of Mrs

Albertina Sisulu, 66, — wife of the jailed secretary of the banned ANC, Walter Sisulu — and Mr Thami Mali, 25, a Soweto teacher. They have both pleaded not guilty to furthering the aims of the ANC.

Their appearance is a sequel to the funeral service of Mrs Rose Mbele, a former member of the Federation of SA Women, in January 1982.

Asked by defence advocate George Bizos why many Africans wore items with a spear and a shield, he replied:

"In the olden days, Africans used the spear and the shield during war. But today they symbolise the culture of African people."

The trial continues.

☆☆☆☆☆☆
C. Press
11A 29/1/84

The State alleges that the two sang ANC songs during the service, praised the organisation, distributed pamphlets, stickers and arm-bands, and draped Mrs Mbele's coffin with the organisation's flag.

Bedroom drama — man shot dead

FORMER Robben Island prisoner Bertie Gonsalves, 25, was shot dead in Cape Town this week after a bedroom drama.

Police said a man, who gave himself up minutes after the killing, returned home to find a man in his bedroom.

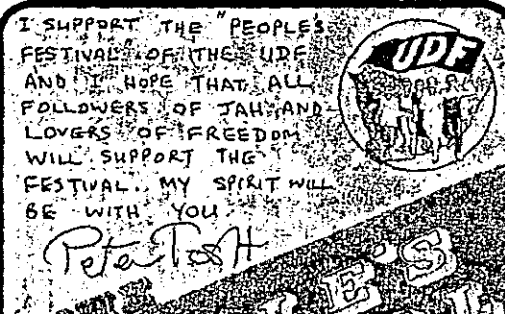
The intruder fled and the resident chased him — and soon afterwards a shot was fired through Gonsalves' open bedroom window and hit him in the back. Mr Gonsalves was an ex-Cape Youth Congress executive member.

He married Jennifer Mackay last year after his release in November 1982.

Both Mr Gonsalves and his wife were members of Azaso.

She is five months pregnant.

Priest gets off but probe goes on



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LADIES TWO PIECE DRESS AND JACKET.....	WAS R35.99	22.99
MENS JEANS.....	WAS R17.99	11.99
SCOTFORD SKIPPERS....	WAS R2.99	1.99

New Solidarity hits out at SAIC

(11A) (118) S. Times 21/11/84

By TICKS CHETTY,
BRIAN POTTINGER
and NORMAN WEST

SOLIDARITY, a new political party which hopes to lead South Africa's Indian community into the new tricameral parliament, was launched yesterday with an attack on the South African Indian Council.

Its leadership said a boycott of the new constitution would be "sterile, unproductive and useless".

About 200 from the Transvaal, Eastern Cape and Natal met at the Teachers' Centre in Durban to launch the party.

They confirmed the party's steering committee, with attorney Mr Pat Poovalingham as chairman and President's Councillors Mr Mamoo Rajab and Ismail Kathrada as secretary and treasurer.

Solidarity's leader will be elected at a congress in March.

The party already has more than 600 members. By the end of February it hopes to have at least 5 000.

"The 1983 constitution," said Mr Poovalingham, "is most certainly not the best possible. But it is the best available."

He said participation in it did not imply acceptance or support.

"To strive for better things is precisely what Solidarity intends to do." He expected frequent conflict with the National Party.

Meanwhile, the SA Indian Council's surprise decision to call for a referendum could hold up the Government's plan for speedy and relatively painless implementation of the new constitution.

The decision — the result of unprecedented political turmoil within the community — has seen a parallel response from the United Democratic Front on the referendum-election issue.

Initially the Government planned joint coloured and Indian elections for the new parliament by early May, before the beginning of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan.

A short session would then be called to establish the new parliament.

But the SAIC call for a referendum and the UDF affiliates' decision to participate threatens to delay the process and, in the event of a No vote, to seriously cripple it.

Privately, government figures have been counselling Indian politicians to opt for an election.

Indications are that the

majority National People's Party in the SAIC was in favour of elections but some members said they became convinced that the Government was trying to swing support to Solidarity to neutralise the NPP and Mr Rajbansi, chairman of the Indian council.

Solidarity favours elections although it has not taken an official stand.

There is speculation that the Government intends doing everything it can to ensure that a referendum is not held. One tactic might be to build up an "election-front party" and then claim it has sufficient popular support to warrant cancelling the SAIC's referendum call.

There have been no formal contacts between Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, and Solidarity.

So far Mr Heunis has declined comment on the SAIC's referendum call.

Some members of the NPP, meanwhile, appear to be privately counting on government rejection of their demand (they are not themselves convinced a Yes vote would win) so that they can then take part in elections without being tarred with an "undemocratic" brush.

A key element is the UDF. It supports the idea of a "non-racial" referendum for all South Africans, but has left the door open for affiliates to adopt their own tactics.

This has allowed the Transvaal and Natal Indian Congresses to agree to participate in the referendum on a No ticket, but they will not take part in the new parliament in the event of a Yes majority.

'Chiefs colours same'

11A
29/1/82
Soweto
IOWISA Kaizer Chiefs used the same colours — black, green and gold — as those adopted by the African National Congress, a Krugersdorp regional court magistrate heard yesterday.

Mr Thami Mali (25), a Soweto teacher at Anchor High School before his arrest, also told the court that the three colours regarded as national colours, had also been adopted by the A.M.E. Church and other churches too.

He was testifying in the Internal Security trial in which he and Mrs Albertina Sisulu (66) are charged with furthering the aims of the ANC. They have both pleaded not guilty before Mr T J le Grange.

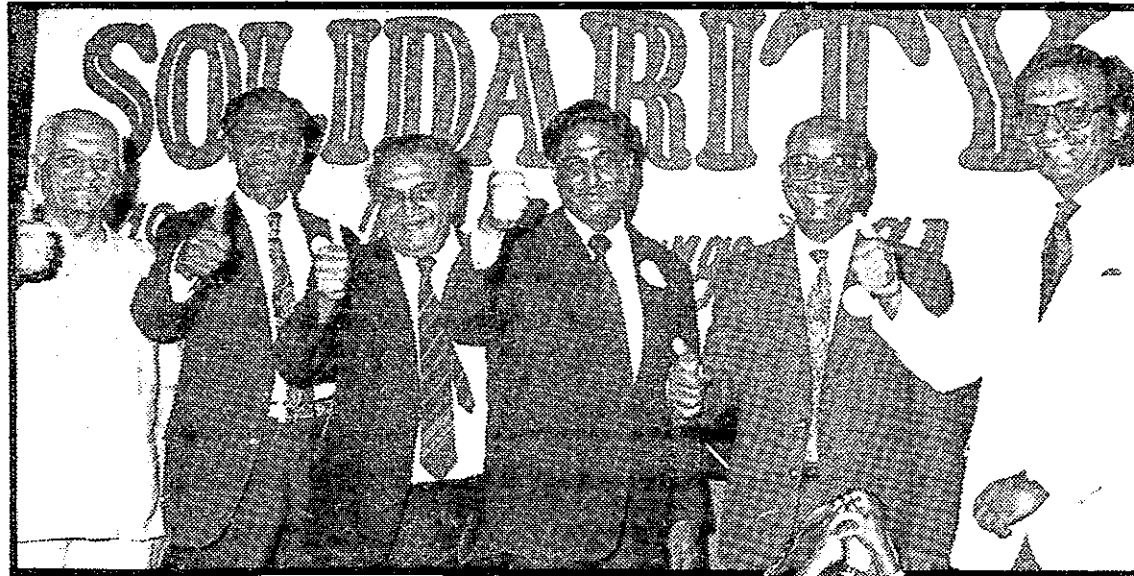
He told the court that he had joined the Soweto Civic Association in 1980

and during the same year he had been made chairman of the welfare sub-committee. Mrs Rose Mbele, a former member of the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw), from whose funeral on January 16, 1982 their charges arise, had been one of the welfare committee members.

His association and Fedsaw had been responsible for some of the funeral arrangements. Among the speakers lined up had been Mrs Sisulu and he (Mr Mali) was to be the Master of Ceremonies.

During the arrangements, he told the court, no mention had been made of the ANC. There had also been no discussion about the distribution of pamphlets or songs to be sung on the funeral day.

□ RIGHT: Thumbs up and smiles herald the birth of Solidarity at its launch in Durban yesterday. Men behind the party (from left): Haribhai Naran, Palanisamy Devan, Ismail Katharada, J N Reddy, Pat Poovalingam and Mamoo Rajab RIGHT: Poovalingam, Rajab and Reddy clasp hands in a show of solidarity



S. Tribune
29/1/84
By Yogin Devan

11A

THE newly formed Solidarity party is poised to bring respectability to Indian in-system politics — and for the first time academics and professional people have come forward to work openly with the Government.

The present South African Indian Council members are not taken seriously by the community which they claim to represent and almost every one of them have been linked to Van der Merwe type jokes. They neither command influence nor mass support.

But with men like Mr J N Reddy, Ismail Kathradha, Pat Poovalingam, Mamoo Rajab, Mrs Devi Govender, Dr D S Rajah and a number of others who made their stand public when Solidarity was launched yesterday, making it known that they will take part in the tricemeral parliamentary system, and bringing with them great support and respectability.

The men and women are known in the community, their contributions stand out, their integrity is intact and their ability is beyond question.

It is good news for Prime Minister P W Botha who has been having a tough time whipping up support from the various communities. And having the backing of the present members of the SAIC has been more of an embarrassment than an asset.

Solidarity gives PW welcome boost

Leading Indians join new party

More than 250 people were at the Durban launching of Solidarity yesterday where its chairman Pat Poovalingam, a Durban attorney and former member of the President's Council was the main speaker.

He said that the party had a membership of 600 — without canvassing — and expected this figure to rise to 5 000 by the end of February and 10 000 by the end of March.

"If we do not have

100 000 members within 12 months, then we shall not have done our work," Mr Poovalingam said.

Solidarity, he said, was formed for two basic reasons. Firstly, in direct reference to the NIC, there was a "radical group manipulated rather cleverly by Leftists".

Secondly, at the other end of the pole, were the "self-serving opportunists" of the SAIC.

"It is the present Government that is directly re-

sponsible for the degradation of the SAIC from being an unwanted excrescence into a nasty, painful and suppurating abscess upon the Indian body politic which urgently requires lancing.

"Our people had little time for the SAIC even in the days when it had decent people on it. Now they positively fear the great harm that Internal Affairs Minister F W de Klerk permits his plaything to perpetrate."

29/1/84



Liza Minnelli

Life among the stars

Liza Minnelli grew up in the hothouse world of the Hollywood stars and eventually became a superstar herself.

Her relationship with her mother, Judy Garland, was complex, emotional and passionate.

For fascinating insights into the lives of Judy and Liza, follow a five-part series of extracts from the book "Judy and Liza", starting today.

● See Tonight!



Dr de Kock

Rare honour for banker

South Africa's charismatic Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, was made an honorary fellow of the Institute of Bankers at Friday night's 80th anniversary banquet of the institute.

Dr de Kock is one of only a handful of leading South Africans to be accorded the honour of being made an honorary fellow.

● See Page 9.

Mark putts into lead

Mark McNulty came surging back to form in the Wild Coast Pan Am golf classic, pipping veteran Harold Henning by a shot — and the most important shot he played in the entire 72-hole event was a 25 m putt at the 13th hole in the final round yesterday.

● See Page 14.

Woman shot dead

Crime Staff

A 37-year-old Bertrams woman was shot dead in her home late on Saturday after an argument with her companion.

The woman was found shortly after 6 pm in the lounge. Jeppe police later arrested a man in connection with the killing and took possession of a 9 mm pistol.

Police have not yet released the dead woman's name. It is not known when the arrested man will appear in court.

Horse kills Sandton girl

A 13-year-old Sandton schoolgirl was killed at a Honeydew riding school yesterday morning when the horse she was riding reared and threw her off.

Emma Charlotte Raisin of Melrose Road, Sandown, Sandton, was taking part in the children's pony riding classes at the Ditwen Stables in Honeydew when the accident happened.

She was dead on arrival at the Discoverer's Hospital.

3 gunmen take R21 000

East Rand Bureau

A Germiston shopowner and his son were held-up by three armed men at the weekend and robbed of R21 900.

A police spokesman said Mr Julius Frank (63) and his son Allan (29) were alone in their store when the men walked in.

Drugs suspect out on bail

Bail of R1 000 was granted today to Mr Essop Lorgat (28), who pleaded not guilty in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court to dealing in 43 000 Mandrax tablets.

Mr Lorgat of 1st Avenue, Wynberg, will appear again on February 29.

Mwasa split over admitting whites and joining UDF

By Jon Qwelane

EAST LONDON — Proposals to open the union to whites and formally affiliate to the multiracial United Democratic Front (UDF) split the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) at a congress here at the weekend.

The Border and the Western Cape delegations supported the moves and the latter branch has already joined the UDF.

The Northern and Southern Transvaal regions and Natal opposed the moves, arguing that Mwasa was founded on Black Consciousness.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of Mwasa and chairman of the meeting, called for a vote. The Transvaal and Natal regions said they would not take part and said their stand was not abstention but refusal to negotiate on matters of principle.

The dissenting regions then said that since their stand was not opposed in a vote it was therefore accepted that the union was open to all races and would affiliate to the UDF.

Natal and the Transvaal regions replied that a "victory" of two regions over three was null and void and mathematical nonsense.

They said it was obvious the dissenters had other motives in pressing so hard for the admission of whites who had never indicated that they wished to become members.

The three delegations walked out of the meeting, followed by national executive members Mr Thami Mazwai, Mr Sisulu and Mr Tyrone August.

They issued a statement that they would go it alone as Mwasa and advised the dissenters to join the South African Typographical Union or the Southern Africa Society of Journalists or form their own multiracial union.

Angry buffalo charger and tour

By Clyde Johnson, Lowveld Bureau

SKUKUZA — A charging buffalo yesterday injured two women and a game ranger on a hiking trail in the Kruger National Park. The ranger killed the enraged animal as it began to trample a party of tourists.

The park's wildlife management chief, Mr Johan Kloppers, said the incident occurred on the Nyala safari route along the Levubu River, north of Punda Maria.

Game Ranger Mr Peter Davies was accompanying a party of tourists along the trail when a buffalo suddenly appeared from the bushes.

The angry beast charged Mr Davies who, at close range, was able to fire a shot which hit it in the head.

Mr Davies, chest, lost his r...
The wounded Davies's legs at horror.

Then, sudden attention to the

Two women it charged the g

As soon as t Davies recover dead.

The women, jured, are in a : the Louis Trich asked not to b bands are ove want them to b

Mr Davies, ribs, cuts and l after hospital tr

Poll shows ignorance of 'new deal'

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E. Post
20/1/84

JOHANNESBURG — A countrywide opinion poll conducted by the SABC has shown there is a great deal of ignorance among coloureds about the implications of the new constitutional dispensation.

The poll found up to 68% of coloureds in some areas were not registered as voters.

It was conducted in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Upington, the Reef and in Pretoria.

It indicated that ignorance was greater among coloured women than among men, reports Sapa.

In Cape Town it appeared that most coloureds questioned did not know what the forthcoming elections were about.

Surveys in Bloemfontein, Kimberley and Upington showed that although most of those who qualified as voters were registered, the majority knew nothing about the new constitution.

The same applied to coloureds on the Reef and in Pretoria.

In an interview with the Evening Post, a spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs in Pretoria today appealed to coloured people to register as voters.

Forms are available from all regional offices of the Department of Internal Affairs, magistrate's offices and municipal offices.

He said it was not possible to estimate the number of unregistered voters.

According to the latest available figures which are to September, 1983, there are 700 000 registered coloured voters — 596 896 in the Cape, 14 238 in Natal, 13 200 in the Free State and 45 633 in the Transvaal.

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said he did not believe unregistered voters were a problem.

People were still registering at a high rate.

He said it was not possible to estimate the percentage of unregistered voters in the Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Despatch area.

The Tricameral system is in jeopardy

By David Braun,
Political Reporter

Indians and coloured people are at odds about their approach to the Government's new political dispensation. This could leave the National Party with a major headache as it tries to forge an alliance between these groups and the country's whites.

The coloured parties favour elections — without a referendum — and this would seem to fit in with the Government's plans. But last week it became clear that most Indians want a referendum first, and that could delay implementation of the new dispensation.

When the whites voted overwhelmingly in their referendum to give the dispensation a try, and the three coloured political parties declared they were in favour of the system and wanted to proceed directly to elections, the general feeling was that the Indians too would opt for elections without a preceding referendum.

From the Government's point of view, the major problem was how to stimulate enough interest in the coloured and Indian elections to make the participation by these groups as legitimate as possible.

Three out of every four white voters took part in their referendum and, of those, two in every three were in favour of the new system. That meant at least half of all white voters wanted to give the proposals a good try. If similar percentages could be achieved in the "brown" elections, the Government could argue at home and abroad that the new system was desired by a clear majority of the three groups, tested in truly democratic polls.

The major risk in holding elections was that poor interest, and possible intimidation of voters by opponents of the new constitution so that the percentage polls would be very low, would rob the participation of the Indians and coloured people of much of its legitimacy.

The danger in holding referendums was that the forces ranged for a "no" vote would

Indian call for referendum tests dispensation

so outweigh those prepared publicly to campaign for a "yes" that the outcome could not be interpreted as anything other than total rejection of the new system.

In that event the National Party's constitutional initiative would be crippled while its standing with right-wing white

tees, commissions and councils can assist in achieving its goals and constant objectives. Its leaders can also continue on the road of negotiation with the government of the day.

So the stage is set for a three-cornered contest between the three coloured political parties, all of which have opted

reached fever pitch in the SA Indian Council, which in November called for an election.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the council's executive committee and leader of the National People's Party, said early last year that his party would participate in the constitution only after Indian opinion had been tested in a referendum.

Then, after the LP decision to opt for elections and because of a certain amount of lobbying by the Government, Mr Rajbansi announced that the SAIC would probably rescind its decision and also go for an election.

But last week he again surprised everyone by reverting to the original decision and the SAIC confirmed its call for a referendum.

Mr Rajbansi has since announced that his party will fight for a "yes" vote in the referendum because his party believes that by participating it can create a better South Africa for all its people.

The SAIC opposition Reform Party, a member of the SA Black Alliance, has said it will not take part in any poll to do with the new system. It is not clear if it will change this view if a referendum is announced.

But should the majority of Indians vote "no" if the referendum goes ahead, the new dispensation will lose much of its impetus.



The Rev Allan Hendrickse

voters would plummet. The Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party would love to be able to say that after all the NP put the white electorate through to get its constitutional plans off the ground (even causing the split which led to the formation of the CP), it was not acceptable to the Indian and coloured people.

Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse has said that his party opted to co-operate in the system because it believes that participation within the tricameral arrangement and consequent standing commit-



Mr Amichand Rajbansi

to fight elections for the new tricameral parliament.

Analysts expect the LP to win the majority of the 80 seats in the House of Representatives, leaving only a handful to the traditionally poorly supported Freedom Party and People's Congress Party.

The Indian outcome is not nearly as predictable. The big debate is not whether there should be an election or a referendum, but whether the various parties should take part or boycott any poll.

During recent months the debate over participation in the constitutional proposals

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30/1/84 Star

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Freedom Charter back in political light

By Jo-Anne Collinge

ruling of the Publications Appeal Board is likely to renege the Freedom Charter as a human rights declaration adopted in 1955 by 3 000 delegates from anti-apartheid organisations — to the light of political debate. The charter's principles "decried for all our country and the world to know" by the Congress of the People in Kliptown, near Johannesburg, have been all but stifled for over two decades.

The outlawing of the African National Congress and several other organisations which helped pen the declaration, the banning of possession of certain editions of the document and the arrest and charging of people found carrying the charter all helped muffle it.

Yesterday an appeal against the banning of the Freedom Charter by a publications committee was upheld by the Publications Appeal Board in Pretoria.

The ruling comes as organisations based squarely on the charter's proposals are gathering support. In the early 1980s the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the Release Mandela Campaign (RMC) declared themselves openly charterist — the first organisations to do so since the emergency which followed the Sharpeville shootings.

The Natal Indian Congress (NIC) has re-emerged as a political force, joined just a year ago by its northern counterpart, the Transvaal Indian Con-



Kliptown, June 1955: Delegates to the long-awaited Congress of the People throng the playing fields.

gress (TIC). Both were involved in drawing up the charter.

1983 also saw the birth of youth congresses in the townships of larger centres. Some — such as the Soweto Youth Congress, the Alexandra Youth Congress and the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress — are explicitly charterist. The Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) has taken a similar position.

Professor John Dugard, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Witwatersrand University, said the judgment meant the charter would now play a legitimate part in public political debate. "In essence the decision means the Free-

dom Charter is no longer seen as a subversive document."

He stressed: "There are many political organisations committed to peaceful change in South Africa which espouse the Freedom Charter, and undoubtedly this decision will enable them to advocate their principles more freely."

Some of these organisations see the judgment as particularly important in the light of the Nationalist plan for constitutional change.

Mr Cassim Saloojee, TIC publicity secretary, said: "The charter emerged from a profoundly democratic process and we firmly believe it pro-

vides a vision of a genuinely just South Africa.

"In our opposition to elections for the tricameral system, this judgment will enable our campaigners to present a more complete alternative to the patently unjust parliamentary plan endorsed by most white voters."

Mr Curtis Nkondo, chairman of the RMC in the Transvaal, and Mr Mewa Ramgobin, spokesman for the NIC, concurred. "There is no doubt that past bans were a constraint. We will be able to intensify our campaign without this restraint — and the charter will be the rock on which our ef-

forts are based."

A Cosas spokesman pointed out that three of the organisation's members had appeared in court only last week for allegedly possessing banned editions of the Freedom Charter.

Previous restrictions on possessing the charter were an attempt "to render our struggle directionless", he said. "There has been an attempt to present the charter as a solely ANC document. But ... it belongs to all the people."

Presenting the case against the ban last October, advocate Mr Gilbert Marcus, of the Wits Centre for Applied Legal Studies, attempted to destroy the

reasoning that since the charter was the ANC's political blueprint, and since the ANC was unlawful and engaged in acts of sabotage, the charter itself must be undesirable and a threat to State security. He pointed out that:

- The ANC was but one of several organisations which sponsored the charter. All were legal at the time the document was adopted.
- The ANC only adopted the charter as official policy a year after the Congress of the People.

The mere fact that the ANC has adopted the charter is in itself irrelevant. This does not alter the fundamental character of the document which remains unaffected and unaltered by those who subscribe to it.

"The fact that the ANC may have committed itself to the violent overthrow of the present system is also irrelevant," Mr Marcus submitted.

On the contents of the charter itself, Mr Marcus said:

"Ultimately, it was an expression of the demand for basic human rights denied to the majority of South Africans. The Freedom Charter should, accordingly, be viewed in the light of the political disabilities which affected most South Africans at the time."

He observed that the Freedom Charter "like all other declarations of human rights, was sufficiently broad in its terms to allow for varying interpretations", but that the defence in the marathon treason trial had demonstrated it was not Marxist in character.

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Appeal Board unbans Freedom Charter

The Publications Appeal Board has unbanned possession of the Freedom Charter, a policy document of the African National Congress (ANC).

The historical Freedom Charter was drawn up in 1955 at the Kliptown's People Congress under the auspices of the ANC, the South African Indian Congress, the Congress of Democrats, and the Coloured People's Congress.

But it was subsequently adopted by many other organisations.

In a judgment made public in Pretoria yesterday, Professor J van Rooyen, chairman of the board, ruled that only the document might be judged and not the purpose of the author or distributor.

"The fact that the Freedom Charter forms part of the constitution of the African National Congress and that the ANC envisages the violent overthrow of authority may not be taken into account (by the board). There are in any case legal organisations

which subscribe to the Freedom Charter."

Professor van Rooyen noted that the Rabie Commission on Security Legislation had found in 1981 that the Freedom Charter as such did not envisage violence, although this might be the purpose of the ANC.

He added that certain limitations on the possession of the charter were applicable in terms of the Internal Security Act.

"In terms of the Internal Security Act, where a document is published or distributed by, or under prescription of or under the guidance of or on behalf of a banned organisa-

tion — like the ANC — its possession is prohibited.

"In all other cases, the ruling in terms of the Publications Act holds good and its possession is not forbidden."

The Freedom Charter is itself not illegal but various editions of it have been banned. The present edition of the charter was a free pamphlet, the publishers of which are unknown.

The Appeal Board invited Mr Gilbert Marcus of the Wits Centre for Applied Legal Studies to give evidence against the ban and in favour of the Charter.

The implication of the ruling is that organisations subscribing to the Charter will now be able to possess and distribute it freely. These organisations include the Transvaal and Natal Indian Congresses, the Congress of South African Students and the Azanian Students' Organisation.

● See Page 7, World section.

LEKOTA IN COURT

THE publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front (UDF), Mr Mosinosa Gerard Patrick Lekota (36), appeared in the Welkom Magistrate's Court last Thursday facing a charge of possessing a banned publication.

Mr Lekota of 1211

20th Avenue, Clermont, Durban, was not asked to plead to the charge.

It is alleged that on January 25 Mr Lekota had in his possession an abridged version of "The Night Keeps Winking" by Mongane Serote.

Mr Lekota was granted R100 bail and the case was postponed until February 17 for the Attorney-General's decision.

Mr J Nightingale was on the bench and Miss M Jackson appeared for the State. Mr Lekota was not represented.



LEKOTA . . . In court.

Accused of having pictures of ANC men

RDH
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721

Pretoria Bureau, 11/1/87

A 25-YEAR-OLD Saulsville man pleaded guilty in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday to four counts of being in possession of banned publications connected with the banned African National Congress.

Thomson Ramanala, of Makaye Street, was acquit-

ted on charges of being a member of the ANC and furthering its aims.

He was charged with being in possession of a picture postcard of the president of ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, and its former vice chairman, Dr Yusuf Dadoo, and two of their speeches, at Saulsville, Pretoria, on August 16 last year.

He was also charged with

being in possession of a pamphlet with Dr Dadoo's photograph, marking his 70th birthday, three posters with the photograph of Chief Bambatha with Zulu warriors, and another pamphlet commemorating the centenary of the Battle of Isandlwana — the Zulu-British confrontation in 1879.

Major F J P Nel, of the

Security Police, told the court that he had been involved in many terrorism and high treason cases as an investigating officer for the past 14 years.

He said Isandlwana was used by the ANC as propaganda.

The hearing continues today.

(11A) (109)
Sowetan 3/1/84

Inkatha women told to unite

BLACKS must learn to unite against oppression if their fight against apartheid is to succeed, the Inkatha Women's Brigade was told at a meeting in Evaton at the weekend.

Inkatha Women's Brigade chairperson, Mrs Alice Ndlovu said: "We should take cognisance of the fact that education does not end in the classroom. For this reason, our Women's Brigade has launched

programmes where we teach women to cook, knit and other kinds of jobs which aim at their upliftment.

"There is no way we can keep kneeling before the whites, cap in hand, because we will be consolidating our own oppression," Mrs Ndlovu said.

She said Inkatha was providing cooking and knitting courses free of charge for the community.

11A 20/11/84

New leaders for Mwasa in the wake of split

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

THE Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) have elected non-journalists as president and vice-president for the first time, in the wake of the split in the organisation's ranks at the weekend.

Delegates from the Southern Transvaal, Northern Transvaal and Natal regions of the organisation walked out over a move to admit whites as members and to affiliate to the United Democratic Front (UDF). Both groupings are still calling themselves Mwasa.

The northern group did not vote on the white membership issue, on a matter of principle, and walked out of the conference. The southern grouping claims it has a marginally larger membership than the northern regions.

A statement yesterday from the reconstituted Mwasa, consisting largely of the southern grouping, said the changes to the constitution were designed to meet the requirements of an industrial trade union which Mwasa had evolved into

from being a journalists-only body.

They elected as president of the body — to replace Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, a long-time Mwasa stalwart and a member of the Southern Transvaal region — Mr Mxolisi Fuzile of East London, a non-journalist.

Another non-journalist, Mrs Sandra Nagmaal of Cape Town, was elected vice-president with a journalist, Mr Tyrone August of Johannesburg, national treasurer.

A spokesman for the three northern groupings refused to comment. However, according to reports in the Sowetan newspaper, the issues of not affiliating to the UDF and remaining an exclusively black organisation were "non-negotiable" cornerstones of the organisation.

Joining the UDF was a "betrayal of workers' interests". Black workers had common problems and a need to identify with one another and no whites were members of the working class because they made the laws and were privileged.

11A (100M)
1/2/84

Ban is lifted on Freedom Charter

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

THE Publications Appeal Board has overturned the banning of the Freedom Charter, opening the way for legal political organisations who endorse it to distribute and promote it.

But, in a decision released yesterday, the chairman of the board, Prof J C van Rooyen, warned that because of the charter's connection with the banned ANC, irresponsible use of it, "taken together with concomitant circumstances", could contravene security laws.

He also warned it would remain illegal to possess a copy published or disseminated by or on behalf of the ANC.

Simple possession of the Freedom Charter, however, is no longer illegal.

Prof Van Rooyen said the Publication's Committee that banned the charter last year had been mistaken in a number of historical facts given in its reason for the banning.

The decision is of major importance to many South African organisations who have endorsed the charter as the basis of their demands for political change.

In an unusual move, the Appeal Board, which has to

confirm the decision before it becomes valid, decided to hear argument on the matter "as a result of the document's controversial character".

Mr Gilbert Marcus, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, argued against the banning.

Prof Van Rooyen said in his decision the board could consider only the contents of the charter, adding: "The mere fact that the ANC has adopted the charter is in itself an irrelevant consideration."

The charter itself did not refer to violence as a means of achieving its objects, he said.

Prof Van Rooyen quoted the finding of the 1958 Treason Trial and the Rabie Commission of Inquiry to support this.

The committee that banned the charter had mistakenly said it had been compiled by the Congress of Democrats and that the Pan-Africanist Congress was a member of the Congress Alliance, he added.

It had also been wrong in saying the charter had already been banned. Many copies of it had been freely available in the country, although some versions had been banned.

(11A) 120 M 1/2/54

Clerk jailed for banned pamphlets

Pretoria Bureau

A TEMBISA Hospital clerk was yesterday jailed for six months by the Pretoria Regional Court for possessing banned publications, with a further 18 months suspended for five years.

Thomson Ramanala, 25, of Makaye Street, Saulsville, had pleaded guilty.

He was found not guilty of being a member of the ANC and of furthering its aims.

On August 11 last year, Ramanala was found in possession of pictures of

ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo and ANC vice-chairman Dr Yusuf Dadoo, two of their speeches, and a pamphlet commemorating the centenary of the Battle of Isandhlwana.

He was also found to be in possession of a pamphlet marking Dr Dadoo's 70th birthday, and three posters with the photograph of Chief Bambaatha with Zulu warriors.

Mr M F Noorbhai, for Ramanala, said his client was a religious person with no previous convictions. He had been sus-

ended from his job, but his ambition was to become a teacher.

The magistrate, Mr W J van den Bergh, said he had taken into consideration the fact that Ramanala had not distributed the publications, and that the literature was old.

But he said a poem written by Ramanala "clearly manifests your aims with the ANC".

The magistrate said furthering the aims of the ANC was a serious crime, since ANC-trained terrorists could kill even innocent people.

Cape Times
1/2/86 (14)

The Cape Times

Judgment on 'slip up' soon

JOHANNESBURG. — The State did not press in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday for the conviction of the editor of the Star newspaper in his personal capacity for quoting the leader of the banned African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo.

The prosecutor, Mr B Groen, said this in an address during the resumed trial in which Mr Harvey Tyson is charged in three capacities under a law which allows no option of a fine.

He is charged under the Internal Security Act in his capacity as representative of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company, as Editor of the Star, and in his personal capacity, for quoting Mr Tambo, president of the ANC, on September 6.

Mr Groen said Mr Tyson had discharged the onus of proving he had not been negligent.

The prosecutor told the court he would press for a conviction of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company which had published, or helped publish, the article.

Mr Groen said Mr Tyson had admitted there had been a "slip-up" in publishing the report, which indicated that there had been negligence on the part of a person "unknown to the State".

"The unknown persons referred to in the charge sheet are merely puppets of the company," said Mr Groen.

The hearing was adjourned to February 13 for judgment by Mr Justice F Strydom on all three issues. — Sapa

1204/11K
10/84

'Smears on UDF will end in curbs'

Political Reporter

THE United Democratic Front believes it is the victim of an orchestrated campaign to project it as a communist-inspired front, as a prelude to a Government clampdown.

In a statement yesterday, a UDF spokesman said the wholesale distribution of fake pamphlets smearing the UDF was "a clear attempt at internal destabilisation of the democratic forces which seek to make the new constitution unworkable".

The State had so far taken no action against the people responsible for the fake pamphlets, the spokesman said.

Last week, UDF officials caught a man distributing fake pamphlets in central Johannesburg.

The man was photographed while being picked up by two white men, who offered him R5 to distribute the pamphlets.

The same week, UDF affiliates were sent another pamphlet printed on UDF letterheads and claiming to be a statement from the central committee of the SA Communist Party.

It had become clear to the "forces of reaction" the UDF could only be discredited by sophisticated methods and through a well-orchestrated campaign.

This campaign "intended to isolate the UDF from its mass-based support and to prepare the white electorate for the imminent clampdown".

But the UDF would not be intimidated by "panic-stricken defenders of apartheid", the spokesman said.

FRONT slams bogus pamphlets

PAMPHLETS projecting the United Democratic Front (UDF) as fronting for "communist-inspired and banned organisations" have been condemned as "an orchestrated campaign" against the organisation.

In a statement to The SOWETAN yesterday, the UDF said that the campaign was intended to isolate the organisation from its mass base support and to prepare "the white electorate for

the imminent clamp-down."

The organisation was responding to the distribution in Johannesburg last week by a black man of anti-UDF pamphlets. They purported to be from the "Ad hoc committee for national liberation".

The man who distributed the pamphlets was apprehended by UDF leaders and police were called to investigate the source of the campaign.

In a strongly-worded statement UDF said that

it is not and will not be intimidated by those "dastardly acts of panic-stricken defenders and supporters of apartheid."

"It has become clear to these defenders that the UDF is a giant that can only be discredited by sophisticated methods and a clearly orchestrated campaign.

"We sound a call to all South Africans to stand up now before the last vestiges of opposition to the new constitution are destroyed altogether," the statement said.

UDF on the trail of bogus pamphlets

11/2/84
11A
Secretum

THE United Democratic Front (UDF) is still trying to discover who was responsible for printing bogus pamphlets telling Indian affiliates to pull out of the organisation.

Three unemployed black men were used to distribute the pamphlets in Johannesburg on Friday. They were picked up at the Albert Street labour bureau, and promised R5.

Mr Petrus Shezi was caught while distributing some of these pamphlets in De Villiers Street. He appeared illiterate and

did not understand the contents of the pamphlet.

The pamphlet was allegedly signed by the Transvaal Indian Congress and the ad hoc Committee for National Liberation and Democracy. It criticised the UDF president, Mr Archie Gumede for making false allegations against the Indian community in a SATV interview last year.

"We call for total support for the new initiative launched by our ad hoc committee. The

struggle for a non-racial society will now be waged by this committee which condemns unreservedly the hypocrisy of the UDF," the bogus statement said.

A UDF spokesman disclosed the existence of another bogus pamphlet, carrying the organisation's banner and allegedly put out by the South African Communist Party. The pamphlets used marxist terminology and stated workers would take over South Africa.

UDF urges unity

11A
Secretary
1/2/84

THE United Democratic Front (UDF) yesterday called on the Media Workers' Association of South Africa's (Mwasa) two factions to come together and resolve their problems.

Meanwhile the general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers (Num), Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said this his union supports the Mwasa group that has rejected white membership and affiliation to the UDF. This group consists of Johannesburg, Durban and Pietersburg members. Mr Ramaphosa said black and white workers have different interests.

In its statement UDF secretary, Mr Popo Molefe, said all the oppressed people of South Africa should unite because "it is when we are armed with unity that we can defeat the government's new dispensation.

"While we welcome the decision by the Border and the Western Cape regions to join us, we are, however, looking forward to a time when Mwasa in its totality will become part of this most significant front since the Congress Alliance."

UDF said this would enable Mwasa to play a historic role in the broad democratic struggle.

The UDF said it learnt with "the deepest regret" that Mwasa had split at their congress held in East London at the weekend on the issues of affiliation to the organisation and on a non-racial position.

11A (137)
1/2/84 Star
UDF urges media men to heal split

By Eugene Saldanha

The United Democratic Front (UDF) has urged the two factions in the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) to reconsider their split "in the interests of unity of the forces of change".

At the Mwasa constitutional congress in East London at the weekend, Southern Transvaal, Natal and Northern Transvaal delegates walked out over a proposal to make it a non-racial UDF affiliate.

Those who walked out had earlier refused to vote on the non-racial issue as a "matter of principle". The Border and Western Cape regions then voted that it go non-racial and become a UDF affiliate. That morning, the UDF

said the split "could not have come at a worse time than this, when the unity of all freedom and peace-loving people in South Africa is paramount."

"It is only when we are armed with our unity that we can defeat the Government's new dispensation."

FORWARD

"The UDF looks forward to a time when Mwasa in its totality will be a part of this most significant front since the Congress Alliance".

Mwasa president Mr M J Fuzile (Border) said it had also adopted a constitution which would make it more representative of all media workers.

Mrs Sandra Nagmaal (Western Province) was elected deputy president, and Mr Tyrone August (Southern Transvaal) was re-elected treasurer.

critics

CAPR Times 2/2/84 (11) (114) (11)

Biko play opens: A triumph, say UK

From JOHN BATTERSBY LONDON. — The spectre of black-consciousness leader Steve Biko returned to London when Fleet Street's critics acclaimed Albert Finney's production "The Biko Inquest" at an emotion-charged premiere on Tuesday night.

The reaction of the first-night audience of prominent South African expatriates, West-End stars and

Fleet Street's ascerbic critics made it clear that South Africa has not yet paid the price for Biko's chilling death in detention six years ago.

London's critics hailed the production by the new United British Artists company as a triumph for the theatre and a chilling indictment of the South African political and judicial

system.

The Daily Mail's Jack Tinker, critic of the year, described the production as "not only a cause for rejoicing but a landmark in modern theatre history".

And John Barber, the right-wing Daily Telegraph's theatre critic, wrote: "Criticism can do nothing with material like this. The facts must be ac-

cepted and one can only bow one's head."

Albert Finney, who directs the play, plays the part of Johannesburg advocate Mr Sydney Kentridge, who acted for the Biko family at the 13-day inquest which made headlines around the world.

Mr Kentridge, accompanied by his lawyer wife Felicia, was among a number

of prominent South Africans who attended the premiere.

The play is already sold out for its five-week run at the Riverside Studios.

The script is by South African Jon Blair and Norman Fenton.

Reactions of audience and critics alike were more those of people who had witnessed a horrifying ex-

perience rather than seen a great play.

John Barber of the Daily Telegraph wrote: "The impassivity makes the facts seem more dreadful, the officials' effrontery more cynical.

"It is not denied that Biko was deprived of bread and water and kept naked and in chains, then put through a seven-hour inter-

rogation.

"When, as a result he went berserk, he was clearly assaulted and went into a coma."

Michael Coveney, of the Financial Times, was less enchanted by the play, although he welcomed the UBA enterprise, which he wrote had opened with "a dry, clinical, unfussed account of the inquest".

JOE NONG Thloloe is among the top journalists in the country. He has been in and out of jail since 1960 for his beliefs in human dignity and the integrity of man. His latest "escape" cost him five months in detention, four months awaiting trial and nine months jail after being convicted of banned literature. In this poignant article readers will have one of those rare occasions — an insight into Joe . . .

IT IS a little painful, but oh, the relief of getting the gag yanked off my face. Relief and a flood of thoughts: backwards, forwards, present, a jumble, forwards, backwards, a whirl . . .

The night of January 27/28, 1981: There is a violent knock at the door of my home in Pimville. It must be the security police. I know. These knocks have punctuated my life since I was a teenager. What is it this time?

They were delivering a banning order — the sticking plaster that was to seal my lips for 36 months.

Somewhere, some faceless people had held a trial in which I was accused, in my absence, and they had found me guilty and the two white young men in my living room were delivering a copy of the judgment.

I had been found guilty of "engaging in activities that endanger the maintenance of law and order".

There were the usual provisions: partial house-arrest — 11 hours on weekdays and 24 on weekends and holidays; no visitors; confined to Pimville; could not enter any other black township; confined to the magisterial district of Johannesburg; could not enter schools, factories or offices of a newspaper; and everything I said or wrote could not be published.

Did THEY know what they were doing when they robbed me of my voice? Did they know the effect it would have on me, the damn frustration?

Silence in court. If you will not respect this court, you will get into serious trouble. But I am in trouble already. Silence. What for? An eternity of questions.

The frequent knocks. At night. Weekends. Weekdays. Who is this man? Don't you know you are not supposed to get visitors? He has come to visit my wife and

Did THEY know what they were doing when they robbed me of my voice?

By **JOE THLOLOE**

children, not me. We came to see if you are still okay. Where is your friend Phil? When last did you see him . . .

More than a year later, the night of June 23/24: That knock again, dammit. This time all my doors and windows are rapped. I open one door and before I know what is happening there is a crowd streaming in through both the front and back doors.

They take me away and this time they take me to court. They believe that they have, at last, found evidence to convict me in open court on four charges of terrorism, alternatively of furthering the aims of a banned organisation, the Pan Africanist Congress and of possession of a firearm and ammunition without a licence.

But I have to wait in solitary confinement for five months before I am brought to court.

In the end I am found guilty of furthering the aims of the PAC by collecting literature published by them. The literature I was supposed to have collected was one booklet, the New Road. Four of us are found guilty: Siphon Mzolo, Nhlanganiso Sibanda, and Siphon Ngcobo and I. Mzolo and Sibanda were sent to jail for three years, Ngcobo and me for two and a half years.

I had been sentenced to a twilight world of silence because the State was convinced I was engaged in activities that endanger the maintenance of law and order:

I had been sentenced to another five months of solitary confinement; and all they could prove when they finally got me into their court was that I had one booklet — I don't think it is more than 100 pages long — and jailed me for another

two and a half years.

THEY claim to believe certain things:

- That justice must be seen to be done;
- That a man is innocent until he is proved guilty in a court of law;
- That a man cannot be punished by the law until he has been proved guilty.

The 36 months that have gone by have been, for me, a mockery of these beliefs. They also mocked generations of their ancestors who fought for a simple principle, that no man is obliged to obey a law he did not make. (Remember their slogan: Taxation

without representation is tyranny?)

On a technicality I am now free. The appeal court found that the law under which I was convicted had not yet become law when I was supposed to have committed the "crime".

Nineteen months behind bars, one month more than my previous stint behind bars. And still no conviction.

I have had a steady stream of journalists coming to see me since I was released on Friday, January 13 — irony — and they have all asked one question:

SOWETAN, Friday, February 3, 1984

Page 9



how were you treated? How do you answer a question that should not have been asked in the first place?

It is as incredible as asking my two children how they felt when they woke up and discovered that their father was gone, for reasons they still cannot understand, as ridiculous as asking my wife how she felt without her husband, or how my parents felt with

their son behind bars.

A legitimate question will be about the hundreds of friends here and abroad who expressed their sympathy, who supported my family, and the Argus company who kept me on their payroll throughout the ordeal.

To these I say, thank you. If I were to write a book, it would not express my gratitude, so the two words is all.

Back to the pain of tearing the gag away: It might be off from me, but for the simple reason that I have been there myself, I cannot forget the Mathata Tsedus, out there, frustrated by their gags, dying to make their contribution to our society.

I cannot forget the wealth of talent that is rotting away on Robben Island and other jails when they should be productively employed out here helping us transform our present society to one that is free of oppression and exploitation.

I feel the pain of tearing the gag away when I realise that fate is playing a sadistic trick on me: I am still not free — THEY have merely lengthened the chain, not removed it. THEY can pull it in again any time they feel like doing it.

And the future? I will continue in the role I have dedicated myself to: showing up any fighting injustice and exploitation wherever I see them. Victims have no other choice.

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) For guide plan purposes the Republic has not been divided into regions. Guide plan actions are undertaken according to a priority list for urban areas where guide planning is deemed necessary and which is revised regularly. In this regard the hon member is referred to the 1982 annual report of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning which was tabled during 1983.
- (2) Yes. A draft guide plan for the East Rand/Far East Rand is being prepared at present.
- (a) Hopefully in the middle of 1984.
- (b) Sixty days.
- (3) All representations received are considered and are heard, if necessary.
- (4) (a) and (b) Yes. The draft guide plan will be furnished to them at the time of the release of the document.

238 *Hansford Q. 61.43*
Mixed marriages 3/2/84

*12. Dr F A H VAN STADEN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:†

Whether his Department registered any mixed marriages during 1983; if so, (a) how many and (b) between members of which population groups were these marriages concluded?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

No. However, the Department received registration documents from marriage officers in respect of marriages solemnized by them that are apparently in conflict with the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, 1949. In 8 cases marriages between members of the White and the Coloured population groups were solemnized and in one case the parties belong to the White and Indian population groups. There is as

yet no evidence that in any of the nine cases the marriages were deliberately solemnized in contravention of the Act.

55 Hansford Oil pipeline Q. 61.44 3/2/84

*13. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether a pipeline for transporting oil is being or is to be built in the Republic; if so, (a) where, (b) at what cost, (c) by whom has it been commissioned and (d) by whom will it be (i) financed and (ii) administered;
- (2) whether a charge will be levied for the use of the pipeline; if so, (a) what charge and (b) who will receive the proceeds?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) A pipeline for the conveyance of oil in the Republic is being planned by the private sector. The divulgence of any further information concerning the matter is prohibited in terms of the provisions of section 4A of the Petroleum Products Act, 1977 (Act 120 of 1977).

Tanker Salem

*14. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police have investigated or are investigating any matter arising from the Purchase of a shipment of oil which was landed in Durban from the tanker *Salem*; if so,
- (2) whether any progress has been made in the investigation; if so, what progress;
- (3) whether any persons have been charged; if so, who are they?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can we assume from his reply that neither the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs nor the State Oil Fund nor Sasol has in fact laid any charge with the Police or asked for any investigation of this matter?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member's question only asks whether the South African Police made an investigation, hence the reply which I gave the hon member. I am aware of other investigations that were made. I cannot say whether these include all the organizations to which the hon member is referring, but there are investigations that are being made by certain bodies or persons at Government level. I am not personally aware of the extent thereof; I only know about them, but I cannot inform the hon. member about them because they do not fall within my field.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of hon the Minister, can he inform the House whether, had any body or organization laid a charge or asked the Police to investigate, the answer to my question would have been "yes"?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, if any prejudiced person lays any charge with the South African Police which suggests that a crime of any kind has been committed, such charge will be duly investigated.

237 Hansford Indian voters Q. 61.45 3/2/84

*15. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:†

- (1) How many Indians are registered as voters at present;
- (2) whether his Department envisages attaining a higher registration figure; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps are contemplated in this regard and (b) when will the steps be taken?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) 295 482 on 31 December 1983.
- (2) (a) and (b) This is a matter in which political parties normally take the initiative and the indications are that there is considerable interest to register as voters.

Maj R SIVE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I should like to know whether he is going to utilize the population register as a basis for registering Asian voters.

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, consideration is at present being given to this, and I plan to introduce legislation quite early in the session. At that stage we shall be able to debate the issue fully. At the moment it does not look as if we shall be able to use the population register in the same way as we have been able to use it for the purpose of the referendum. We shall therefore in all probability rely solely on registration and the act of registration.

Population register

*16. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:†

How many (a) Coloured persons and (b) Indians over the age of 18 years are included in the population register at present?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) On 31 January 1984 1 043 490 and 335 671 respectively.

Indian community: referendum

*17. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether his Department received any representations from institutions and/or organizations in the Indian community regarding the holding of a referendum on

the proposed constitutional dispensation; if so (a) from which institutions and/or organizations and (b) what was (i) the purport of, and (ii) his reaction to, each of these representations?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes

(a) Various Indian persons, organizations and bodies.

(b) (i) and (ii) I am still engaged in negotiations in this regard and consequently not in a position at this stage to express an opinion or take a stand-point regarding the matter

National parks

*18 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

Whether any additional areas of land were set aside for national parks in 1983; if so, (a) where and (b) what is the extent of each of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

Yes

(a) The Karoo National Park near Beaufort West.

(b) 5 200 hectares.

Fishing *Hansard Q. 61.47*
Pelagic fish
3/2/84

*19 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

How many tonnes of (a) anchovy and pilchard and (b) non-quota pelagic fish were landed during the 1983 fishing season or during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

Particulars in respect of the two fishing seasons during 1983 are as follows:

(a) 299 208 tonnes of anchovy and pilchards.

(b) 77 307 tonnes other pelagic fish. May I add for the information of hon members that the season started on 15 January, and the information to date is that good catches of non-quota species are being recorded.

Drakensberg: prospecting/mining operations

*20 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

(1) Whether he or his Department has received an application from (a) a person and/or (b) a company to conduct (i) prospecting and (ii) mining operations in the Drakensberg mountain range in Natal; if so, (aa) from which person and/or company and (bb) within which area;

(2) whether the application has been acceded to;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

(1) (a) No.

(i), (ii), (aa) and (bb) Fall away.

(b) Yes.

(i) Yes, but not prospecting in the true sense of the word.

(aa) Southern Sphere Mining and Development Company (Pty) Ltd.

(bb) Cathedral Peak, Monk's Cowl, Highmoor, Mkhomazi Cobham and Garden Castle State forests, parts of which have already been declared wilderness areas or nature reserves or

which are to be declared as such.

(ii) No.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

(2) No.

(3) No. The attention of the hon member is however, drawn to a press release issued by the Departments of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Environment Affairs on 25 January 1984, a copy of which will be made available to him.

For written reply:

Television licences

28. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(a) How many television licences were issued in 1983 and (b) what was the amount collected in licence fees?

THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(a) 1 794 077; and

(b) R71 741 946,92. This amount includes penalties paid in respect of late renewals.

Sandton: Reserve Police Force

32. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many persons joined the Reserve Police Force in Sandton in 1983;

(2) how many reservists (a) retired and (b) dropped out from the Reserve Force in that year?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) 18 persons.

(2) (a) None.

X (b) 11.

329 *Hansard Q. 61.3*
Detainees
3/2/84

51. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many persons are detained at present under section 29(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982;

(2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) 21 persons as on 31 January 1984.

(2) No.

Detainees

58. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any detainees are hospitalized at present; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reasons;

(2) whether hospitalized detainees may be visited by their relatives; if not, why not; if so, how often?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No.

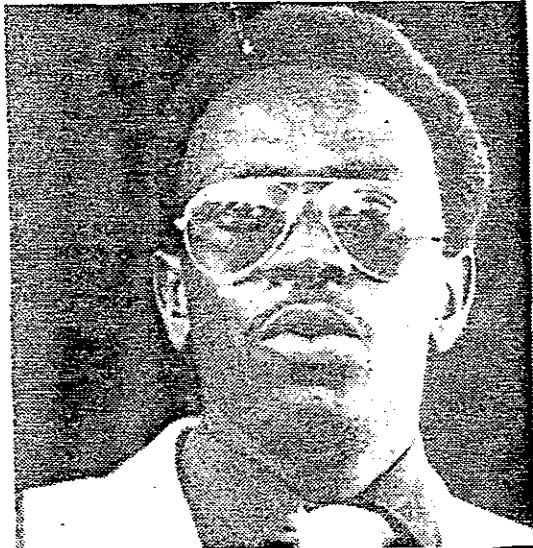
(2) Falls away.

Police salaries

77. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether he will reconsider his decision regarding questions on police salaries; if not, why not; if so, what are the rates of pay for (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian

Political split in Daveyton



TOM BOYA... "mayor" of Daveyton

By *[Handwritten initials]*

MZIKAYISE
EDOM *2/2/84*

So we fear
IN a dramatic turn of events, the newly launched Daveyton Youth Council, has cut ties with the Daveyton Peoples Party, which is led by the township's "mayor," Mr Tom Boya.

The youth council was launched on Tuesday afternoon at the Lionel Kent Centre in Daveyton. The meeting, launched by the council, was attended by about 70 people. A number of organisations were invited to attend the launching of the youth council but only the East Rand's Organisation (Erapo) and the Congress of South African Students Organisation (Cosas) attended as observers.

The council was formed with the purpose of bringing together all youth organisations in Daveyton under one umbrella body. Cosas and Erapo turned down the invitation of joining forces with the youth council saying it was "an organisation working within the system of the South African Government."

Spokesman for Erapo and Cosas, have stated that they will not join the Daveyton council until the organisation had nothing to do with government-created institutions like the community council and organisations led by councillors.

Before the breakaway from Mr Boya's party, the president of the youth council, Mr Vuyisile Sonti, had told The SOWETAN last week

that the organisation was Mr Boya's party's youth wing.

In an interview with The SOWETAN after the breaking up with Boya, he said: "We broke ties with Mr Boya's party because we wanted to be absolutely free and independent."

He further said: "It was not because of any pressure from any body or any organisation to cut ties with the Daveyton People's Party but we felt that at this stage we could stand on our own and decide our future. It is a pity that some organisations in the township think badly of our youth council, but we are only interested in fighting for the rights of the Daveyton youth."

Mr Sonti also said that the youth council had assigned itself to fight against the bad examination results in the townships and also to participate in the cleaning of the township. He said: "We will also organise clothing from the community of Daveyton with the main purpose of donating these clothes to the aged."

Office barriers of the council are: Mr Sonti (president), Mr E Mariba (chairman), Ms Joyce Magagula (secretary), Ms Agnes Masiela (assistant secretary), Mr Cornelius Mashologo (treasurer), Mr Raymond Pellem (liaison officer), and Mr Themba Hlatswayo (administration officer).

Meanwhile Mr Boya told The SOWETAN yesterday that his party had decided with members of the youth council to part in order for the council to "grow big and independent." He added: "There are no ill feelings between my party and the youth council since we parted ways because they made it clear and stated to my party that they felt that they wanted to be absolutely free and independent."

UDF (11A) ~~11A~~

welcomes Mwasa

Labour Reporter

THE United Democratic Front has welcomed the "majority decisions" of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) at its conference last weekend to open its ranks to whites and to affiliate to the UDF.

The decisions led to a split when delegates from the Southern and Northern Transvaal and Natal regions walked out in protest.

Mwasa is now divided into two groups, the Northern group and a Southern group consisting of the Border and Cape Town regions.

The Northern group has described affiliation to the UDF as a "betrayal of workers' interests" and has reportedly rejected white membership on the grounds that whites are not working class because they make the laws and are privileged.

'Racial unionism'

In a statement this week Mr Terror Lekota, the UDF publicity secretary, said that in adopting non-racialism, Mwasa had joined the struggle against "Tucsa-type racial unionism".

In joining the UDF it was taking its place alongside 600 other affiliates in the battle against the "so-called new deal".

But it was regrettable that these decisions had led to a section of black media workers pulling out of Mwasa at a time when working-class unity was "extremely urgent".

C. Pers

(11A) 5/2/84

A MEMBER of the Azanian Student Organisation (Azaso) has been refused re-admission to the University of Zululand.

Johnny Mohlala from Atteridgeville — an executive member of the United Democratic Front in Natal — received a telegram this week telling him of his unsuccessful application to the university for the 1984 academic year.

The telegram from the university registrar read: "Regret application for admission unsuccessful." No reasons were given.

"I don't understand the implication of the rejection of my application — I haven't even submitted my application for 1984," Mr Mohlala told City Press.

Ngoye 'bars Azaso member'

By CEDRIC KEKANA

Mr Mohlala, a second year law student, added: "I have to seek legal advice or take the matter to court."

There are also unconfirmed allegations that a few other students have been re-

fused admission to the university.

The university could not be contacted for comment, despite repeated attempts.

The campus opens next week for registration.

Accountant killed after party

The body of an Umtata accountant, Mr Sabelo Magwentshu, was found in his car at Ngangelizwe Township near Umtata on Wednesday.

A police spokesman said Mr Magwentshu, who attended a party on Tuesday night and was last seen at 2 am, was found with multiple stab wounds in his Mercedes Benz.

Police said there were signs of a violent struggle and the interior of the car was spattered with blood. A blood-stained knife was also found in the car.

PHILIP Senyane Mashele, father of Moroka Swallows chairman Abe Mashele, will be buried at Bethanie near Rustenburg tomorrow at 8am.

Mashele, a pioneer of adult education in Soweto ten years ago, died aged 84 at Baragwanath Hospital after a long illness.

The cortage will leave house number 3044 Rockville, Soweto, for Bethanie this evening.

We stand in solidarity with the Catholic Bishops

A protester pleads for Mr Mkhathswa's release.


"We support Fr Mkatshwa in his efforts to bring about a just society and declare our support for our bishops in their attempts to secure the release of Fr Mkatshwa and all detainees."

A service for Fr Mkatshwa was held at the Johannesburg Cathedral last Sunday.

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to handle licence applications without consulting the council



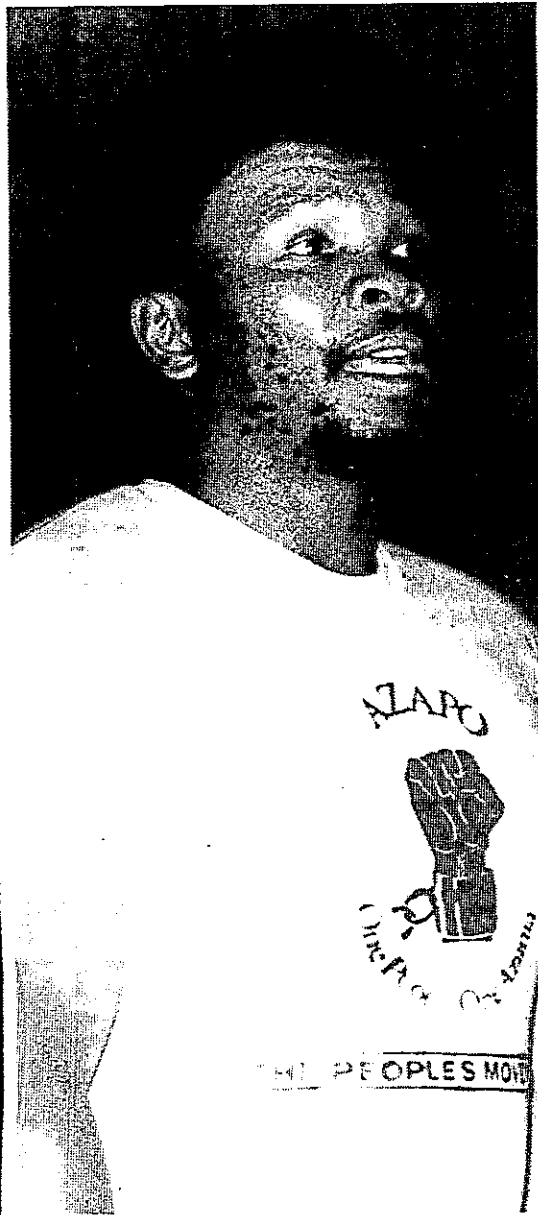
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BARAGWANATH

SUNDAYS ONLY

Cut out this advertisement and present it at your Black Chain Centre Restaurant in Baragwanath.

Get one free bowl of spicy rice

Azapo going ^{11A} back to its roots ^{C.P. Press} ^{5/2/84}



AZAPO'S MUNTU MYEZA "UDF is using un-revolutionary tactics to discredit us."

THE NEW STRUCTURE of the Azanian People's Organisation has been designed to reach more people at grassroots level and to encourage the development of leadership at this level, Azapo publicity secretary Muntu Myeza said this week.

Unlike in the past, Azapo has realised that talking down to people was an exercise in futility, Mr Myeza said.

The new structure, which has increased the national executive from five to 10 people, is one of the ways in which it hopes to encourage leadership from the grassroots, he said.

In areas where Azapo was inactive, Mr Myeza said more meetings would be held and the people would be involved in projects affecting them.

He said several programmes have been lined up for the rural and urban areas, where people would be given an opportunity to be involved.

Zithulele Cindi, the new projects committee

By
**KHULU
SIBIYA**

co-ordinator, has been employed full-time to initiate and implement projects.

In supporting BC philosophy against a growing call by some people for a non-racial strategy, Mr Myeza said Azapo recognises the fact that in any given society, there would be different approaches to fight one problem.

"But the effectiveness of the approach will be determined by the viability and the dynamism of the analyses which have been adopted in attempting to solve that problem," said the new publicity secretary.

He said in the case of Azapo, its philosophy was both viable and dynamic.

Mr Myeza conceded that Azapo had lost some of its membership to the newly-formed non-racial United Democratic Front. He said there were two reasons for this:

● Azapo had failed in the past to work tirelessly in reaching grassroots people.

● "The UDF uses un-revolutionary tactics by trying to discredit us. They call us agents of the CIA and all sorts of bad things."

He said this was why the theme of Azapo's last congress was to "mobilise and consolidate the masses."

Mr Myeza also said Azapo was striving for a true anti-racist worker republic of Azania, "because our definition of races is determined by the situation in which we live".

He said Azapo would continue to exclude whites, because whites who want to contribute to the struggle should first start within the white society.

FREEDOM Charter organisations are straining at the leash to distribute their recently-unbanned programme on a massive scale, but some uncertainty still exists over whether it would be legal for them to do so.

Transvaal Indian Congress publicity secretary Cassin Saloojee told City Press his organisation's lawyers were uncertain about whether the Charter could now be distributed, and under what conditions.

This week, the Publications Appeal Board overturned a banning of the Freedom Charter and said possession of it was no longer illegal.

But board chairman J C van Rooyen warned that "irresponsible use of it", or possession or distribution of copies produced by, or on behalf of the the banned ANC would be illegal.

The uncertainty is now over whether organisations distributing the charter might face char-

Charter's back again — or is it?

(11A)
city
pers
5/2/84

CP Correspondent

ges, not under publications legislation, but under the security laws.

But lawyers say it would be very difficult for the State to get a conviction.

The Freedom Charter was drawn up in 1955 by delegates to the Congress of the People at Kliptown at which the ANC, the Indian Congresses, the Coloured People's Congress and

the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) were present.

Charter organisations — which include Cosas, Azaso, the TIC, the Natal Indian Congress and the Release Mandela Committee — would like to use the programme as the focus of their ongoing mobilisation against the new constitution and Koornhof Bills.

The TIC is planning to get formal legal opinion on whether, and under what conditions,

they can now distribute the Charter on a massive scale.

The Natal UDF, many of whose affiliates have the Charter as their political cornerstone, welcomed the unbanning, saying the UDF regarded the Charter as the legitimate and democratic expression of the will of millions of South Africans.

"We are opposed to all undemocratic practices including the use

of publications control boards and censorship generally for the preservation of the status quo," said a Natal UDF spokesperson.

Azaso commented that the Charter contains "the basic and minimum demands that the people have struggled for throughout the long history of resistance".

SA Allied Workers' Union general secretary Sam Kikine said the earlier banning of the Charter had been "futile".

"Even if people could not see it, they still acted according to its ideals," added Kikine.

The Soweto Youth Congress (Soyco) said no organisations upholding the Charter had ever been affected by the banning.

Natal Indian Congress president George Sewpersadh welcomed the unbanning saying the Charter "provides the basis for all South Africans to cooperate in the building of a truly democratic nation".

Masango: A man with 'spirit feel'

UDF WELCOMES ALL-RACE MWASA

By MONO
BADELA

THE UNITED Democratic Front has declared its readiness to accept the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa) into its fold following the union's controversial decision to open its ranks to all races.

Mwasa's decision — which split the union down the middle at a special congress in East

London at the weekend — has also sparked off a battle in the two camps over who actually constitutes the media workers' union.

Technically, the "southern" grouping of Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Border delegates form Mwasa, as they stayed behind when Transvaal, Northern Transvaal and Natal walked out in protest at the call to open Mwasa to all races, and affiliate to the United Democratic

Front.

But the Mwasa regions who walked out have described those who remained behind as "renegades" and urged them to join either the SA Society of Journalists or the SA Typographical Union.

Mwasa has elected Border member Mxolisi "MJ" Fuzile as president and is due to meet in Port Elizabeth in March to amend its constitution where necessary.

Explaining Mwasa's stand on the issue, Mr Fuzile said in a statement:

"In keeping with its new industrial nature, Mwasa decided to open its membership to all workers in the affected industries after previously restricting it to blacks only.

"The union is disturbed at the withdrawal from its congress of the delegates



New Mwasa president "MJ" Fuzile.

from Southern Transvaal, Northern Transvaal and Natal.

"Mwasa is still in operation and is open to consultation with the three regions."

The UDF has already declared it is ready to receive Mwasa in its fold.

UDF publicity secretary "Terror" Lekota told City Press: "We wholeheartedly welcome the Mwasa decision. In going non-racial, Mwasa has joined the struggle against the Tucsa-type racial delimitation for trade unions."

Mr Lekota said it was

"lamentable" that Mwasa had split on such a crucial issue "at a time when the forces of change are intensifying their opposition to the Government's 'new deal'."

Border UDF president Steve Tshwete — who was at the Mwasa congress when the "dissident" northern members walked out — described the move as a progressive one.

Other organisations to welcome the move include the SA Allied Workers' Union — members of which sang freedom songs at the

congress when the "all-race" decision was taken — as well as the General and Allied Workers' Union, PE Youth Congress, Soweto Youth Congress, Azanian Students' Organisation and the Congress of SA Students.

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our bomb
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- ANC

FRIDAY's bomb attack on the Ciskei Consulate in Durban has surprised officials of the African National Congress in London and Lusaka who say they know nothing about the blast.

Solly Smith, the ANC's chief representative in London, said yesterday: "This is the first time I've heard about it. We don't know about it."

Two people were slightly injured in the rush-hour blast on the fourth floor of Durban's giant 320 West Street building.

It was the third time a Ciskeian consulate has been singled out as a target in less than six months. When the Ciskei consulate offices in Johannesburg were bombed in August, the ANC issued a statement which was tantamount to a declaration of war against the "independent" homeland.

Shortly afterwards the Pretoria Ciskei consulate was bombed.

By last night explosives experts had not determined the kind of explosive device used in the blast, and no arrests had been made.

Heunis lobbies for Indian elections

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, had top-level talks in Cape-Town this week with representatives of two Indian political groups — the National People's Party (NPP) and the newly-formed Solidarity group.

Mr Heunis has declined to comment, but Indian political sources say the government is lobbying for a general election in preference to a referendum on the new tricameral system.

Mr Heunis also met a delegation of the SA Indian Council, the government-created body chaired by Mr Amichand Rajbansi, on Friday afternoon.

Mr Rajbansi, who is also leader of the NPP, and Mr Pat Poovalingam, leader of Solidarity, confirmed that the meetings had taken place.

Solidarity was represented by its secretary, Mr Melmoud Rajah.

Sources close to the leadership said the talks hinged on the question of whether the Indian community should decide by referendum whether to participate in the new tricameral system or whether there should be a general election.

The caucus of the NPP recently decided by a narrow margin — said to be 16 to 13 — to opt for a referendum, while the executive of Solidarity came out in favour of an election.

Both parties will place the issue before their congresses in March. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said last year the Indian community should decide for itself whether to choose a referendum or a general election.

However Mr Heunis — although he has refused to be drawn on the issue — is said to be anxious to avoid a referendum because all the indications are that the result will be a resounding 'no'.

This could mean a stalemate as far as Indian participation is concerned. But an election would entail participation, however low the poll.

Mr Rajbansi, asked to comment on the SAIC meeting with Mr Heunis, said: "We discussed the undertaking given by the Prime Minister to consult the community to hold a referendum or an election. We stressed the view that the Prime Minister must be guided by political considerations arising both inside and outside the SAIC."

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Friends find red paint on Aggett grave

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —

Shocked trade unionists, civil rights fighters and friends found the tombstone on Dr Neil Aggett's grave in Johannesburg's West Park cemetery desecrated when they gathered yesterday morning to commemorate the death two years ago of the doctor who became a trade union organiser.

In red spray paint, a hammer-and-sickle and the words 'hanged himself and 'comm' (implying communist) were painted over the tombstone which simply states: 'Died in detention'.

The paint was still wet when the first people arrived.

About 50 people attended the ceremony while plainclothes policemen in

cars patrolled the area around the cemetery.

Rev Paul Verryn, of the Princess Methodist Church in Roodepoort, said the 'so-called reform' taking place in South Africa was meaningless if detention without trial and the silencing of the real leaders of the people persisted.

'It is even more despicable that this is done in the name of Christianity. It has nothing to do with Christ.'

The desecration of Dr Aggett's grave was 'empty jeering at the dead who have a dignity that cannot be affected by such foolish actions'.

Dr Aggett, who would have been 30 yesterday, was remembered at several small ceremonies in Johannesburg yesterday.

The Mwasa Split

THE Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) on January 28 split with two sectors emerging - the northerners consisting of the Southern, Northern and Natal regions of Mwasa, and the Southerners consisting of the Western Cape, Port Elizabeth and East London regions of the organisation.

There have been numerous allegations and counter allegations made by both sectors. The SOWETAN has requested spokespersons of the two to motivate for the two stands. Chairman of the Southern Transvaal Sam Mabe wrote for the Northerners while Aneez Salie, Western Cape former vice-president, wrote for the Southerners.

TWO issues have been highlighted in the media this week as the cause of the split in the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, namely disagreement about non-racialism and affiliation to the United Democratic Front.

This is not so. The major cause of the split was differences in perception of the principles of democratic trade unionism.

To illustrate this, we need to look at Mwasa's history.

In 1980 a group of journalists, all members of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) met in Langa in Cape Town and decided the days of elitist organisations were over.

All of us accepted that the times demanded that the journalists-only Wasa broaden its base to include workers in the media, printing, packaging and allied industries. We were required to transform from a craft union to an industrial one.

Thus Mwasa was born. But there was a very vital qualification.

Differences in perception



ANEEZ SALIE

We decided that the journalists had no right to rewrite the constitution or decide alone on policy for Mwasa. Democracy demanded that we first organise the affected industries and once the membership was there, they would decide on a new constitution and policy.

For this reason we amended two clauses only at Langa, one to broaden our base and the other to change our name.

Everything else was to be left to the new, vastly increased membership to decide on at a much later date.

And thus we gathered in East London last weekend, having organised sufficiently in cer-

tain regions and having a substantially bigger membership, for the workers themselves to decide on a new constitution and policy.

This was very nearly not to be. What we found was that while we in the Western Cape had arrived with democratically elected representatives of the workers, other regions, notably Southern Transvaal, arrived with a journalist-dominated delegation filled with personalities and people without constituencies.

Southern Transvaal delegate and Azapo vice-president, Saths Cooper was one of the region's main spokespersons. We cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, understand what qualifies Cooper for membership of Mwasa - he is not a media, printing, packaging or allied worker.

Also, several Transvaal journalists at congress have not been active in Mwasa for some

years. Yet they were resurrected and brought to our most crucial congress as genuine representatives of the workers.

The tiny Far Northern Transvaal region has been inactive since January 1981 when its chairperson, Mathata Tsedu was banned. The region was put under the caretakership of Southern Transvaal which was required to revive it and to report to the National Council (our supreme decision making body between congresses).

Only once the council was satisfied that the region had been revived, could it take its rightful place among the other regions.

This was not done and Far Northern Transvaal was unilaterally revived.

As recently as a month before congress it was reported, in black and white, that Far Northern Transvaal had a mere 20 members, most of whom were

freelance journalists.

So much for that "region."

Natal, we were told by its national vice-president, had decided that its delegates at congress would have a free vote on the black issue. Yet the leadership of the delegation told congress that Natal's mandate was for it to refuse to vote and to withdraw if the vote went against them.

What all of this boiled down to was that while we had expected to find a situation at the East London congress where we could comply with the Langa decision to organise the industry and then to let the new membership decide on the constitution and policy, some regions had had other ideas.

The northern regions had come along with unrepresentative delegates who were armed with an ultimatum that made it impossible for democracy to prevail.

What they were say-

ing, in short, was that they would refuse to vote on the two issues but if the vote went against their Black Consciousness thinking, they would withdraw - a non-negotiable ultimatum.

It was a question of representative delegates against personalities; of journalist control versus worker control.

It was this difference in perception and reality that led to such a heated congress; that led to workers from the Western Cape being ridiculed and openly laughed at by journalists from Transvaal.

And it was this that led to the split.

Those who walked out were saying, in effect, that the hundreds of workers who have been organised can join the union and become the majority, completely rewrite its constitution but dare not change its policy; a policy formulated a decade ago in the absence of the workers.

Their position now and their attitude at congress raises serious questions about their intentions when they fought for Wasa to be changed to Mwasa in 1980.

Were they genuinely interested in advancing the workers' cause or were they merely looking for a power-base?

Unity among blacks is necessary before one can

THE Natal, Southern Transvaal and Far Northern Transvaal regions of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) walked out of a special constitutional congress of the union held in East London on January 28.

The reasons for the walk-out were clearly stated, for one reason or another, the reasons being unfair and distorted. Just for

talk of unity with whites



SAM MABE

The record, we, the members of the Southern Transvaal wish to state our case again. The issue of keeping the membership of Mwasa black and that of affiliation to the United Democratic Front (UDF) are intertwined. When you discuss the one you must have the other at the back of your mind.

Immediately you get the union to affiliate to either the UDF or the National Forum, you alienate members who do not support one or the other of the two bodies.

It should therefore be obvious to anybody interested in the union's unity to be neutral as far as this issue is concerned. Workers qualify to be Mwasa members because they are employed in the media and allied industries, not because of their political beliefs.

We have therefore left it open for every member to feel free to belong to political organisations of their choice, be it Inkatha, Makgotla, UDF, NF or whatever, as long as they don't drag Mwasa into it.

The union has a lineage stretching from the Union of Black Journalists to the Writers' Association of South Africa. It is not accidental that those unions opted for an exclusively black membership.

First, we were disillusioned with multi-racial unions and after a careful analysis, decided that we had to form a union

of black journalists. We felt that black journalists had problems peculiar to them; they were at the bottom of the heap, getting the lowest pay, stagnating in their jobs, but at the same time staying aloof of the suffering and oppression of their fellow blacks.

It was after this analysis that they came up with the slogan: We are black before we are journalists.

The logical consequence of that position was to realise that in the very newspaper offices where we worked, there were fellow workers who were equally, if not more exploited, than we were.

It was with this as a motive that the Writers' Association of South Africa was transformed into the Media Workers' Association, now catering for the interests of all black workers in the media, communications and allied industries.

We are now saying that the battle of the black journalist cannot be separated from that of the black cleaner,

nightwatchman or messenger in the newspaper offices.

We repeat: blacks are at the bottom of the heap and it is only when the people at the bottom of the heap flex their muscle that the structure on their shoulders will come crumbling down.

What does this position mean in terms of unity? Even people who believe in multi-racialism will concede that unity among blacks is necessary before one can start talking of unity with whites.

If we keep the membership of the union black, we cater for both those who believe in multi-racial politics as well as those who believe in a struggle of blacks against whites. For shop floor problems, we will act together within the union.

For matters outside the shop floor, the individual members will decide on the political or civic organisation they want to belong to.

It is not necessary to spell out the consequences of opening membership to whites: it is, it was, the surest way of splitting the union into two.

And what for: for the sake of two or three liberal whites who want to condescend to join us. And you don't have to be a mathematical genius to realise that a handful of white liberals are not worth more than half the present mem-

bership of Mwasa.

And if these whites are as radical as they are said to be, they would advise their champions that they are not worth that much. If they do not give this advice, that is yet another reason for saying they should be kept out of Mwasa.

The only reason that was advanced at our congress for allowing whites to join Mwasa was that workers have no colour. This is utter rubbish. We would like all workers to be colourless, but at the moment, they are not.

The structure in this country is that there are black and white workers and this has far-reaching consequences that cannot be glossed over by pretending that we are non-racial.

We all believe in non-racialism and we are striving for it in this country, but how it is to be achieved is a different matter. No organisation or group in the country is non-racial. Some are living in a dream world where they believe they are already non-racial.

The conditions that led to the creation of a blacks only union, were the privileged position of whites, including our white colleagues in the profession.

Those conditions have not changed. Whites are still better paid, get faster promotion and are generally better off than the black workers.

of Mwasa must stop being in journalist ranks.

We agree to that, and we believe that more cleaners, drivers, clerks etc, will emerge to lead the organisation and what will emerge will not be a journalist or other leadership, but simply mwasa leadership.

The allegations in East London that we are elitist is therefore, unfounded.

We stand on the two principles that are the foundation of unity in Mwasa: Membership is open to only black workers in the media, communications and allied industries, and non-affiliation to any political grouping.

We are still trying to fathom the motives of the renegades.

base: Do they see Mwasa as an organ which can further the struggle of the media, printing, packing and allied workers in particular and the struggle in general, or is the union perceived as a powerful tool in their hands?

Judging by their actions, we are forced to presume it is the latter.

Meanwhile, the southern regions of Mwasa, with their two-thirds majority at congress completed its business after the walkout.

We now have a new constitution designed to meet the needs of a broadly-based industrial union and have dispensed with the Wasa constitution which was suitable for a craft union only.

And having left behind Wasa and its constitution we have also left behind those who still think in Wasa terms.

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Letters to the Editor

6/2/84
IA
Sowetan

Misrepresentation of the KwaZulu Government claimed

SIR — I wish to refer to your editorial Carrot Education. I hope you will give me the space to react to the misrepresentation of the KwaZulu Government, and the president of Inkatha in your editorial of January 16.

I do not know whether these misrepresentations are deliberate as we have seen your newspaper do, sir, for many years now, or written out of ignorance of the facts of the matter.

It is a lie to say that KwaZulu schools have a course on Inkatha. The subject is called Ubuntu-Botho or Good Citizenship. It deals with the history of the black struggle in South Africa and many black political organisations including Inkatha, as one of these.

It is also a deliberate lie to state that teachers in KwaZulu are being forced to belong to Inkatha. There are many teachers and other civil servants who are not members of Inkatha.

This has been corrected in your newspaper many times even in Mr Sam Mabe's interview with Dr O D Dhlomo who is not only Inkatha secretary-general but also our Minister of Education and Culture.

But, sir, with all due respects, because you seem to believe in your villification campaign in Dr Goebbels, Hitler's propagandist's dictum that if a lie is repeated

often enough people soon believe it as truth, you have ignored so many statements on the issue.

If all teachers and civil servants in KwaZulu were Inkatha members why would there have been any need to have the meeting with them and members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly to which you refer.

It is not Inkatha and the KwaZulu Government which as you state have not been having their way at the University of Zululand. Each time there has been a rumpus of any sort at this university there are combi-loads of agents-provocateurs from the Transvaal who belong to some other black organisations opposed to Inkatha who do so.

They talk about academic freedom when they "terrorise" students to belong to their organisations otherwise they destroy their belongings. The indoctrination you refer to is carried out by other groups belonging to other black organisations, with which the Inkatha leadership has never had any problem. Our leader has always offered a hand of friendship and brotherhood.

It is a lie that what was asked, was asked of students to make an oath of allegiance to KwaZulu and Inkatha. The people involved or 99 percent of those involved are our civil servants or those who intend joining the KwaZulu Civil Service after



INKATHA: Buthelezi.

they have completed their studies.

There are thousands of rands that are being pumped into certain trade unions from abroad to spread a denigration campaign against the leadership of KwaZulu and of Inkatha even among our civil servants.

The worst thing that has now happened as a result of this campaign is loss of lives at the University of Zululand last year. The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly takes a serious view of these divisive plans of our political opponents. We have a right to ensure that we have loyal civil servants in our own civil service.

That is done by governments everywhere. We have information that some of our civil servants are being "got at" through funds from

abroad as people have been "got at" in churches, in some trade unions and in the Press.

The last clause on the so-called pledge states that the bursary holders are not expected to defend KwaZulu Government politics.

It is an insult to the Zulu Nation to state that "KwaZulu is a facet of separate development". King Shaka, King Dingane, King Mpande, King Cetshwayo, King Dinuzulu, King Solomon, King Cyprian, like our present King ruled KwaZulu not by the grace of any white man but on the basis of hereditary succession.

Most of them are the greatest freedom fighters this country has ever seen.

To you, sir, clearly a believer in advocacy journalism, you can refer to KwaZulu leadership stand as just sound and fury as you do but the stand which KwaZulu has taken on apartheid, on Ingwavuma and other issues is recognised in Africa and abroad despite all your yearly fulminations against us.

That is why our leader Chief Buthelezi has entree which no other leader in South Africa has in independent states in Africa. President Kaunda in his recent visit to Germany towards the end of last year told the Frankfurter Allegemeine that our leader in Inkatha is not a puppet but that he (Dr Kaunda) regarded him as a freedom fighter in spite of those (like

yourself) who denigrate him may say.

You are entitled to believe in your dreams like saying a few years ago thousands literally kissed the ground Chief Buthelezi walked on, and that the number has shrunk hundred fold. That is your wishful thinking in your campaign to vilify him. Inkatha and us in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Inkatha membership has increased each year by tens of thousands ever since your newspaper started singing that song in the seventies.

None of us here accept the homelands system.

Those who are Rip van Winkles may not see it, but the whole world sees it despite all the rotten propaganda that newspapers like The SO-WETAN have been disseminating for years now. Trying to pretend that Inkatha will disappear as you wish, is similar to what King Canute tried to do in stopping the sea with sand.

No change can take place in South Africa without the involvement of Inkatha on the one hand as a black organisation, and without the Zulu people's participation. Anyone who imagines this can happen needs to go to a mental institution for observation.

CHIEF S H GUMEDE
 A member of Inkatha Central Committee and KwaZulu Minister of Works
 Private Bag X03
 Ulundi

ident Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola (in light suit) arriving in Lusaka yesterday for private discussions with President Kenneth Kaunda on the Southern African initiative. Last month Mr Santos passed a message to South Africa through US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, though its contents have not been released. A communique issued after yesterday's talks said the two leaders hoped South Africa was sincere in wanting to solve the region's problems.



By Brendan Nicholson,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

LUSAKA — Mr Joe Slovo, said by Pretoria to be the mastermind behind many African National Congress attacks in South Africa, has been asked to leave Mozambique, according to reliable sources here.

And they said the ANC feared that if Pretoria's security negotiations with Maputo were successful it would be told to remove most of its personnel from Mozambique, leaving only the equivalent of a diplomatic mission.

The sources said the Maputo-Pretoria talks were part of an international poli-

Joe Slovo asked to leave Mozambique

11A Slovo 6/2/84

cy upheaval in which key Western powers and several Frontline states had committed themselves to changing South Africa by peaceful rather than violent means.

Frontline sources attending the Southern Africa Development Co-Ordination Conference (SADCC) in Lusaka said South Africa's neighbours feared the alternative to peaceful change would be a regional bloodbath "that will drown us all".

They had opted to support

the current United States initiative in the hope of destroying apartheid through contact and example rather than through armed struggle.

However, further progress in the delicately poised negotiations is likely to depend on assurances from Pretoria that genuine change is taking place.

Opponents of the strategy of increased contact say it would take a major gesture on Pretoria's part to convince them of its good inten-

tions.

The Frontline sources said there were indications that South Africa might be relaxing its conditions for a Namibian solution.

They and Swapo officials were heartened by Mr P W Botha's comment that South Africa should look to its own interests rather than simply those of Namibia.

They believed that armed struggle would be protracted and costly and at this stage highly impractical.

They said the burden of changing South Africa's internal policies had to be borne by black and white South Africans working from inside the country rather than by the surrounding states.

about R250 000
il.
second-hand
R219 000, but
and hiring a
fisher costs to
ed R250 000.
r Merwe said.

Zeekoevlei, Cape Town.
The ingenious plan to
get a vast sum of cash out
of the country by buying
the boat failed, and po-
lice pipped Stander to
the post by obtaining the
suspected departure
date.

But Stander and Heyl —
South Africa's most want-
ed men — are still on the
run.

Swoop

The team of detectives
— Brig van der Merwe,
Maj Gerrit Viljoen, Capt
Johan Pretorius and Lt
Johan de Waal — com-
pleted their investiga-
tions in Cape Town only
late yesterday.

They said the boat
would be loosed from its
moorings this morning to
be taken to a place of
safekeeping.

The trio of escaped con-
victs, who fled from
Zonderwater prison late
last year, suffered a
major blow last Monday
when police swooped on
a Houghton house and
after a lengthy shoot-out
found McCall dead in the
house.

Hoppers

Stander and McCall
have been on the run
since August last year,
and freed Heyl in
November.

The three then em-
barked on a major bank
robbery spree, hitting 16
banks in what police offi-
cially said was the work
of the gang. They were
nicknamed the 'bank
hoppers'.

It was revealed this
week that the gang had
also rented a Lyndhurst,
Johannesburg, home
apart from the one in
Houghton.

At the Lyndhurst home
they planned Heyl's es-
cape from prison, as well
as some of the bank
robberies.

When they moved to
Houghton, the men held
parties and braais
around the pool of the
luxurious home.

A steady stream of
women, one with a child,
often visited the house.

PLO talks

BAGHDAD—Palestinian
leader Yasser Arafat said
he would resume talks
with Jordan's King Hus-
sein in Amman in mid-
February to co-ordinate
co-operation between the
Palestine Liberation
Organisation and Jordan.
— (Sapa-Reuter)

Knife boy shot dead by police

Mercury Reporter

VERNON Israel, 17, was
shot dead by Durban po-
lice yesterday minutes
after he had attempted to
stab the Natal leader of
the People's Congress
Party, Mr Morris Fynn.

The boy's mother and a
woman servant were in-
jured in the shooting.

Mr Fynn, 53, said the
teenager burst into his
flat in Maasbanker Road,
Newlands East, about
8.30 yesterday morning
brandishing 'a long dag-
ger'.

Mr Fynn was sitting in a
lounge chair talking on
the telephone at the time.

'He came in shouting
"What's your name Pops,
what's your name?"' said
Mr Fynn.

'In my haste to stand up
I pulled so hard on the
arm rests of the chair that
one of them broke off. I
used it to defend myself
when he lunged at me
with the dagger.'

The assailant's knife
chipped a piece of wood
off the arm rest. A friend
of the assailant then man-

aged to get the teenager
outside where he was
confronted by three
policemen.

Mr Fynn said: 'I was go-
ing to grab the kid from
behind while he was talk-
ing to the police. I hadn't
seen any guns but sud-
denly one of the police-
men started shooting and
I ducked into a doorway
to shelter.'

He said the policeman
had fired a warning shot
and told the teenager to
'drop that knife. drop that
knife'.

Minutes later the teen-
age knifeman had been
shot dead and his mother
Mrs Jane Israel and Mrs
Beatrice Skhakhane, had
been injured.

Mrs Israel had a bullet
wound in the arm and is
in a satisfactory condi-
tion in Durban's
Addington Hospital.

Mrs Skhakhane, 38, a
servant at the flats, was
admitted to King Edward
VIII Hospital and a bullet
was removed from her
left arm. She was later
discharged.

According to a spokes-

man for the police, Mrs
Israel had alerted a pa-
trolling police vehicle to
fighting in the flats.

'She was concerned be-
cause her son was in-
volved,' the spokesman
said.

According to people
who knew the knifeman,
he had intended to
avenge the stabbing of his
brother on Saturday and
had burst into Mr Fynn's
home by mistake.

According to a police
spokesman Const T G
Ogle, a police reservist
and a student constable
had confronted Israel.

He had refused to drop
the knife and had threat-
ened to kill the
policemen.

'Both the reservist and
the student constable had
tried to get the knife away
from him but couldn't.
When Const Ogle, after a
struggle, also failed, shots
were fired.'

The first shot went into
a wall of the building, the
second went through Ver-
non Israel's chest and
into his mother's arm. An-
other shot hit Mrs
Skhakhane.

The police spokesman
said the matter was being
investigated.

Woman dies after argument

Mercury Reporter

A 39-YEAR-OLD woman,
Fransina Jacoba van
Vuuren, was bludgeoned
to death in her Point
Road, Durban, flat early
yesterday during an argu-
ment with a French
sailor.

A police spokesman
said the woman had been
talking to a French sailor
in the bedroom of her flat
at Rondvista.

'Their discussion devel-
oped into an argument
and the woman was hit
across the head with a
small ornament. She col-
lapsed and died on her
way to hospital,' the
spokesman said.

A man was later arrest-
ed on board a ship in
Durban harbour and will
appear in court today.



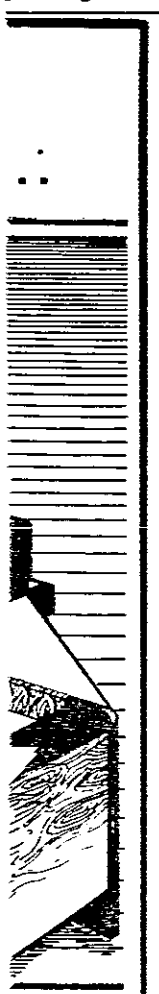
The Natal leader of the People's Congress Party, Mr Morris Fynn, with the arm rest he used to defend himself against his assailant. The knife chipped the wooden arm rest.

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Shivers of apprehension at anti-terrorism moves

The diplomatic battle in Western countries between the South African Government and its guerilla opponents has taken a significant turn.

Organisations such as the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and Swapo are becoming increasingly concerned over Western moves to combat "international terrorism".

Recently the House of Commons passed to the House of Lords a Prevention of Terrorism Bill largely aimed at the elimination of terrorism arising from the situation in Northern Ireland.

However, the Bill is also intended to give the British police the power to act against people who might be planning or who might be involved in acts of terrorism in other countries. It will also give the Home Secretary power to exclude from Britain people involved in terrorism.

Some time ago the United States Justice Department drew up a package of anti-terrorist laws which included severe penalties for anybody conspiring in the US to commit acts of violence abroad.

Now the Central Intelligence Agency has apparently asked Britain, West Germany, Israel and some other countries to join the creation of a new international anti-terrorism network.

These developments have sent shivers of apprehension down the spines of "freedom fighters" operating from these countries — including the ANC, PAC and Swapo.

With their allies, these organisations have tried hard to narrow the scope of the British Bill so that organisations fighting "freedom wars" outside Britain are specifically excluded. Their efforts have failed.

In Britain, the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, told them it would be impossible to change the wording of the Bill so that it would meet his government's objectives and also give the guerilla movements the legislative guarantees they would like.

Instead, he offered to instruct British police not to act against people who might not otherwise be charged under existing British legislation or who might be deported under the British Immigration Act.

This is the nub of the problem.

As the threat of "international

Organisations such as the ANC, PAC and Swapo have failed in efforts to narrow the scope of new British legislation, writes John D'Oliveira of The Star's London Bureau.



Leon Brittan . . . his intention is no secret.

terrorism" grows, so Western governments become more attracted to measures which could be used to protect "friendly" governments.

To quote Mr Brittan in the House of Commons: "I make no secret of the fact that this clause is intended to fight international terrorism . . . I cannot believe that this House would wish that powers should not be available to deal with an international terrorist group which took violent, murderous action against a friendly country."

In other words, if the British authorities knew of an organisation planning a bomb attack on, say, Germany, they would act against the organisation.

And the British Government would hope that the United States would get legislation that would enable it to act against Irish terrorists and their supporters who use the sanctuary of the United States to finance and plan violence in Northern Ireland.

But where does any country draw the line?

How does Britain differentiate between an organisation planning to bomb the coming Olympic Games in

the US and the ANC working out how it can put a bomb in Union Buildings in Pretoria?

The formula Britain uses is based on wide legislative definition coupled with written assurances about the application of that legislation.

Southern African guerilla movements fear other countries will adopt the same formula.

And while the guerillas' concern grows, South African diplomats are working hard behind the scenes to get Western governments to accept that, like freedom, terrorism is indivisible.

They have pointed out — vigorously — that terrorism is terrorism whether it involves the killing of innocents in France, Germany, Israel or Namibia. And they have mobilised their political allies in a number of countries to hammer this message home.

They will use legislators who share their view to prod governments into acting against the Southern African "freedom fighters" if and when legislation aimed at international terrorism becomes law.

The "freedom fighters" know this and they remain deeply concerned.

Anniversary of death of Neil Aggett

6/2/84 By MARTINE BARKEE

YESTERDAY two years ago Dr Neil Aggett became the first white political detainee to have died in police detention in South Africa.

Since then four more people have died in detention under South African or homeland security laws, and a fifth died soon after being released from police custody.

In the investigations which followed each of their deaths, only one concluded that any blame could be laid at the door of the police. In that instance, where the detainee had been shot in the head at point-blank range, the only consequence was that the Commissioner of Police announced that an unnamed policeman had been suspended.

As in the case of Dr Aggett, the official cause of death of Mr Ernest Moabi Dipale, in August 1982, and of Mr Tembuyise Simon Mndawe, in March 1983, was suicide by hanging.

Dr Aggett was found hanged from the grille of his cell at John Vorster Square on January 5, the day after he had been interrogated for 62 hours.

Mr Dipale, who died after three days in detention, was alleged to have made a confession to a magistrate the day before his death. The lawyer acting for his family was refused access to this.

Mr Mndawe was found hanged 14 days after his arrest in the Eastern Transvaal in March 1983. He was alleged to have been an insurgent.

Complained of difficulty in breathing

Miss Linda Dlodlo, a young Soweto woman, was arrested by police in August 1982 and told that she was wanted for questioning in connection with a stolen vehicle.

When she arrived home, after 23 days in detention, she had an acute asthma attack which a doctor attributed to emotional stress.

After four days in hospital she was released and thereafter, according to her mother, frequently complained of having difficulty breathing. Two weeks later she suffered a relapse and died on the way to hospital.

Mr Paris Molefi Malatje was arrested on 4 July 1983. Less than 24 hours later he was dead from a bullet wound in his forehead.

Police have said he was being detained under the Criminal Procedures Act, which allows for 48 hours detention on suspicion, on an allegation of contravening the Internal Security Act.

A fortnight ago a 50-year-old Venda man, Mr Samuel Tshikhudo, died while being held under section 6 of the Venda Terrorism Act. He had been in detention since November 13 last year.

Venda authorities said he had died after a short illness, but two doctors who attended the post mortem suggested that he had been sick for a long period and was "terribly dehydrated".

The count has now reached 57.

CAP TRANS 6/2/84

Detainee's tombstone desecrated

JOHANNESBURG. — Shocked trade unionists, civil rights campaigners and friends found the tombstone on Dr Neil Aggett's grave in Johannesburg's West Park cemetery desecrated when they gathered yesterday morning to commemorate the death in detention two years ago of the doctor who became a trade union organizer.

Dr Aggett, Transvaal secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, played a leading role in attempts to unify independent trade unions in the period before his detention.

In red spray paint, a hammer-and-sickle and the words "hanged himself" and "comm" (implying communist) were painted over the tombstone, which simply states "Died in detention".

Paint wet

The paint was still wet when the first people arrived.

At the ceremony, attended by about 50 people, the Rev Paul Verryn, of the Princess Methodist Church in Roodepoort, read from Psalm 69, "A Cry for Help", while plainclothes policemen in cars patrolled the area around the cemetery.

In his message, Mr Verryn said "the so-called reform" taking place in South Africa at the moment was meaningless if detention without trial and the silencing of the real leaders of the people persisted.

"It is even more despicable that this is done in the name of Christianity. It has nothing to do with Christ."

The desecration of Dr Aggett's grave was "empty jeering at the

dead, who have a dignity that cannot be affected by such foolish actions".

Dr Liz Floyd, who was engaged to Dr Aggett, said the desecration of the grave was an illustration that people were "still scared of Neil, even after his death".

A former Nusas president, Mr Auret van Heerden, who was in detention at the time of Dr Aggett's death, said the aim of detention was to break people — "Dr Aggett made a choice, he refused to break", he said.

● The Food and Canning Workers' Union has called on workers to remember Dr Aggett and his work in building democratic trade unions, "as the conditions that led to his death are still facing us today".

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr Jan Theron, the union's secretary, said a united trade union movement to withstand "attacks on the standard of living of the working class" was needed more than ever before.

The government had shown that it would continue to detain trade union leaders "under the cover of State security".

In Ciskei, numerous people had been detained although no charges had been proved against them.

"Also, there has been no change to the detention laws to effectively prevent deaths in detention," the statement said.

Mr Theron said the occasion would be marked by worker meetings held at branch and factory level. — Own Correspondent and Staff Reporter

TIC warns of military conscription

By In-Anne Collinge

In its campaign to rally maximum opposition to the new constitution, the Transvaal Indian Congress has emphasised military conscription as an inevitable consequence of participation in the tricameral Parliament.

"The whites will force us to send all our children to the borders to die for apartheid," declares a pamphlet publicising a TIC rally. It goes on to explain: "If the Indian and coloured Chambers of Parliament refuse to accept military conscription, the matter will be referred to the President's Council ... (which) can overrule the decision of the Indian and coloured Chambers. Botha's Nationalist Party will have an absolute majority in the President's Council."

The pamphlet calls on people to unite under the TIC and UDF to fight for a South Africa in which the Government would be elected by all the people.

● The TIC mass rally will be held in the Lenasia Civic Centre tomorrow at 8 pm.

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ANC IS URGED TO CHANGE STRATEGY

LUSAKA — The Maputo-Pretoria talks and Angolan ceasefire negotiations are part of an international upheaval in which key Western powers and several Frontline States have committed themselves to changing South Africa by peaceful rather than violent means.

“Frontline” sources attending the SADCC conference in Lusaka said South Africa’s neighbours feared the current course of events would lead inevitably to a regional bloodbath “that will drown us all.”

They had opted to support the current United States peace initiative in the hope of destroying apartheid through contact and example rather than through armed struggle.

However, further progress in the delicately-poised negotiations is likely to depend on assurances from Pretoria that genuine change is taking place.

Opponents of the increased contact scenario say it would take a major gesture on Pretoria’s part to convince them of its good intentions.

The Frontline sources said there were indications that South Africa might be relaxing its conditions for a Namibian solution.

They and Swapo officials were heartened by Mr P W Botha’s comment that South Africa must now look to its own interests rather than simply those of Namibia.

They believed that armed struggle would be protracted and costly and at this stage highly impractical because of South Africa’s military and economic superiority over its neighbours.

The burden of changing South Africa’s inter-

SOWETAN Correspondent

nal policies must be borne by black and white South Africans working from inside the country rather than by the surrounding states, they said.

Some of the Frontline States would try to persuade the African National Congress to change its strategy and

work increasingly within the South African system as it had done in the days before the “armed struggle” was launched.

ANC sympathisers say it is highly unlikely that the organisation will go along with the softer line.

It might now be forced to rethink its strategy to strengthen its

infrastructure within South Africa and prove its influence by stepping up internal operations.

It was likely, the sources said, that the ANC would be told shortly to cut the number of its personnel in Mozambique drastically.

Mr Joe Slovo, said by Pretoria to be the mastermind behind many African National Con-

gress attacks in South Africa, has been asked to leave Mozambique, according to reliable sources here.

And they said, the ANC was apprehensive that if Pretoria’s security negotiations with Maputo were successful, it would be told to remove most of its personnel from Mozambique leaving only the equivalent of a diplomatic mission.

Vaal board warns priests

THE Oranje-Vaal Administration Board has banned all local political movements and trade unions from holding meetings in church buildings in the Vaal Complex.

This is contained in letters written to all churches in the complex. There has been caused wide-spread anger from church and community leaders.

In a letter to the priest at the Roman Catholic Church in Zone 12 Sebokeng, the board's acting director Mr D F Schutte says that should the church be used for non-church activities, the leasehold will be cancelled in terms of clause 9 and the right of occupation withdrawn.

The letter also says that the priest has been warned by the board to adhere to the Deed of Lease, but has continued to allow the use of the church building, Stand number 4895 Zone 12, for non-church purposes.

The RCC has been the scene of mass political rallies by the Azanian People's Organisation, United Democratic Front, Vaal Civic Association, Cosas, Youth Congress and trade unions in the area.

The Dean of the Anglican Church has also received a similar letter and notices from the administration board, asking for an audience with him concerning the use of the St Cyprian's Church in Sharpeville.

Various other pastors in the area have claimed that they have received letters warning against the use of church buildings for non-church purposes.

The ban on the use of church buildings is seen as an attempt by the local authorities to stifle their activities, especially the trade unions which have been in the forefront in the latest strikes.

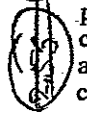
Reverend J Moselane of the Black Priests Solidarity Group, said that this move should be condemned with the contempt it deserves.

"The church is the place where people worship God and people should be free to use it regardless of their motives. I find this decision in contrast with the purpose of the church and God's will. I have ignored the warning," he said.

A spokesman for the RCC said that this move was aimed at organisations which usually hold rallies at the church. These include Azapo, UDF and the civic associations.

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RSM 7/2/84
UDF leader
is charged

Mail Reporter

AN executive member of the United Democratic Front appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday in connection with an allegation of possessing banned literature.

Mr Elliot Shabangu, 56, of Soweto, who is also an executive member of the General Allied Workers Union, was not asked to plead and was freed on R300 bail.

He will appear again on February 14.

ANC's Slovo ^{RPM} faces expulsion from Mozambique ^{WA}

ANC, Maputo set for crisis talks

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE.

THE African National Congress (ANC) and the Mozambican Government are expected to hold far-reaching talks this week on their future relations following the opening of security and economic talks between South Africa and Mozambique.

According to a reliable source in Lusaka, this week's talks will be a sequel to the meeting in Maputo last month at which President Samora Machel told the ANC President, Mr Oliver Tambo, that South Africa had demanded that the only ANC presence in Mozambique should be an office for diplomatic work.

Reports yesterday that ANC and SA Communist Party leader, Mr Joe Slovo, had been expelled from Mozambique could not be confirmed by the ANC in London, or by South African or Mozambican Government sources.

However, sources in Washington said the South African Government had given Mozambique a list of people they wanted expelled from the country, and Mr Slovo's name topped the list.

According to South Africa, Mr Slovo was the mastermind behind the Pretoria bomb blast and other armed ANC incursions into South Africa from Mozambique.

The ANC is anxious to stop any deal between South Africa and Mozambique which would restrict its presence in Mozambique and instead intends to try to persuade President Machel to adopt a more aggressive stance towards Pretoria.

South Africa has often alleged the ANC's military headquarters are in Mozambique but the Mozambican Government has repeatedly insisted there is only a diplomatic presence there.

The ANC has acknowledged only a diplomatic office in Maputo, manned by about 10 officials, and "hundreds" of civilian refugees.

The ANC does not deny it smuggles arms into South Africa across the Mozambican border but says because of the formidable retaliation capacity of the SADF, all its military operations are conducted without the co-operation of South Africa's neighbours.

Western journalists who visited the sites of three South African Security Force raids against ANC residences in Maputo have not been convinced they were operational bases.

While the ANC has virtually given up hope on further significant support from Swaziland which it believes has yielded to South African pressure, and has so far not bargained on very much assistance from Zimbabwe, it is reluctant to accept its older allies would purchase peace for themselves at its expense.

Many observers believe that, mindful of South Africa's strategy of rendering neighbouring Frontline States untenable for ANC operational bases, the ANC has long been attempting to build up a military infrastructure inside South Africa.

Meanwhile, a rift has opened up between the ANC and the Southern Africa Development and Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) over a statement issued by SADCC that it "welcomes signs of a less aggressive stance" by South Africa, reports STANLEY UYS from London.

The ANC's director of information, Mr Thabo Mbeki, in an interview with the French news agency AFP at the weekend, said his organisation rejected "such compromise positions".

Mr Mbeki said there could be no detente with apartheid in South Africa — only struggle.

The SADCC meeting was attended by its nine members: Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Angola, Lesotho, Botswana, Tan-

□ To Page 2

P.T.O.

Angolan rebels not to thwart peace bid

US is hoping to use the agreement as a basis for an independence settlement in Namibia and it does not want the Unita guerillas' continuing military operations in Angola that could wreck the

South Africa has agreed to proceed with its 30-day military disengagement on the basis of assurances conveyed by the Americans from

the Angolans that they will not take advantage of the move.

The US is reasonably certain Swapo will likewise not try to exploit the disengagement to improve its military position and that Angola will try to ensure Swapo's good behaviour.

There is less certainty about Unita, which is considered here to be largely independent of outside influence despite the conviction that it receives sub-

stantial support from South Africa.

Unita once said there could be no Angolan ceasefire to which it was not a party.

But Unita is considered by some analysts here to have good reasons of its own to respect the disengagement and hoped-for ceasefire.

It could, for instance, lead to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola.

Peace moves, but war goes on

He said this after claiming major victories for the movement.

The rebels said in a communique that their forces had carried out 14 big operations in nine provinces between January 21 and 30, and claimed that Luanda's toll was 262 killed — including 17 Cubans — and 23 captured.

They acknowledged the loss 45 men — 32 killed and 13 missing — and 77 wounded.

The strikes were from the north-western coastal province of Luanda, to extreme south-eastern Kuando Kubango. They claimed to have demolished six bridges and destroyed nine Soviet-supplied T-34

tanks, five helicopters, and 43 other vehicles.

The fighting preceded the announcement by South Africa on January 31 that it was withdrawing from Angolan territory and disengaging its troops from the Namibia border for a 30-day trial period.

The communique is believed to be the first official reaction by Mr Jonas Savimbi's movement to Pretoria's peace initiative.

The claims "mean we're active on the terrain and acting autonomously from any international diplomatic arrangement", the spokesman said.

Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, has had talks in London with representatives of the British and other Western governments and no formal meeting of the Western Contact Group on Namibia is planned to discuss the latest developments, it was learned here.

The US attitude to the disengagement exercise was spelled out in Washington yesterday by a State Department spokesman who pointed out that it was not a formal ceasefire or formally negotiated agreement of any kind.

"If all parties co-operate in the disengagement and if progress can be made on the broader issues we would hope that the conditions brought about by the disengagement could be prolonged," the spokesman said.

"Disengagement could lead to a ceasefire and to the implementation of the United Nations plan."

Asked about the possibility of talks between South Africa and Swapo, the spokesman said these would be useful to the extent that they contributed to peace in the region.

LUSAKA — The latest diplomatic initiatives in Southern Africa appear to have led to strains between South Africa's black nationalist exiles and the black-governed countries of the region.

Diplomats said the strains became apparent at the two-day annual meeting of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference, a group of nine countries working to become economically independent from South Africa.

The meeting, which ended on Friday, brought together high-level delegations from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, plus 97 delegations from Western donor nations and aid agencies.

No representatives from the African National Congress or Swapo were involved in the meeting.

Many Western diplomats said they considered the meeting a success because its communique included a statement conciliatory toward South Africa. The communique welcomed "signs of a less aggressive stance from South Africa" and said the parties "recognised that continued international pressure on South Africa was essential to peaceful change in the region".

The phrase "a less aggressive stance" apparently alluded to South Africa's announcement of a military disengagement from Angola and to the talks between Pretoria and Maputo.

But the ANC strongly disagreed with the communique's conciliatory stand toward South Africa. The ANC also expressed surprise that it and Swapo had not been invited to the annual meeting; representatives of the two have attended previous meetings.

Angolan and Mozambican representatives said privately that they had sought to encourage moderation at the conference to support diplomatic activity which could bring peace to their countries.

Even a Zimbabwean official at the conference said signs were hopeful that the new regional negotiations could lead to a settlement in Namibia. "It could mean great things, peace and stability for the whole region," he said. — New York Times News Service.

Diplomatic
moves seen
to be hitting
black exiles

US urges Angolan rebels not to thwart peace bid

By Gerald L'Ange
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Unita insurgent movement is being pressed by the United States not to torpedo the fragile ceasefire that is growing from South Africa's military disengagement in Angola.

The US has been in direct communication with Unita in the past few days urging the Angola rebels to refrain from using their capacity to prevent the disengagement growing into a more permanent ceasefire, according to official sources here.

The US is hoping to use the disengagement as a basis for building an independence settlement in Namibia and it does not want the Unita guerillas launching military operations in Angola that could wreck the plan.

South Africa has agreed to go ahead with its 30-day military disengagement on the strength of assurances conveyed by the Americans from

the Angolans that they will not take advantage of the move.

The US is reasonably certain Swapo will likewise not try to exploit the disengagement to improve its military position and that Angola will try to ensure Swapo's good behaviour.

There is less certainty about Unita, which is considered here to be largely independent of outside influence despite the conviction that it receives sub-

stantial support from South Africa.

Unita once said there could be no Angolan ceasefire to which it was not a party.

But Unita is considered by some analysts here to have good reasons of its own to respect the disengagement and hoped-for ceasefire.

It could, for instance, lead to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola.

Border peace moves, but war goes on

The Star's Foreign
News Service

LISBON — Unita claims that it is "indirectly but actively" involved in moves to bring peace to the border between Namibia and Angola as a first step towards a Namibian independence settlement.

This was confirmed last night by Unita's chief international spokesman, Mr Fernando Wilson dos Santos.

But in Lisbon, a Unita spokesman told foreign reporters: "Angola's war will not end with an independence settlement for Namibia — which we would welcome."

He said this after claiming major victories for the movement.

The rebels said in a communique that their forces had carried out 14 big operations in nine provinces between January 21 and 30, and claimed that Luanda's toll was 262 killed — including 17 Cubans — and 23 captured.

They acknowledged the loss 45 men — 32 killed and 13 missing — and 77 wounded.

The strikes were from the north-western coastal province of Luanda, to extreme south-eastern Kuando Kubango. They claimed to have demolished six bridges and destroyed nine Soviet-supplied T-34

tanks, five helicopters, and 43 other vehicles.

The fighting preceded the announcement by South Africa on January 31 that it was withdrawing from Angolan territory and disengaging its troops from the Namibia border for a 30-day trial period.

The communique is believed to be the first official reaction by Mr Jonas Savimbi's movement to Pretoria's peace initiative.

The claims "mean we're active on the terrain and acting autonomously from any international diplomatic arrangement", the spokesman said.

Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, has had talks in London with representatives of the British and other Western governments and no formal meeting of the Western Contact Group on Namibia is planned to discuss the latest developments, it was learned here.

The US attitude to the disengagement exercise was spelled out in Washington yesterday by a State Department spokesman who pointed out that it was not a formal ceasefire or formally negotiated agreement of any kind.

"If all parties co-operate in the disengagement and if progress can be made on the broader issues we would hope that the conditions brought about by the disengagement could be prolonged," the spokesman said.

"Disengagement could lead to a ceasefire and to the implementation of the United Nations plan."

Asked about the possibility of talks between South Africa and Swapo, the spokesman said these would be useful to the extent that they contributed to peace in the region.

LUSAKA — The latest diplomatic initiatives in Southern Africa appear to have led to strains between South Africa's black nationalist exiles and the black-governed countries of the region.

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ANC
rejects
SADCC
stance

From STANLEY UYS

LONDON. — A rift has opened up between the African National Congress (ANC) and the South Africa Development and Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) over a statement issued by the SADCC that it "welcomes signs of a less aggressive stance" by South Africa.

The ANC's director of information, Mr Thabo Mbeki, in an interview with the French news agency AFP, said his organization rejected "such compromise positions".

Mr Mbeki said there could be no detente with apartheid in South Africa — only a struggle.

Mr Mbeki also expressed his surprise that the ANC had not been invited to attend the SADCC's annual meeting in Lusaka.

Mr Mbeki, I understand, was informed by the SADCC that a decision had been taken in 1982 to invite liberation movements only to SADCC summits and not to review conferences like the one held last week.

The SADCC statement was issued after the announcement by the South African Prime

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To page 2.

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ANC TIMES 7/2/84
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From page 1

Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the SADF was "disengaging" its forces from Angola.

The SADCC statement added, however, that the organization "recognized that continued international pressure on South Africa was needed to bring these signs (of a less aggressive stance) to fruition and to bring about a process of peaceful change in the region."

The SADCC meeting was attended by its nine members — Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Angola, Lesotho, Botswana, Tanzania and Swaziland. Discussions centred mainly on drought conditions in Southern Africa.

The SADCC was formed to try to lessen the influence of South Africa on its black neighbours, and as a counter to Pretoria's proposed constellation of states.

For an organization like the SADCC to detect signs of change in South Africa is a significant development.

This is highly unwelcome news for exile organizations like the ANC which insist that apartheid is not reformable and must be abolished. If the rift that has opened between the SADCC and the ANC were to widen, the ANC would be placed in a very difficult situation, because it relies on the SADCC states to provide it with passage and facilities for its guerilla fighters.

There has been speculation in the press here this weekend that a conflict of interests might be arising between the ANC and South Africa's black neighbours.

● Mr Mbeki is a banned person and may not be quoted but the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, authorised the use of this report.

Service ^{Sawet} for 12 ^{7/2/84} killed in ^(11A) Maputo

MORE than 500 at the weekend attended a memorial service held in Durban to mark the third anniversary of the killing of 12 members of the African National Congress (ANC) in Matola, Maputo, in January 1981.

Two van loads of riot police, armed with stenguns and tear gas canisters, ordered the singing and dancing people outside the church to disperse in 10 minutes.

The incident took place when the chairman, Mr Paul David, had just closed the successful meeting and when the people moved outside the hall to continue with the singing of freedom songs and dancing.

A spokesman for the police yesterday said riot police ordered people to disperse after they had formed a gathering in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

"The service was held and there were no incidents. It was after it had ended that people congregated in a group outside the church. They were warned they were breaking the law and asked to disperse. They did so peacefully and there were no further incidents".

The service, which was organised by the Merebank Ex-students Society, was held for one of their colleagues, Krish Rabilal, and William Khanyile, Mdiduzi Guma, Wilberforce Mgadani Skeyiya, Lancelot Futhi Radebe, Bheki Magubane, Thabang Bokholane, and five others who were killed by South African commandos in 1981.

LONDON — A rift has opened up between the African National Congress and the Southern Africa Development and Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) over a statement issued by the SADCC that it "welcomes signs of a less aggressive stance by South Africa."

According to French press reports the ANC has accused the SADCC of compromising its position with regard to Southern Africa.

The ANC is also apparently upset that it had not been invited to attend the SADCC's annual meeting, which was held in the Zambian capital, Lusaka.

The SADCC statement was issued after the announcement by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, that the SADF was "disengaging" its forces from Angola.

The SADCC statement added, though, that the organisation "recognised that continued international pressure on South Africa was needed

ANC rift with black states

11A
D. Dispatch

7/2/84

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The SADCC meeting was attended by its nine members — Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Angola, Lesotho, Botswana, Tanzania and Swaziland. Discussions centred mainly on drought conditions in Southern Africa.

There was speculation in the press here at the weekend that a conflict of interests might be arising between the ANC and South Africa's black neighbours, with some of the latter possibly preferring negotiated settlements to

armed struggles to the bitter end.

Meanwhile Andre Viljoen reports from Harare that the ANC and the Mozambican Government are expected to hold talks this week on their future relations following the opening of security and economic talks between South Africa and Mozambique.

● Two Johannesburg newspapers reported this morning that the banned communist and ANC leader Joe Slovo had been expelled from Mozambique.

Beeld, in a report from London, said Slovo's expulsion was part of President Machel's way of "normalising" relations with South Africa.

RSM 812-184 11A

Slovo likely to top expulsion list

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE exiled South African Communist Party leader, Mr Joe Slovo, is a natural candidate to head any list of exiled activists which Pretoria wants expelled from Mozambique.

In his late 50s, Mr Slovo has been repeatedly named by Security Police officers as the "mastermind" behind insurgent attacks in South Africa by the outlawed African National Congress.

According to the Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee, Mr Slovo is a colonel in the Soviet Union's KGB, as well as a leading member of both the CP and the ANC.

Police evidence in the trial of Barbara Hogan, in 1982, identified Mr Slovo as an officer in Umkhonto we Sizwe, the underground fighting arm of the ANC.

He is not, however, the titular head of Umkhonto, whose commander-in-chief is Mr Joe Modise.

Placing Mr Slovo's name at the head of a list of real or suspected ANC activists would be consistent with the view espoused by the Security Police that the ANC is manipulated by the CP.

Mr Slovo has lived in Mozambique for a number of years since Portuguese rule ended in 1975.

His wife, Professor Ruth First, was killed by a parcel bomb in 1982. She was a researcher and teacher at the Centre for African Studies at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo.

Whether Mr Slovo is as important to the ANC as the Security Police insist, is a matter of debate.

Mr Tom Lodge, senior lecturer in political studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said yesterday: "The tendency for the South African authorities to assume that every white man in the ANC is tremendously important may be misleading."

He added: "South Africans have an obsession with Slovo. They see him as the mastermind directing ANC units in South Africa. He may have a hand in that, but I doubt whether he is solely responsible."

Mr Slovo was a member of the ANC Revolutionary Council, on which both African nationalists and communists served, until it was scrapped last May, Mr Lodge said.

He discounted assertions that Mr Slovo is a member of the ANC national executive — its supreme policy-making body — as the executive's members are all Black.

Since the abolition of the revolutionary council, two committees have been set up under the direct authority of the national executive: a military and a political committee.

Mr Lodge did not know whether Mr Slovo had been appointed a member of the military committee.

But he had filled the role of director of political education in ANC training camps in the past, Mr Lodge added.

There has been no official confirmation of the existence of a list of ANC men South Africa wants expelled from the Mozambique, but the events fit the pattern of Pretoria's dealings with Lesotho on the question of ANC exiles.

South Africa presented Lesotho with a similar list last year. When Lesotho balked at complying with Pretoria's demand that it force ANC cadres to leave, a form of economic sanctions were applied.

Eventually about 24 ANC exiles secretly left Lesotho, after the Lesotho authorities arranged for their resettlement elsewhere with the United Nations.

The list was said by Lesotho to have contained 66 names, including those of expatriates who had either already left Lesotho or who had never lived there.

Durban bomb

was ours - ANC

DAR-ES-SALAAM —
The banned African
National Congress has
claimed responsibility
for a bomb blast in Dur-
ban last Friday, which
injured two people.

The attack occurred in
consular offices of Cis-
kei in West Street.

SAPA-RNS

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Slovo: two theories dominate

By Brendan Nicholson, The Star's
Foreign News Service

That "unlikely-looking revolutionary", Joe Slovo, is the subject of twin theories popular in South Africa — that the African National Congress is dominated by the Communist Party and that the ANC's military campaign would be ineffective without its white mastermind.

South African security officials have said repeatedly that, apart from being a member of the hierarchy of both the ANC and the Communist Party, the Lithuanian-born Mr Slovo is a colonel in the Russian KGB.

Former friends of Mr Slovo, who remember the tall, ruddy-faced and bespectacled advocate striding around the Johannesburg courts, find it hard to picture him as an "architect of terror".

Mr Slovo was detained in 1960 during the state of emergency that followed the Sharpeville killings.

He fled South Africa to what was then the Protectorate of Bechuanaland (now Botswana) in June 1963. He immediately became heavily involved in the external activities of both the ANC and Communist Party.

He moved to Maputo after Frelimo came to power in 1975 and, according to South African Security Police reports, then began in earnest his military campaign which culminated in the Pretoria bomb blasts.

Other observers, however, have suggested that while Mr Slovo undoubtedly had a hand in the campaign against Pretoria he is unlikely to be the lone mastermind behind it.

Whatever his attitude in the past, Mr Slovo is known to have been hard hit by the assassination of his wife, journalist, academic and author Ruth First, in a 1982 parcel bomb explosion in Maputo.

Those who knew the couple in South Africa say Professor First appeared far more ideologically committed than her husband, though both made no secret of the fact that they were communist sympathisers.

"They were, in fact, hard-core Stalinist and could find nothing wrong with anything Russia did," one acquaintance said today.

There were reports that the South African military team which attacked ANC residences in Maputo in January 1981 was after Mr Slovo.

Mr Slovo was believed to be a member of the ANC's revolutionary council, which was reportedly abolished earlier this year.

The move was seen in some quarters as the assertion of control over all activities, military and non-military, by the ANC's national executive.

This could have been the result of an ANC desire to counter claims that it was simply a communist front rather than, as it claims, a movement embracing many ideologies and all races.

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Biko — the making of a martyr from a nonentity

IIA

Star

8/2/84

So Sir Richard Attenborough has been visiting South Africa, apparently as part of his preparation for the making of a film on the life of Steve Biko, the Black Consciousness leader who died in detention in September 1977.

Judging by his award-winning film "Gandhi", we can expect the result to be a monumental propaganda work.

Certainly there can be no other reason for making a film about an obscure politician who died under unfortunate circumstances.

At least Gandhi, whatever one may think of him, was a national and international figure of major importance. Biko was a nonentity until he died. Only after his death did the media, the left and the enemies of South Africa, following the pattern of the Nazis with Horst Wessel and the communists with Patrice Lumumba, raise him from obscurity and make him into a martyr.

If you think that is an exaggerated statement, consider how one of the world's leading and most influential newspapers, the Washington Post, on October 8 1977 gave massive publicity to the Biko case under a six-column headline.

In the same issue, hidden away, was a 5 cm report that the Governor of Texas has asked the US Justice Department to investigate the possibility of Federal charges against two policemen in the case of Joe Torres.

You never heard of Joe Torres? Strange. He was a 23-year-old American prisoner who was beaten by police and subsequently drowned.

Perhaps you didn't hear about him because they didn't publish books, write plays or make films about the unfortunate man.

But then we didn't hear about how the British and the Americans forcibly handed over 2,5 million Russians to Soviet secret police to be shot or worked or raped to death in Siberian camps till 30 years after it happened, did we?

Also mysterious is why Biko should be chosen for elevation to the status of martyr while so many other men and women of at least

MY VIEW



Martin Spring

equal, if not greater, worth, die or are maltreated abominably in communist or Third World nations today.

Nokonono Kave, a close associate of Biko, was reported in March 1982 as saying that the ANC accused Biko of having been a CIA spy. This ties in with what the South African Minister of Police told me — that Biko was "almost certainly the paid agent of a foreign power" and "had more money at his disposal than anyone else in South Africa."

Intelligence sources have suggested that the CIA, who thought highly of Biko, had selected him as the eventual political alternative to the Soviet-run ANC to take over this country from the whites.

They put so much money and effort behind Biko that, when he died, they were outraged and resolved to unleash a whirlwind of publicity against South Africa in a spirit of revenge.

Whether or not that is true, the

hagiolatry (saint-worship) surrounding Biko is most suspicious.

Whatever the truth, how much of it can we expect Sir Richard to reveal in his film?

When he made "Gandhi", he got the Indian Government to put up one-third of the R24 million cost. Part of the deal was that the Indian Government exercised right of veto over every aspect of the film, from the script to the casting.

In other words, the film was a blatant propaganda exercise for India's national hero and for India itself.

Presumably we can therefore expect "Biko" to be financed by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, the Defence and Aid Fund, the UN Committee Against Apartheid, or some other similarly disinterested party.

● Martin Spring, a former editor of the *Financial Gazette* and *The Citizen*, is a Johannesburg business consultant.

BLACK AFRICA'S

812/84

11A

SOWETAN
Correspondent

NEW LINE ON SA

ANC, Swapo not invited to crucial meeting

LUSAKA — The latest United States diplomatic initiatives in southern Africa appear to have led to strains between South Africa's black nationalist exiles and the black-governed nations of the region.

Diplomats said the strains became apparent at the two-day annual meeting of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference, a group of nine nations that are working to become economically independent from South Africa.

The meeting brought high-level delegations from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mal-

awi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, plus 67 delegations from Western donor nations and aid agencies.

No representatives from the region's two major guerilla organisations, the African National Congress and the South West Africa People's Organisation, were involved in the meeting.

Although the donors pledged about 350 mil-

lion dollars less than the regional group had requested to combat the effects of a severe drought, many Western diplomats said they considered the meeting a success because its communique included a statement conciliatory toward South Africa.

The communique welcomed "signs of a less aggressive stance from South Africa" and said the parties "recog-

nised that continued international pressure on South Africa was essential to bring these signs to fruition and bring about a process of peaceful change in the region."

The phrase "a less aggressive stance" apparently alluded to South Africa's recent announcement of a military disengagement from Angola and to the continuing talks be-

tween South Africa and Mozambique.

But the ANC strongly disagreed with the communique's conciliatory stand towards South Africa.

The ANC also expressed surprise that it and Swapo had not been invited to the annual meeting. It was noted that representatives of the two groups had at-

tended previous meet-

ings. South Africa's announcement that it was withdrawing its troops from Angola followed talks between American and Angolan officials in the Cape Verde Islands and a trip to South Africa, Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique by Chester Crocker, American Assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

The South African move was seen as a first step towards a settlement of the 17-year-old bush war waged by Swapo over SWA/Namibia.

Representatives of Angola and Mozambique said privately that they had sought to encourage moderation at the Lusaka conference



PRESIDENT REAGAN: Constructive engagement

to support the diplomatic activity which could bring peace to their countries, which have internal rebellions.

Even a Zimbabwean official at the conference said signs were hopeful that the new regional negotiations could progress to a settlement of the SWA/Namibian conflict.

"It could mean great things, peace and stability for the whole region," he said.

8/2/87 (11A)

ANC has no word on Slovo

From ANDRE VILJOEN HARARE. — The African National Congress (ANC) has rejected reports linking the reported expulsion from Mozambique of veteran revolutionary Mr Joe Slovo, with South African demands.

In a statement which neither denied or confirmed Mr Slovo's expulsion, the ANC information department in Lusaka said yesterday that it had received no information that Mozambique had acceded to South African demands concerning ANC activities, and said "talks between ourselves and Mozambique on these and other matters are continuing".

So far there has been no official comment from Mozambique on the reported expulsion.

Mr Slovo, once a prominent Johannesburg advocate, is a senior member of the South African Communist Party (SACP) and the man South African propagandists like to portray as the Soviet-backed mastermind of ANC military operations.

Before last year's restructuring of the ANC, Mr Slovo was a key member of the Revolutionary Council which governed the ANC military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe. The council, which was answerable to the national executive committee of the



Mr Joe Slovo in London last year.

ANC, included some SACP members.

The ANC has not released details of its restructuring, but spokesmen have insisted it was carried out for practical and not ideological reasons.

A source in Maputo confirmed yesterday that top-level meetings between the ANC and Mozambique were taking place this week. Last month President Samora Machel told the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, that South Africa had demanded that the only ANC presence in Mozambique should be an office for diplomatic work.

In yesterday's statement, the ANC said its ongoing discussions with Mozambique were "characterized by a common will to make sacrifices for the liberation of Southern Africa".

ANC tells of
SA demands

South African pressure is forcing Mozambique to reassess its ties with the African National Congress, the organisation said today.

The ANC said in a message from Lusaka to Associated Press that South Africa had laid down demands to Mozambique about allowing an ANC presence.

The ANC said it was discussing the demands with Mozambique.

The message came soon after reports that Mr Joe Slovo had been asked to leave Mozambique.

The ANC message did not mention Mr Slovo and there has been no confirmation from Mozambique on the Slovo reports.

— Sapa-Associated Press.

● See Page 7, World section.

TIC will resist Govt conscription

By Eugene Saldanha

The Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) last night warned the Government it would resist "any attempts to conscript Indian and coloured youth into an army which is bolstering an oppressive system".

At a packed meeting to launch the TIC's campaign against the new constitution, more than 1 500 people in Lenasia's Civic Centre also resolved to support the United Democratic Front's (UDF) call for a non-racial referendum on the constitution.

The president of the TIC, Dr Essop Jassat, said the organisation would call on South Africans of Indian descent not to vote in the event of an election, but "would

consider the possibility of asking people to register a 'no' vote if a referendum were to be held".

Dr Jassat said a number of Indian political parties had surfaced recently, but it was common knowledge that the individuals instrumental in forming them "had long histories of collaboration with the Government".

The president of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC), Mr Mewa Ramgobin, who was recently unbanned after 17 years, said the National Party "wanted Indians and coloureds to do its dirty work".

"The Government wants to destroy the unity between Africans, Indians, coloured people and democratic-minded whites."

BLACKS TALK TO CROCKER

DR CHESTER Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, held a secret meeting with leading black personalities in Johannesburg last week.

Among the hand-picked guests who attended the meeting were Dr Nthato Motlana, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mine-workers, NUM, and a leading journalist, Mr Ameen Akhalwaya.

The meeting, which was also attended by the American Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, was initiated by the Americans and was held at the home of Mr George Trail, the American consul in Johannesburg.

At the meeting, Dr



DR MOTLANA: Attended meeting.

Crocker argued strongly in favour of the United States policy of constructive engagement in South Africa, according to sources.

The policy was however strongly criticised, particularly the United States' linkage of a Cuban withdrawal in Angola as a pre-condition to Namibian independence.

With the exception of Dr Motlana, the people invited have visited the United States and it would seem that they

were invited in the belief that they would be sympathetic to the Reagan's Administration's policy.

Meanwhile Bishop Desmond Tutu has also revealed that Dr Crocker met him in Washington.

"He was concerned that the perception of many black South Africans towards constructive engagement was a negative one," Bishop Tutu said yesterday.

He said Dr Crocker tried to persuade him to see the merits of the policy by citing increased American aid to Africa.

"I asked him why if that was the case, the Reagan Administration had cut its aid to Zimbabwe after that country had refused to vote with the Americans at the United Nations," he said.

Unions barred, claim

THREE black trade unions have claimed that they have been barred from using church buildings and a community hall to hold meetings in the Vaal complex.

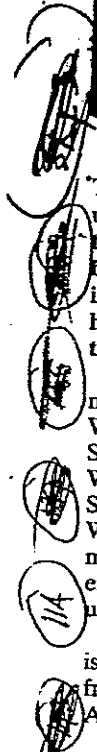
The unions, the Engineering and Allied Workers' Union, the Steel and Engineering Workers' Union and the South African Chemical Workers' Union, see the move as a government/employer onslaught on unions in the area.

The ban on the union is a sequel to a directive from the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board.

The board earlier circulated letters to priests informing them that if they continued to allow non-church activities in their churches, then their leasehold will be withdrawn.

This ban, which affected organisations such as Azapo, UDF, Vaal Civic Association, students movements and other organisations, has caused anger.

In a joint statement yesterday the unions said that they were "disappointed with the action by the administration board" and demand an explanation from the town council.



Switzer
9/2-184

Passport refusal angers Umlazi

Mercury 9/2/84
African Affairs
Reporter

THE refusal by Pretoria to grant a passport to Mr David Gasa to travel to Iran to attend the country's fifth anniversary has angered many Umlazi residents and they have

written to the Government in protest.

The protest letter has been sent by the Umlazi Residents' Association of which Mr Gasa is the founder and president.

Mr Gasa is a former member of the banned African National Con-

gress and a great friend of the late Chief Albert Luthuli, former ANC president and Nobel Prize winner.

Mr Gasa was imprisoned for two years for defying his banning order but was unbanned last year.

UDF official loses post

11A
D. Dipatch
9/2/84

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The president of the Border region of the United Democratic Front (UDF), Mr Steve Tshwete, was dismissed from his teaching post at the Phillip Mtywaku senior secondary school yesterday.

A letter signed by the Ciskei Director General for Education, Mr Sizwe Manjezi, reads: "Because of reasons that may not be revealed, your services as a teacher at Phillip Mtywaku Senior Secondary School are hereby terminated with immediate effect."

Mr Tshwete said he thought he had been fired because of his involvement with the UDF.

He said he had been an English and history master for Standard 10s at his school at Peelton and had been teaching

there since 1980. Mr Tshwete was released from Robben Island in 1979 after serving 15 years for ANC activities. While in prison he studied for a B.A. degree, graduating at a Unisa graduation ceremony shortly after his release.

A two year banning order served on him after his release from Robben Island expired in 1981.

Mr Tshwete was detained by the Ciskei police on September 29 last year under Section 26 of the National Security Act. He was released from detention on January 20 without being charged.

He went back to his school where he had been teaching until his dismissal yesterday. — DDR.

CAPL Times 9/2/84

Blacks' position high on agenda

Political Staff

BLACK constitutional development — particularly for people outside the national states — was now high on the government's agenda, the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference in Cape Town, Dr Koornhof said the urgent attention that this matter was being given was illustrated by:

● A cabinet meeting on January 17 at which

the issue had been discussed in depth.

● A meeting on the same day between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and leaders of the national states.

● A meeting on February 3 between Mr Botha and the presidents of the four independent national states.

● The prominence given to black constitutional development during the no-confidence debate in Parliament.

● The introduction as the first bill on the

order paper in Parliament this week of the Black Communities Development Bill in which a "positive line" had been taken despite "shortcomings".

● Two pending private members' motions in Parliament which would focus on the position of blacks.

● Continuing work of the cabinet committee into the position of blacks outside the national states.

Dr Koornhof said the government had promised during the referendum that black constitutional development would be given urgent attention in the new year and that was now being done.

● Dr Koornhof announced that he would soon be calling another press conference to give facts and figures about removals. "Untruths" and "half-truths" were being published about removals and were doing the country a great deal of harm.

Ban on church meetings

LEADERS CONDEMN BOARD

By
JOSHUA
RABOROKO

VAAL community leaders, including the newly elected town council, have strongly condemned the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board's decision to ban political and trade union meetings in church buildings.

In a strongly-worded response, the Vaal Town Council says it is going to raise the controversial issue at its monthly meeting because "we have used church buildings for our meetings."

The OVAB has circulated letters to various priests in the Vaal complex informing them no non-church meetings should be held in church buildings and failure to comply with this order would result in the cancellation of the leasehold.

The move, which has been seen as a "total onslaught" on trade unions and political organisations in the area, is also to be discussed by church leaders during the weekend, according to Father Jeff Moselane, an executive member of the Black Priests' Solidarity Group.

Fr Moselane said that he had evidence that during the last elections under the Black Local Authorities Act, meetings, and in some instances, voting actually took place in church buildings."

"This is in conflict with the decision to ban non-church activities in church buildings. These meetings were also political and why were they not banned?" he asked.

Rallies

He strongly believed that the move was aimed at trade unions and political organisations which usually held their rallies at churches — incidentally the organisations are preparing themselves for "Sharpeville Day" next month.

Fr Moselane said that he would ignore the letter because "the church is where people go and worship God, why bar them from doing so?"

A councillor revealed that such a ban was approved by the community council last year but since the inception of the town council, they had not discussed the issue.

He conceded that they held non-church meetings in churches during the last elections.

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10/2/84

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Maputo faces up to its about-face

MAPUTO — Before starting on its "dialogue" with South Africa — and the word is no longer taboo here — Mozambique was careful to take certain precautions.

In particular it put an end to its special relationship with the Soviet Union and the Communist Bloc and turned towards Western Europe and the United States.

One of the Mozambican delegates attending negotiations with the South Africans told me "our viewpoint is that an unstable peace is better than total instability."

"If we continued our past policies there would soon be nothing more to destroy in Mozambique."

Some people will be shocked by the reversal of Mozambique's former policies, seen by Maputo as the only way out of a suicidal enmeshment.

But as a Mozambican intellectual close to President Machel commented: "What is happening between us and South Africa breaks through all preconceived ideas."

"To the first country which calls us traitors we will reply: 'You start by yourselves applying sanctions against South Africa and then send us arms and petrol and then we can talk about things!'"

PIERRE HASKI, African Affairs Editor of the French newspaper **LIBERATION**, was one of the first Western journalists to talk to Mozambican leaders about their dialogue with South Africa. In this report, top officials speak openly of the reasons and conditions which brought them to the negotiation table.

General Sebastian Mabote, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, described the basis for dialogue with South Africa bluntly and plainly.

"South Africa must not serve as a base for subversion against our country, and Mozambique must not serve as a base for subversion and aggression against South Africa."

"We will not attack South Africa nor will we support the ANC in material or with men. But we condemn racial discrimination and apartheid."

He explained why Mozambique agreed to support Mr Robert Mugabe's guerrillas in Rhodesia, but today is not prepared to give the same measure of aid to the ANC.

"The Zimbabwe guerrillas were fighting for national liberation and not struggling against apartheid. They were fighting for self-determination, independence and liberty."

"In South Africa the ANC is carrying on a fight for civic rights and not an armed struggle for national liberation."

The ANC has been thrown into disarray and concern by the new Mozambique policy and its leaders have just held an urgent meeting in Lusaka to work out a reply.

ANC President Mr Oliver Tambo is expected in Maputo soon with his document.

Mozambican leaders deny that they are "abandoning" the main black opposition force in South Africa, pointing out "the ANC must incorporate our new policy in its strategy."

President Machel sent a cable to Mr Tambo the day he started negotiations with Pretoria last month.

He described the ANC as in the "forefront of the South African people's struggle for democracy, social justice and peace" and promised Mozam-

bique's "political, moral and diplomatic support".

Significantly, the cable did not mention material or military aid.

Diplomatic circles believe that Maputo controls only 40 to 50 percent of Mozambique and the rest is overrun by the rebel MNR movement which is considered to have about 12 000 guerrillas.

For a long time the MNR guerrillas seemed better supplied than the Mozambican Army, especially with radio equipment.

The government is more optimistic these days about its ability to tackle the MNR and one leader said things were once so bad in Northern Mozambique that the government considered using the old Frelimo tactics which beat the Portuguese.

There is no doubt that economic pressure has also forced Mozambique to the negotiating table.

The negotiations also show the limitations of the disengagement strategy of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordinating Conference.

Everything is happening as though the Mozambican leaders are trying to give South Africa excellent reasons for not destabilising Mozambique, so that they will have a prosperous and stable neighbour even if it is "Marxist".



THE PRESIDENT: Samora Machel.

At times 10/2/86

Winnie Mandela 'a great bird'

BLOEMFONTEIN. — British film director Sir Richard Attenborough met Mrs Winnie Mandela in the Brandfort post office yesterday.

After the meeting Sir Richard said a film about South Africa in a broad context was not out of the question.

He said he would, however, consider the possibility on his return to Britain.

Shortly before flying out of Bloemfontein for Johannesburg yesterday, Sir Richard was enthusiastic about the wife of Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress.

"She's a marvellous woman... what they call 'a great bird'."

Sir Richard and his wife, Lady Sheila, appeared determined to scotch rumours that they visited South Africa to gather material for a film on the life of black consciousness leader Steve Biko, who died in detention in 1977.

"Anyone with an interest in racial tolerance as I evidently am, considering 'Gandhi', has to be interested in this country," Sir Richard said. "South Africa is the crucible of race relations in the modern world."

However, he said it would be "an impertinence" to say after two weeks in South Africa that he knew what he was going to make a film on.

"I am fascinated with this complex, contentious country. I need to find out more and need time to think before I decide on anything. If I do decide to make a film on the last 10 years in South Africa, Steve Biko would obviously feature very prominently."

The couple is expected to leave for London today. — Sapa

Report-back meeting

THE Candidates Crisis Committee (CCC), which was to have taken legal action against the Department of Education and Training (Det) over the high failure rate among matriculants, will hold a public meeting at the DOCC hall on Saturday.

A spokesman for CCC said the meeting, scheduled to start at 1 pm, will be a report-back.

"We had been mandated to take legal action and to see if there were other means by which this matter could be resolved because it seems a high failure rate among black students is becoming a serious problem which must be stopped and soonest," the spokesman said.

'No' to merger

THE leader of the newly formed Meadowlands and Diepkloof People's Party (MDPP), Mr M J Khumalo, has warned that his party would squash any attempt to bring up the controversial issue of merging the Soweto, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow town councils.

Mr Khumalo was reacting to an announcement by the Sofasonke Party, now running the Soweto Town Council, that more members were being organised in the two areas with a view to merging the three in future.

A spokesman for Sofasonke Party was quoted as saying that although his party did not see eye to eye with the former "mayor" Mr Da-



MR M J KHUMALO:
Opposes merger.

vid Thebehali, on many issues, they were in agreement over the question of merging the three councils.

The Sofasonke Party hopes to spread its wings to all neighbouring townships on the Reef and the Transvaal and ultimately throughout the whole country.

Mr Khumalo, who

(11A) Soweto Jan 10/2/82
formed the MDPP to break his mayor, Mr Mahuhushi's stronghold in Diepmeadow, has been one of the most outspoken opponents of the merger which was supported by Mr Thebehali.

Said Mr Khumalo yesterday: "The Sofasonke Party seems to be having dreams that can under no circumstances come true. We are against the merger and we will fight it with all the power at our disposal."

"We are 80 percent economically viable and we are doing our best to balance our books and would advise the Sofasonke Party to pay more attention to their own problems and leave us to attend to ours," Mr Khumalo said.



... AND WELL

Soweto signature drive

THE United Democratic Front (UDF) will launch its signature campaign in Soweto with a rally that will be held at the Dube YWCA on Sunday.

This is part of a national campaign that aims to get a million signatures from people opposed to the new constitution, the Black Local Authorities Act and other Koornhof Bills.

A Signature Campaign Committee has been set up to conduct and direct the campaign against the new deal.

A spokesman for the UDF urged Soweto residents to attend the rally because of its significance: "We call on the community to come and

**SOWETAN
Reporter**

sign to say no to apartheid and the Koornhof Bills that will further strangulate our people," he said.

In the course of the campaign people would be asked to resist high rents and abnormal hostel life. They would also be asked to call for more and better schools and clinics.

The rally starts at 1 pm and speakers will be Mr Popo Molefe, general secretary of the UDF, Dr Nthato Motlana, Mrs Rita Ndzanga, Mr Tiego Moseneke, president of the Azanian Students Organisation,

10/2/84
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Azaso and Professor Ismael Mohammed.

Meanwhile, Mr Curtis Nkondo, Mr Aubrey Mokoena and Mr Terror Lekota will speak at the launching of the Uiten-

hage Youth Congress in the Eastern Cape at the weekend.

Another speaker will be Mr Oupa Monareng, president of the Soweto Youth Congress, Soyco.

Tutu in line for Nobel Prize

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), has for the third consecutive year been nominated for one of the world's highest awards, the Nobel Peace Prize.

Also nominated for the award is the SACC, of which Bishop Tutu has been general secretary for the past five years. Nomination of the SACC comes as a surprise and in the wake of the South African Government's investigation of the SACC's financial affairs.

Some observers speculate that the nomination of both Bishop Tutu and the SACC in the wake of the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC's financial affairs, is an indication of the international support the Bishop and the SACC are enjoying.

"The Nobel Peace Prize is one of the world's biggest awards which cannot be given to anybody or any organisation unless they show themselves to be outstanding in whatever they do and can stand up to international scrutiny," said one politician.

Sowetan 10/2/84
11A

DELAY TO GOV

SEVERAL major trade unions have asked the Government to delay the inclusion of black workers in the same tax system as whites which becomes effective as from March 1.

In a joint statement the unions, which include the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) and the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) say the inclusion of blacks in this system will have a "devastating effect" on workers.

The request was initially made by Fosatu's general secretary, Mr

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

Joe Foster, who has met Government officials in Pretoria over the controversial Black Taxation Act.

However, Fosatu reported that the Government had shown no indication towards delaying the move. This means that the millions of black workers will be affected by the new tax from next month.

Other unions which signed the statement, are: Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union, Motor Assemblies and Components Workers' Union, General Workers' Union and the Oranje-Vaal General Workers' Union.

Union.

The statement should as it continues to be a system of tax out repression.

They reject the system because it has discriminated against women and placed a further burden on migrant workers who already pay for their own countries.

The unions maintain that the government was not coping with the administrative work required to implement the new tax because they had to cope with the delays.

The unions say the State was not coping with the rebate system.

They have called for the implementation of a new taxation system.

Director meets Winnie

BRITISH film director, Sir Richard Attenborough, met Mrs Winnie Mandela in the Brandfort post office yesterday after denying he planned to see her, the SABC reported.

After the meeting, which was of a highly political nature, Sir Richard said a film about South Africa in a broad context was not out of the question.

He said, he would however consider the possibility on his return to Britain today.

MARKDOWN

COR. BREE AND JOUBERT STREETS, JOHANNESBURG.
TELEPHONE 29-4441/2

CLOSING DOWN SALE LAST FEW WEEKS TOTAL LIQUIDATION SELL-OUT

ALL GOODS MUST GO

Race insults lead to hospital fracas

Own Correspondent

11A
11/12/80

PORT ELIZABETH — Several people, including women and children, were hurt last weekend in a fracas in Uitenhage which started in a cafe and spread to the casualty section of the hospital where the injured were being treated.

Order was restored with the help of Labour Party leader The Reverend Allan Hendrickse and a police contingent.

Eastern Cape police liaison officer, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, confirmed that the fighting occurred and said police were investigating.

The Eastern Cape Freedom Party leader, Mr A W Tiry, said the fracas started when racial insults were swapped

by a group of coloured men and two whites at a Uitenhage cafe last Saturday night. Fighting ensued and spread as people gathered.

Uitenhage Provincial Hospital superintendant, Dr S H Schoeman, said fighting broke out in the hospital's casualty section as the injured were being treated.

He confirmed that a large number of people, coloured and white, had sought treatment there on Saturday night.

He said while a patient was being treated he (the patient) was hit from behind.

"While the fighting was going on — in the casualty ward and in the hospital car park — the houseman called the police and Mr Hendrickse, who calmed tempers."

207 (11A) 98

UDF axing

City Press 12/2/84

★ BARELY a week after his release from detention, Border UDF president Steve Tshwete has been fired from his Ciskei teaching post at Peelson.

Former Robben Island prisoner Tshwete, an English and history master for Std 10 pupils at the Phillip Mtswaku Senior Secondary School, was told the reasons for his dismissal would not be disclosed.

UDF launches Soweto sign-up

11A

CP Reporter

THE Soweto launch of the United Democratic Front's one-million signature campaign against the Government's new constitutional deal will take place this weekend.

The meeting at the Dube Y starts at 1pm on Sunday.

Speakers at the meeting, convened by UDF affiliates, include UDF national secretary Popo Molefe, former SSRC leader and Robben Island prisoner Dan Montsisi, trade unionist Rita Ndzanga and Dr Nthato Motlana.

Organisations participating in the meeting are the Soweto Youth Congress (Soyco), the Congress of SA Students (Cosas) the Federation of SA Women (Fedsaw), and the Soweto Civic Association (SCA).

Bulldo, the shacks say come

THE DUNCAN Village Community Council come out in full support of the demolition of shacks in the township by the East Coast Administration Board (ECAB) — after protesting that it was not consulted.

Council chairman Mr D Makatala has now decided at its monthly meeting last week not to allow the council to erect any more shacks.

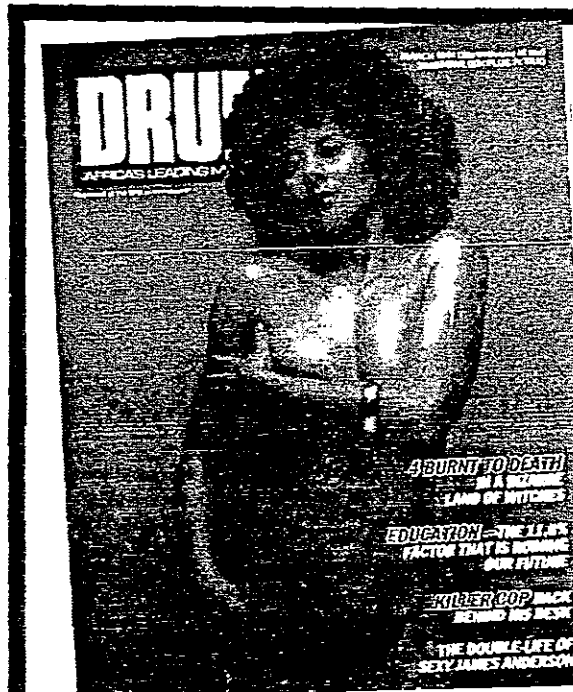
The number of homeless families in Duncan Village has risen to 3 000 during the past week as ECAB continues

demolition of shacks and squatter settlements. This figure will rise to most double. ECAB has ordered the demolition of shacks. "Although the council is sympathetic towards them, it ignores its responsibilities towards legal shacks who pay service charges every month."

NEW NON-RACIAL GROUP

A new non-racial body, the Personnel Practitioners' Association, will be launched in Natal. The Interim steering committee is inviting members of the profession to make nominations for the executive committee of the association.

Nominations must be in by 9.30 am on Saturday, February 11 to Plascon Evans Training Centre, 1236 South Coast Road, Molenburg, Durban. The elections will take place at the same venue on March 10 at 9.30 am.



DRUG INFO

- SWAZILAND: land of detention
- MOGOPA: Where the people
- PEARSON NHERE: Zimbabwe
- WAS JESUS BLACK?

DON'T MISS THE

NOW CURIOUS Kave

quits SA

city press 12/2/84
BY MONO BADELA



NOKONONO KAVE: Leaving for US.

RAPED by the Russians, almost poisoned by the Cubans... now ANC defector Nokonono Kave says she has been abandoned by South Africa and the Ciskei, and is packing her bags for the United States.

Long accused of being a South African "agent", Ms Kave made headlines two years ago when she told a US sub-committee on security she had defected from both BC groups and the ANC.

Among her allegations — which caused concern in some circles, and laughter in others — were that she had been gang-raped in Russia while a member of the ANC, held in a Moscow psychiatric ward and almost poisoned by a Cuban.

She also claimed the ANC had alleged BC leader Steve Biko was an agent for the Central Intelligence Agency.

After testifying, Ms Kave — niece of former Ciskei Security Chief Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe — returned to SA in mid-1982, and was immediately closeted in a tight security blanket.

But now, she says, she's had enough of South Africa and the Ciskei, and is returning to the US.

Her main reason for leaving, she told City Press, was to search for her Namibian husband, who she believes has been kidnapped by Swapo.

But, she adds, it's also because she's disillusioned with her home country.

"I've been abandoned by the SA and Ciskei Governments," she complained.

Several people have claimed Ms Kave wrote speeches for Ciskei President Lennox Sebe while in the homeland, and had been earmarked for an ambassadorial post in Taiwan.

But the ANC defector vehemently denied this, saying she had left the homeland soon after she arrived there "because I couldn't foster tribalism, which is rife there".

Since she left Ciskei she's been living in the dusty PE township of Kwazakhele. There, Ms Kave's neighbours say, she is frequently visited by members of the Security Police.

"That's not true," Ms Kave said. "They don't come here — I only meet them at hotels."

She added that the SP had tried to stop her leaving SA in November "because they know I hold the keys to Africa for them."

"But now I'm going."

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UDF unites music-lovers

A VIRTUAL "who's who" of South African musicians have been lined up for one of the biggest music festivals this country has ever seen.

The United Democratic Front's People's Festival — to take place at the Fun Valley pleasure resort south of Johannesburg on Sunday March 4 — is expected to attract more than 30 000 music lovers.

And when you see who's on the bill, you'll know why.

★ Juluka, fresh from their tour of the United States.

★ Hotline, one of the biggest bands in the country, who's latest LP is selling like hot-cakes.

★ Top Afro-fusion bands Peace and Sakhile, both of whom have recently released highly-successful albums.

UDF spokesperson Popo Molefe told City Press they had also signed up Brenda and the Big Dudes, Mara Louw, Malombo, Isja, Carlos Dje Dje and Afubi.

"Just a glance at who we've lined up will show you this is one of



Sakhile's Khaya Mahlangu (top), Juluka's Johnny Clegg and Siphosiso Mchunu, and Brenda Fasi (bottom).

the biggest music festivals ever," Mr Molefe said.

"Most of the bands have offered to play at reduced rates, or for free . . . they have all got involved in the spirit of the festival."

Mr Molefe said reggae singer Peter Tosh

— who recently played two concerts in Swaziland — had endorsed the UDF festival, and added that soccer team Kaizer Chiefs may also back the event.

"The concert is intended to promote local musicians like never before," Mr Molefe said. "We've got Isja, for instance a brand new band, who will get their first big break at our festival.

"This is a fundamental part of our policy — to promote local culture."

Mr Molefe said they had already received a "fantastic" response to the festival, even though it has not been properly advertised.

"For this reason, we are encouraging people to book their R5 tickets in advance at Computicket."

The UDF has also lined up transport from all over the Reef, as well as the Vaal and Pretoria areas. You can book a seat on one of the buses by phoning UDF representatives at Johannesburg 291916, Pretoria 141103, Reiger Park 523708, Eldorado Park 945 3733, Ennerdale 858 1044 or Soweto 930 6827.

An August election

By NORMAN WEST, BRIAN POTTINGER and BOETI ESHAK

A DATE for coloured and Indian general elections may be announced by the Government this week. An August poll is widely tipped.

At the same time, there is increased speculation that a simultaneous general election for whites, coloureds and Indians is on the cards — depending on the outcome of the by-elections in Pinetown and Soutpansberg.

A triple general election would save the Government embarrassment in turning down an SA Indian Council request for a referendum, it would give Mr P W Botha another five years for the tricky task of launching the new constitution, and would give an enormous symbolic boost to the tricameral parliament.

Against this lies the cost of

Whites may also go to the polls

another poll after the recent referendum and the weariness of the white public with the hustings.

If the Government or its

NRP surrogates does either extremely badly or very well in the Soutpansberg or Pinetown by-elections it may be tempted to call a general

election.

The Government's decision to hold coloured and Indian elections — rather than separate referendums to test the attitude of these groups towards the new constitution — follows a flurry of consultation with Indian and coloured party leaders.

There have also been further declarations by Indian President's Council members in favour of an election rather than a referendum.

These came amid clear signals from South African Indian Council (SAIC) quarters that they would not oppose an election call, despite earlier requests for a referendum.

Minister of Constitutional



CHRIS HEUNIS
Met Labour Party

Development Mr Chris Heunis met a Labour Party delegation on Friday, after which party leader the Rev Alan Hendrickse conceded that an early poll date was impossible because of delimitation and registration requirements.

tation and registration requirements.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has said the Government would be guided by the leaders of the Indian and coloured communities on the whether-or-not-to question of elections versus referendums.

Brakes

But since all three recognised coloured political parties have now opted for elections, only the surprise decision of the SAIC to call for a referendum put the brakes on Government plans.

However, now that the Government enjoys the backing of eminent Indian leaders



ALAN HENDRICKSE
Early poll impossible

outside the SAIC, it can safely claim justification to declare an election for South Africa's 800 000 Indian citizens.

All four Indian members of the President's Council have

opted for an election.

This weekend leading trade unionist Mr Goble Munsook announced his support, as did Dr Murgasen Padayachi of Kimberley, a leading educationist and executive member of the Association of Management Committees (Assomac).

From Durban, Mr Ronnie Kisten, president of the Natal Liquor and Catering Trades Employees Union, yesterday declared his support for an election.

Three other Indian PC members who have already declared themselves in favour of an election are Mr Ismail Kathrada, Mr Mahmood Rajab and Mr S Abraham-Mayet.

Solidarity

Mr Rajab and Mr Kathrada are members of Solidarity, the party provisionally led by former PC member and Durban attorney, Mr Pat Poovallingham.

Durban banker and former chairman of the SAIC executive, Mr J N Reddy, is also among Indian leaders who have joined Solidarity's call for an election.

The SAIC has called for a referendum, but it is known that many members of the ruling party in the SAIC, the People's National Party, are poised to take part in an election.

Meanwhile, the fledgling Solidarity Party has asked the Prime Minister to call for an election for the Indian House of Delegates.

This was the message given by Mr Poovallingham at a house meeting in Lenasia near Johannesburg this week as he embarked on massive recruitment drive.

A high-powered delegation consisting of Mr Poovallingham, Mr J N Reddy, Mr Mamoo Rajab and Mr Ismail Omar arrived in Johannesburg on Friday for a three-day drive covering many of the major Indian areas of the Transvaal.

They held three meetings in Lenasia on the same day and yesterday travelled to the Indian townships of Roshnee (Vereeniging), Azaadville (Krugersdorp), Actonville (Benoni) and Germiston's Asiatic Bazaar. Today they will be in in Bakerton (Springs) and Laudium (Pretoria).

COLONEL SLOVO

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~~IIA~~
12/2/14

caught by the camera again, at last

THE new thaw in relations between South Africa and Mozambique spells trouble for the banned African National Congress (ANC) — and probably for this man in particular.

On the far right is a rare photograph of former Johannesburg advocate Joe Slovo, 57, said to be a colonel in the Soviet KGB, alleged chief planner behind the military campaign of the ANC and top figure in the South African Communist Party (SACP).

Security authorities blame him for last May's murderous car bomb explosion in Pretoria, as well as for countless other acts of sabotage in the country.

Recently a freelance photographer in London took this photograph of Mr Slovo at the funeral of Dr Yusuf Dadoo, leader of the SACP. Mr Slovo was one of the principal mourners.

This week there were reports that Mr Slovo, who has been based mainly in Mozambique for nine years, might be expelled from Maputo as a consequence of the recently-initiated rapprochement with South Africa.

There is still no confirmation of these reports, but one thing is clear: improved relations between Mozambique and South Africa will create serious problems for the ANC.

Options

Since Swaziland and Lesotho were virtually closed as bases to ANC operatives, Mr Slovo and his colleagues in Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's military command, have relied heavily on their base in Mozambique.

Analysts believe that if Mozambique should be closed to them as part of a broad security agreement between Pretoria and Ma-



THEN ... Joe Slovo in younger days

NEWS ANALYSIS By BRUCE LOUDON

puto, their problems would be compounded immeasurably.

One respected authority on the ANC, Mr Tom Lodge, of the University of the Witwatersrand, believes that the organisation now has two options:

- To try to "internalise" its struggle: that is, to recruit, train and operate entirely within South Africa. But such a tactic, it seems, would require an enormously sophisticated organisation, and there are at present no signs that the ANC would be able to sustain the option.

- To eschew the military campaign completely in favour of a campaign of non-violent political agitation.

Mr Lodge and other analysts believe that because of the rapprochement between Pretoria and Maputo, a "strategic retreat" by ANC forces is already under way.

Mr Lodge believes that the ANC has in any case been under increasing pressure from South African security forces during the past year.

He says that, but for the spectacular car bomb in Pretoria and a similarly audacious attack in Warmbaths, there were, in terms of numbers, no more ANC attacks during 1983 than there were during 1982.

The organisation, he believes, has suffered because Swaziland and Lesotho have been closed off to it. Mozam-

bique's defection is likely to have an even greater impact.

"The ANC's external leadership has, of course, been expecting this for some time, and has been making preparations," says Mr Lodge. "They have been trying to internalise as much as possible and to reduce their reliance on neighbouring states."

Crucial

Thus the meeting in Maputo this week between Frelimo and the ANC, as well as the urgent discussions now going on within the ANC leadership, could be crucial to peace in Southern Africa.

Whether or not he has been asked to leave Mozambique, Mr Slovo seems likely to attend the meeting. For though he is not the commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe — he is, in effect, the "Chief of Staff" under the shadowy Mr Joe Modise — Mr Slovo has, over the years, built up a remarkable reputation as the real "power behind the throne".

He will argue strenuously to maintain his toehold in Mozambique since he has just suffered another blow, this time in London, where he has a fine home in one of the more expensive suburbs.

Fears

The British Government's new Bill on terrorism has raised fears among ANC and Swapo supporters that there may be a crackdown against their presence in the UK.

Even if there isn't, the Bill, when it becomes law, will mean that the British police have swingeing powers which they could invoke at any time.

If South African intelligence source hunters are to be believed, however, Mr Slovo, as a KGB colonel, has another bolthole ... a luxury *dascha* in the hills overlooking Moscow.

But he has devoted more than 20 years of his life to the "liberation" of Southern Africa, and he seems unlikely to change his vocation now. Which is why he will keep his place at the top of the SAP's "most wanted" list.

Angolans weary of war put blame on Swapo

APR 13/2/84

~~10/2~~ 107



McCandless uses the manned manoeuvring unit as challenger during the shuttle's eight-day space misadventure sailed home from space on Saturday to a red-dressing the flawless first shuttle landing in Florida.

1 to arrive in Reunion

men being freed at 10 am on Friday, according to reports.

South Africa's consul-general in Reunion, Mr Johan Marx, has met the Air Madagascar flights to St Denis's Gillot airport with special instructions to either renew their passports or issue emergency travel documents to the men.

After Mr Marx yesterday personally checked all disembarking passengers from an Air Madagascar Boeing 747 and received assurances from Reunion immigration authorities, he told waiting reporters from South Africa's main newspaper groups the men were not on the flight.

He could give no explanation for their failure to be on the

second flight to fly from Tananarive to St Denis since their release.

Mr Marx confirmed that the fines for the men's release had been paid to the Madagascar authorities.

Mr Wight and Mr Marais, son of former United Party MP, Mr Dave Marais sen., were sentenced to five years in jail after making an unauthorised landing in Madagascar in January 1977.

They were given an extra two years and fined for their dramatic escape attempt with the help of a French mercenary, Mr Eddie Lappemen. The American diamond dealer who was with them was released two years ago for good behaviour.

Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON. — Clear evidence has emerged that the people of Angola, weary of a war they cannot afford, are venting their anger against Swapo as the cause of their woes.

This frustration, underlined by severe economic problems in Angola, has forced the MPLA regime to come to terms with South Africa.

The evidence, which has just come to hand in Washington, shows that the bitterness against Swapo, which is blamed for bringing the war to Angola, goes back as far as February last year, and probably before that.

It is contained in a memorandum which was one of thousands of documents captured by US forces when they ousted the communist regime in Grenada and threw Cuban forces off the island.

The Americans are releasing the documents in batches after analysing them.

"Comrade Rojas"

The memorandum was written by a Grenadian official named as Comrade Don Rojas. It describes a visit to Angola a year ago, when he conferred with the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paolo Jorge.

In a section devoted to observations of life in Luanda, Rojas wrote: "There were unmistakable signs in the capital that the country is on a war footing and in the grip of serious economic difficulties. There is a nightly curfew at 11 pm.

"From a large, modern city built by the Portuguese in the late 50s and 60s, Luanda today is relatively underpopulated and in a state of physical deterioration.

"Closed and abandoned shops, stores and apartment buildings are the norm rather than the exception. Consumer items are scarce and expensive."

"Essential public services such as water and sanitation are provided at very low levels. In the hotel where we stayed, for example, we went without water for functional usage for three-and-half days."

Rojas said it cost seven American dollars to buy a pack of cigarettes.

Apart from the struggle against South Africa, Rojas reported, the Angolans were wrestling with a "dismal socio-economic legacy" left by the Portuguese when they left after the 1975 MPLA victory.

"The masses move around in a listless manner," he noted. "One gets the impression that they are tired of war."

"Although the MPLA remains popular and in firm control of most of the country (except those provinces in the south and east occupied by racist South Africa and its Unita puppet bandits) we were told by the Swapo comrades that more and more the less-conscious elements among the Angolan masses are blaming Swapo for their problems.

Immense pressure

"Such sentiments, coupled with the negative impact of the world capitalist crisis and the necessity to divert economic resources away from social development into the war effort, are putting immense pressure on the MPLA."

Rojas concluded that this pressure had made the MPLA willing to hold talks with South Africa on the Cape Verde Islands.

The country had a 95 percent illiteracy rate, and "2,000 industrial enterprises shut down overnight because no trained Angolan cadres are available to operate them".

Ninety percent of the 6.5-million Angolans had no access to health care.

Wife 'murdered, dismembered'

HOBART (Tasmania) — An Australian scientist was accused today of killing his wife, cutting up her body and flushing pieces down a toilet.

Mr Rory Thompson, 41, appearing in the Hobart Criminal Court, pleaded not guilty to murdering his wife last September.

The prosecution said Mr Thompson tried to dispose of the body by cutting it up and flushing it down a toilet. Parts were found in drains and the rest was unearthed from nearby hills.

The trial continues. — Sapa-
Reuter.

UDF renews bid for 1-m signatures

THE United Democratic Front (UDF) yesterday continued its campaign to collect one million signatures from people who are opposed to the Government's new constitution and the Black Local Authorities Act.

At a packed YWCA Hall in Dube, Soweto, speaker after speaker told how imperative it was for the "oppressed" masses to form a united front to face the challenges posed by the Government's so-called new deal.

Certain sections of the coloured and Indian communities were warned against being carried away by promises of a brighter future in the tricameral Parliament, whose creation did not enjoy the support of the majority of South Africans.

Mr Popo Molefe, national secretary of the UDF, said recent events in South Africa where sections of the oppressed people were being co-opted to become junior partners in the oppressive machinery, only served to demonstrate how

panic stricken the Government was.

He called on all those who were concerned about the future of South Africa to support the campaign to show the Government that only organisations formed by the oppressed people themselves could bring about change in this country.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said America stood condemned for providing South Africa with a "nice smelling" powder aimed at making her an acceptable polecat of the world.

He said the campaign was being launched at the right time when many people could find themselves being easily tricked into believing that the tiger that is South Africa, was changing its colours.

Dr Ismail Mahomed, of the Anti-Presidents' Council Committee, said the time had come for the oppressed people to claim their right to be ruled by leaders of their choice.

Sowetan 13/2/84 (11A)

Attenborough row: SABC gives 'full story'

ARGUS 13/2/84

JOHANNESBURG. — Film director Sir Richard Attenborough, who left South Africa after accusing the SABC of "unscrupulous" misreporting, had asked Mrs Winnie Mandela for secret addresses where documents could be sent to her from London, SABC-TV has reported.

Sir Richard met Mrs Mandela — wife of imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela — in Brandfort on Thursday.

At Bloemfontein airport on Wednesday, Sir Richard would not comment on whether he would visit Mrs Mandela.

TV journalist

Mr Freek Swart, the SABC-TV journalist who reported the conversation Sir Richard had with Mrs Mandela, said last night: "The full story over the conversation between Sir Richard and Mrs Mandela in Brandfort has not been told.

"While they spoke inside the house, other journalists, photographers and I waited in front of the open door of Mrs Mandela's house in the hope that when she and Sir Richard had finished, we would have interviews.

"Sir Richard's wife, Lady Sheila Attenborough, who at a Press conference said she could hear their (Sir Richard's and Mrs Mandela's) voices, but could not make out what they said, was 10 yards from the open door ... and could see a journalist from the Volksblad, Mike van Rooyen, and I were standing at the open front door with other journalists and openly making notes of the conversation, that was not only audible, but sometimes even rowdy ...

"Secret addresses"

"He asked Mrs Mandela several times during their conversation for secret addresses where documents could be sent to her from London and also repeatedly referred to Bishop Trevor Huddleston (president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement).

"He said Bishop Huddleston and others wanted to know whether Xhosas would ... associate (aansluit) themselves with terrorists.

"Sir Richard said to her the current political changes in the country were just cosmetic, and that action planned to improve the image of the ANC also included a Press conference at which Sam Khan, Desmond Tutu (Bishop Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches), Athol Fugard (playwright), and a Mr van Zyl would be invited to air their views on the South African regime.

"Sir Richard said he had already spoken to these people, and they had indicated they would attend.

"In this section of the conversation, in which Sir Richard worried about the image of the ANC overseas — the only part of his conversation he admitted at a Press conference yesterday — he said emphatically after a while that he wanted to work with the ANC, but his relationship with the ANC had, for one or other reason regarding Gandhi, not begun well."

The SABC-TV report last night follows a stormy news conference on Saturday, at which Sir Richard accused the SABC of "unscrupulous" misreporting. Sir Richard referred to Mr Swart, a senior SABC political reporter.



Sir Richard Attenborough



Lady Sheila Attenborough

According to his original SABC report, Sir Richard allegedly told Mrs Mandela that he planned to make a film to improve the image of the ANC overseas. It would be finished by Christmas and its release would be timed to coincide with protests and strikes in South Africa.

At the news conference on Saturday, the irate director of the Oscar-winning film Gandhi said he had never affiliated himself to any anti-South African body. — Sapa.

17/2/84

Press requests to quote Mrs Mandela refused

Political Correspondent
THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has turned down all requests from newspapers and the SABC to quote the banned Mrs Winnie Mandela on her recent meeting with British film-maker Sir Richard Attenborough.

The SABC has alleged that Sir Richard discussed with her the making of a film to bolster the image of the African National Congress.

He, in turn, accused the SABC of "unscrupulous" misreporting.

"OVERHEARD"

In terms of her banning order, Mrs Mandela is confined to the black township at Brandfort and may not meet more than one person at a time. She may not be quoted by newspapers.

The SABC allegations were based on what was said to have been overheard from outside her house.

When The Argus approached the Minister today for permission to quote Mrs Mandela, this was refused.

CAPE TOWN 14/2/84

ANC works in 'small teams'

Defence Reporter
MUCH of the sabotage and terrorism committed by the African National Congress is the work of a few small, wide-ranging teams or even individuals rather than concerted attacks by many groups over a large area.

This is the conclusion of researcher Michael

February 18, 1983; 217 in the Pretoria explosion of May 20, 1983; and 113 in a riot at the Ngoye campus of the University of Zululand on October 29, 1983.

Among those named as assisting in supplying details for the report are Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu; Dr Oskar War-

the Vryheid-Richards Bay railway.

● A plan to sabotage various targets near Ulundi, capital of KwaZulu.

● The use of a huge explosives cache near Umfolozi.

● The use of another large cache at Upington.

In another trial, that of a man who was ar-



A car wrecked in the Church Street blast, Pretoria, May 1983.

Morris in the latest Terrorism Research Centre special report on insurgency in the Republic.

The 118-page report, entitled "South African Political Violence and Sabotage, 1 January — 31 December 1983", lists and describes 395 incidents, ranging from riots, bombings, arson attacks and shootings to seizures of munitions caches, attacks on police stations, counter-attacks on insurgents and political violence.

Incidents occurred at a mean frequency of one every 22 hours, Mr Morris says, and resulted in the deaths of 214 people — including the 19 killed in the Church Street blast and the 63 who died in the retaliatory South African Air Force strike on Maputo three days later.

He points out that of 815 people who received non-fatal wounds, no less than 405 were victims of just three incidents: 75 in the Bloemfontein explosion of

tenweiler of the Museungesellschaft Library in Zurich; and the Kwazulu and South African Police.

The report says the ANC remains the "dominant attacker force", although units entering South Africa "have very limited survival time". It adds:

"Events continue to clearly show ... that much of the damage is done by small attack units — sometimes even single individuals — who evade the dragnet a while and range widely, either geographically or chronologically."

One example Mr Morris quotes is of a three-man team, arrested on March 22 last year near Ficksburg, who were involved in:

● An abortive attack on a rail bridge at Upington on September 24 of 1982.

● The shooting of two policemen at Piet Retief on November 13 of 1982.

● A plan to sabotage

rested on October 27 last year while carrying an explosive device towards the Maritzburg City Hall where Mr P W Botha was speaking, the charge sheet also linked him with explosive attacks at Maritzburg on January 30 1983, Sobantu on February 11 1983, Ashdown on August 15 1983 and Ashdown and Prestbury on October 14 1983.

Mr Morris says radical right-wing outrages had diminished following various trials and convictions of members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging during 1983, and "contrary to popular impression the number of incidents involving explosive devices is not much increased over the preceding year".

What sets 1983 apart, however, is the high-yield bomb which exploded in Pretoria's Church Street in May 1983, killing 19 people and wounding 217.

RDM 14/2 184

Four convicted for ANC links

BISHO. — Four Mdantsane men were yesterday found guilty in the Ciskei Supreme Court of being members of and of furthering the aims of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

Appearing before Mr Justice D S De Wet and two assessors on terrorist charges were William Duna, 31, Dumisane Maninjwa, 31; Bayi Kaye, 52, and Luyanda Mayekifo, 33.

Mr Justice de Wet found Duna guilty on the main charge of participating in terrorist activities, being a member of the ANC, taking part in meetings and distributing propaganda material of the organisation and going to Lesotho.

Maninjwa was found guilty of participating in terrorist activities, gathering information about the South African Allied Workhouse Union

for the ANC, being a member of the organisation, possessing prohibited material and going to Lesotho.

Kaye was found guilty of being a member of and taking part in the activities of the ANC.

Mayekifo was found guilty of being a member of and distributing propaganda material for the ANC.

Sentence has still to be passed. — Sapa

Top UDF man fired by Ciskei

THE president of the Border region of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and a former Robben Island prisoner, has been dismissed from his post by the Ciskei Department of Education.

Mr Steve Vukile Tshwete, who served 15 years on the island was teaching at Phillip Mtshwaku High School near Zwelitsha.

After his release in 1979 he was given a two-year order placing him under partial house arrest.

The letter terminating his service was signed by the director-general of the Ciskei Department of Education, Mrs M Manjezi. No reasons

were given for his dismissal. Mr Tshwete, a BA graduate, said his dismissal stemmed from his involvement in the activities of the UDF.

Mr Tshwete said he had to make a choice of remaining himself or becoming a system man. "Changing my attitudes is against my principles. I cannot sacrifice my ideas because of employment," he said.

Mr Tshwete said this action was not unexpected. A father of two, he was recently released from four months' detention under Section 26 of the Ciskei National Security Act. He has been a teacher since 1980.

Senetan
4/2/84
11A

The exiled South African Communist Party (CP) leader, Mr Joe Slovo, is a natural candidate to head any list of exiled activists whom Pretoria wants expelled from Mozambique.

In his late fifties, Mr Slovo has been repeatedly named by Security Police officers as the "mastermind" behind insurgent attacks in South Africa by the outlawed African National Congress (ANC).

According to the Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee, Mr Slovo is a colonel in the Soviet Union's KGB, as well as a leading member of both the CP and the ANC.

Police evidence in the trial of Barbara Hogan in 1982 identified Mr Slovo as an officer in Umkhonto we Sizwe, the underground fighting arm of the ANC. He is not, however, the titular head of Umkhonto, whose commander-in-chief is an African, Mr Joe Modise.

Placing Mr Slovo's name at the head of a list of real or suspected ANC activists would be consistent with the view espoused by the Security Police that the ANC is manipulated by the CP.

11A D. Dispatch
14/2/84

Joe Slovo, man SA wants expelled

PATRICK LAURENCE writes from Johannesburg.

Mr Slovo has lived in Mozambique for a number of years since Portuguese rule ended in 1975. His wife, Professor Ruth First, was killed by a parcel bomb in 1982. She was a researcher and teacher at the Centre for African Studies at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo.

Whether Mr Slovo is as important to the ANC as the Security Police insist, is a matter for debate.

Mr Tom Lodge, senior lecturer in political studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, says: "The tendency for the South African authorities to assume that every white man in the ANC is tremendously important, may be misleading."

He added: "South Africans have an obsession

with Slovo. They see him as the mastermind directing ANC units in South Africa. He may have a hand in that, but I doubt whether he is solely responsible."

Mr Slovo was a member of the ANC Revolutionary Council, on which both African nationalists and communists served, until it was scrapped last May, Mr Lodge said.

He discounted assertions that Mr Slovo is a member of the ANC national executive — its supreme policy-making body — as the executive's members are all Africans.

Since the abolition of the Revolutionary Council, two committees have been set up under the direct authority of the national executive: a military and a political committee.

has filled in the past, however, is that of director of political education in ANC training camps, Mr Lodge said.

There has been no official confirmation of the existence of a list of ANC men South Africa wants expelled from Mozambique, but it fits the pattern of events used by Pretoria in its dealing with Lesotho on the question of ANC exiles.

South Africa presented Lesotho with a similar list last year. When Lesotho balked at complying with Pretoria's demand that it force ANC cadres to leave, a form of economic sanctions was applied.

Eventually about 24 ANC exiles left Lesotho secretly after the Lesotho authorities arranged for their resettlement elsewhere by the United Nations. The list was said by Lesotho to have contained 66 names, including those of expatriates who had either already left Lesotho or who had never lived there.



Mr Joe Slovo, a picture taken in London last year.

Mr Lodge did not know whether Mr Slovo had been appointed a member of the military committee. A role which he

'Futile' debate on ANC's attack pattern

Call Times
14/2/84
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Defence Reporter

THE debate about whether the African National Congress military wing is switching from attacks on "hard" to "soft" targets is a futile one, according to terrorism researcher Michael Morris.

The ANC attack pattern, he says, has been without a specific policy so far, in spite of attempts to prove that attacks have not been aimed at non-official civilians.

His opinions are published in the latest Terrorism Research Centre special report on insurgency in the Republic. Entitled "South African Political Violence and Sabotage, 1 January — 31 December 1983", the 118-page report lists and discusses in detail a total of 395 incidents last year.

Mr Morris describes as "vacuous" the public debate about whether the ANC has changed its policy from striking only at "so-called legitimate targets", such as security forces and state institutions, to attacking civilian targets.

This was because "the ANC attack pattern has been without policy anyway ...

'Facts of the matter'

"No matter that various academics in books and at seminars have taken pains and gone to extraordinary lengths to prove that harm to ordinary civilians is not and will not become ANC policy. If that is the extent of their analytical ability their erudition is bogus."

The "facts of the matter", he says, are that:

- Individuals or units tasked with using explosives "know full well that in numerous instances their materials cannot fail to hurt ordinary civilians.

"Moreover, many of their actions actually commence (and in one case concluded) with a deliberate attack on a civilian instance to obtain a vehicle."

- The "most damning of all thus far is the fact that the effect and management of the 40kg of high explosive used in the Colt Galant in Pretoria on May 20 (of 1983) was far beyond the technical training, skills or perceptions of the gangsters who were paid R3 000 to use it. (The) ANC provided blast potentials, money and instructions, and specified locale and timing".

- At the Upington railway bridge trial one of the accused claimed he had been told to blow the bridge at a time when passenger trains were not using it — yet he and his companions had painted the explosives orange to camouflage them against the bridge colour, an unnecessary precaution in a night attack. The accused could give no satisfactory explanation for painting the charges.

Argus Co fined R100 for quoting Tambo

JOHANNESBURG. — The editor of the Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, was acquitted in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday of contravening the Internal Security Act by publishing a statement by the banned ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, on September 6.

He was fined R100 as a representative of the Argus Company which was found vicariously responsible for the illegally published report.

The law allows only a jail sentence, but as a company cannot be jailed, a fine becomes permissible.

'Wide net'

The magistrate, Mr F Strydom, said in his judgment that the Internal Security Act cast "a very wide net" and was difficult to comply with in the running of a daily newspaper.

He said Mr Tyson had shown the court he had not been negligent.

"Mr Tyson, on the available evidence, did not take part in the offence. It was a workshop situation where responsible people had to edit a large volume of overnight articles."

Mr Strydom said Mr Tyson had given evidence that there had been a shortage of staff on that day because of illness and leave.

Mr Tyson had replaced the absentee staff with people who were responsible and qualified and had recalled a senior staff member from leave. He had said in evidence that these people had brought out a good paper.

"The court agrees the report was not of an inflammatory nature," Mr Strydom said.

'Minefield'

Arguing in mitigation, Mr S A Cillier, SC, for the Argus Company, said the newspaper worked in a "veritable minefield" to stay within the provisions of the act. There were about 100 other laws affecting publication.

The newspaper knew the law extremely well. The question was: What was within the law? It had to be on guard against so many kinds of transgressions, that in producing three editions daily, the task of staying within all these laws bordered on the impossible.

The newspaper's record was extremely good and it was almost unbelievable there had not been a single previous conviction against it in this regard.

Mr Cillier said there was "nothing in the report that could in any way endanger the security of the State".

"It appeared in the first edition but was taken out of two later editions and this reflected on the diligence of the staff," he said.

Mr Cillier said the background to the publication of the report was a suggestion over the radio that the SABC was trying to interview Mr Tambo, obviously with permission.

The reporter must have anticipated permission would be granted by the Minister to quote Mr Tambo.

SATV

"What fortified his report was that it was subsequently published with permission of the Minister in a screened interview with Mr Tambo by SATV and thus given the widest possible exposure."

Mr Cillier suggested the company be cautioned and discharged.

Mr B Groen, the prosecutor, said he could not agree the report was trivial.

"Mr Tambo has a following and if a report of this type appears in a daily newspaper, they would say 'poor Mr Tambo, he cannot be quoted'."

"This could create a lot of difficulty," he said. "This report was despicable." — Sapa

Newspaper editor found not guilty

WA

By MIKE LOUW

THE editor of the Star newspaper, Mr Harvey Tyson, was yesterday acquitted by Mr S Strydom in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on a charge of quoting a banned person, while the newspaper owners, the Argus Printing and Publishing Company, were convicted on the same charge and fined R100.

The Star was charged under the Internal Security Act for having quoted the president of the African National Congress (ANC), Mr Oliver Tambo, in one of its editions on September 6 last year.

The magistrate said the Internal Security Act had a wide net with which it was difficult to comply. He said Mr Tyson had shown the court he did not take part in the publication of the story quoting Mr Tambo.

At an earlier hearing, Mr Tyson told the court that the story emanated from London, and he had not seen it before it was published.

It appeared in the first edition of the paper, but was dropped from later editions.

Mr S A Cilliers, for the de-

fence, yesterday said in mitigation the Argus Company worked in a veritable minefield when it came to the provisions of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Tyson, in reply to a question by the prosecutor, Mr B Groen, said the freedom of the Press in South Africa "is in jeopardy".

In a statement after the trial, he said: "This case illustrates again that it is impossible to edit an honest newspaper in this country without coming into conflict with one of the many draconian Press laws.

"That is why numbers of law-abiding newspaper editors, including those of Afrikaans newspapers supporting the Government, have criminal records. It... reflects badly on bad law.

"The law under which I was prosecuted today is perhaps the worst of them all. It directly conflicts with any effort to publish the truth and to ensure balanced reporting.

"We believe the public has an unqualified right to know whether news is being cen-

sored of whether reports are one-sided and unbalanced by reason of censorship. To ensure that right, the Star has instructed every reporter in every part of the world not to censor reports, but to send to them to this newspaper for the editor or his deputies to judge and to monitor.

"We deal with a constant stream of such reports, and with long lists of names of banned people, some of them unknown to the public and to most Pressmen. Some people are banned even in death, and may not be reported. Some are banned under one section of the law, others under separate more obscure regulations. Sometimes the Government condones, even encourages publication. Sometimes the authorities themselves are unaware that an individual is banned.

"Sometimes there is a petty prosecution. It is a dangerous situation, not merely for those newspapers that are intent on guarding their integrity — it is dangerous for the public, and it is harmful to the reputation of law."

(VIA) ~~(SOCIETY)~~ Voters Hansard
15/2/84 Q. Col. 159

*8. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:†

- (1) How many Coloured persons were registered as voters as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (2) whether consideration is being given to holding a general registration of Coloured voters; if not, why not; if so, when?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) 669 913 on 31 December 1983
- (2) No, because of the time factor and because of the poor results that are obtained by general registrations which are very expensive exercises both in money and in manpower. According to information received, political parties are actively registering voters and this is an effective manner of ensuring that those voters who really want to vote in an election, are registered.

Official residences

*9. Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Community Development:†

Yeas and nays greet news of black election

By David Braun,
Political Reporter

The Rev. Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, today welcomed the setting of a date for the coloured and Indian elections for the new tricameral Parliament.

"Although we lobbied for an earlier poll, we realise the feasibility of an election before August is not practical because legislation has to be amended and constituencies delimited.

Mr Hendrickse said he hoped for at least a 40 percent poll in the coloured election. The Labour Party would conduct a full campaign.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the National People's Party and executive chairman of the SA Indian Council, said the announcement was to a certain extent disappointing. His party had asked the Government for a referendum first.

The worst aspect, he said, was that the Transvaal and Natal congresses had agreed to take part in the referendum, despite their decision to advocate a NO vote.

"History will record that they painted a false picture ... that the broad section of the Indian community did not want a referendum.

Mr Rajbansi said his party would nonetheless contest the election because it genuinely believed that the new Parliament could be used as a veto and as a tool to influence change in South Africa.

Mr Pat Poovalingham, leader of Solidarity, welcomed the announcement.

He predicted that Solidarity would win all 40 seats, and said his party would use the system to serve the Indian community and in the interest of all South Africans, particularly blacks.

Eugene Saldanha writes that Dr Ismail Mohammed, chairman of the Anti-Presidents Council Committee, said the organisation had already begun an intensive campaign against participation in a referendum or election.

It would unite with sporting, religious, community and other organisations to "expose all those who are trying to get into the backyard chamber of the apartheid parliament."

The president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Dr Essop Jassat, said the decision to call an election was a "huge bluff to avoid the humiliation of a defeat in a referendum."

● See Page 4, World section.

Reiger Park ~~2018~~ tenants ^{for} call for ^{11A} CMC to resign ^{10/2/24}

By Eugene Saldanha ~~2018~~

More than 1 200 ratepayers in the coloured township of Reiger Park, Boksburg, have signed a petition calling for the resignation of the Coloured Management Committee (CMC).

The petition — which was circulated by the Reiger Park Ratepayers and Tenants Association — comes two months after a public meeting in the township at which more than 400 residents in the township called on the Boksburg Town Council to dissolve the CMC.

Reiger Park's Coloured Management Committee is chaired by Mr Jac Rabie, who is also Transvaal leader of the Coloured Labour Party and president of the Transvaal Association of Consultative and Management Committees.

Reiger Park's tenants association is the fifth body on the East Rand to reject the management committee system within five months. Residents at public meetings in Actonville, Benoni; in Alra Park, Nigel; in Geluksdal, outside Brakpan; and Rusterval have also called for the resignations of local management committees.

The petition also calls on the Boksburg Town Council to:

- Scrap sudden increases in rentals.
- Make land available for purchase at Delmore, outside Boksburg.
- Clear untidy dumping lots in the township.
- Scrap rent increases for houses that are "not fit for people to live in".

Mr George du Plessis, secretary of the ratepayers association and national vice-president of the United Democratic Front (UDF), said the rejection of the CMC stemmed from the community's belief that it was not working in the interests of the people whom it claimed to represent.

August date for election welcomed

AK665
15/2/84

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By TOS WENTZEL,
Political Correspondent
COLOURED political
leaders today welcomed
the announcement that
elections for the Parlia-
ment's coloured and Indi-
an chambers will be held
in August.

The elections are to be
on August 22.

The Rev Allan Hen-
drickse, leader of the La-
bour Party, said the par-
ty was at first in favour
of an early election, in
May or June, but it was
now obvious that, in
terms of legal require-
ments, this would not be
possible.

A delimitation com-
mission would first have
to complete its work on
the borders of new con-
stituencies and many col-
oured voters still had to
be registered.

ENTHUSIASM

Now that a definite
date had been announced
enthusiasm could be cre-
ated.

Mr Hendrickse said
that registration was go-
ing well.

The party had appoint-
ed sub-committees on de-
limitation in each of sev-
en regions in the country.
They would report to a
central committee of the
party that would prepare
submissions to the de-
limitation commission.

Party leaders met the
Minister of Constitutional
Development, Mr J C
Heunis, in Cape Town on
Friday.

Mr Charles Julies,
leader of the Freedom
Party, said the party
would have preferred an
election at the end of the
year or early next year.

Yesterday's announce-
ment by the Government
was, however, was better
than the demand for an
early election, previously
made by the Labour Par-
ty.

RECONSIDER

A longer period was
needed to inform and
prepare coloured voters
for elections with the po-
litical vacuum they had
experienced after the
abolition of the Coloured
Representative Council.

The Freedom Party
will discuss election
strategy at a congress in
Riverlea, Johannesburg,
at the weekend.

Mr Peter Marais, lead-
er of the People's Con-
gress Party, said his par-
ty would have had to
reconsider participation
in the new system had
the election been held be-
fore August.

There would not have
been enough time to in-
form voters.

The party wanted to
avoid a low election poll.

Many coloured people
were beginning to change
their attitude to the new
system. They now rea-
lised that the real battle
still lay ahead — inside
the envisaged new par-
liament.

● See Page 8.

RDM 15/12/84 11A

No referendum for Indians and coloureds

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Elections for coloured and Indian MPs for the new Parliament are scheduled for August 22, it was announced in Cape Town yesterday.

There will be no referendum first among Indians to test their opinion on the new constitution.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said at a Press conference in Cape Town the Government had decided against a referendum for Indians after consultations with representatives of the community.

There were "divergent views" among groups in the Indian community on the question of a referendum, and even differences within the groups themselves, he said.

"In spite of the differences of opinion . . . it was possible for the Government, on the basis of negotiations conducted and representations received, to form a picture of the sentiments on this matter of the peoples of the communities concerned," Mr Heunis said.

But Dr Farouk Meer, a senior National Indian Council spokesman, said the Prime Minister had stated in public that the community

would have a referendum if it so wished.

"We are not surprised because we believe Government informers in the community have passed the message that in a referendum rejection of the new constitution will be underlined by a massive No vote," Mr Meer said.

"Rather than face humiliation the Government, has opted for an election as an easier way out to get its tri-cameral plan off the ground however low the poll."

The new Indian political group, Solidarity welcomed the Government's move, and the National Peoples Party greeted the announcement "with reservations".

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the National Peoples Party and executive chairman of the NPP-controlled SA Indian Council, said his party had asked for a referendum because it believed the "will of the people should be allowed to prevail".

Solidarity's provisional chairman, Mr Pat Poovalingam, said he was glad the Government had "enough sense to recognise Solidarity's strength" and accede to its call for elections without a referendum.

Mr Heunis called on coloureds and Indians to participate at the polls.

Govt's election call heralds 'dictatorship'

IIA Star 16/2/84

By Eugene Saldanha

The successful campaign of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and other progressive organisations against the new constitution was the "immediate cause" of the Government's rejection of a referendum for the Indian and coloured communities, a spokesman said today.

Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota, UDF publicity secretary, said there was no doubt the two communities would have voted overwhelmingly against participation in the proposed tri-cameral parliament.

He was reacting to yesterday's announcement by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that the Government had decided to hold elections in the two communities on August 22.

"This decision heralds the dictatorship which will be exercised on these two national groups under the new constitution," he said.

Mr Lekota said the UDF would intensify its campaign to collect one million signatures "to show the people's rejection of the so-called new deal".

Charge of entering ^{11A}

township

Mercury 16/2/82
Pietermaritzburg

Bureau

THE national co-treasurer for the United Democratic Front and executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr Mewa Ramgobin, pleaded not guilty in the Magistrate's Court here to entering a black township without a permit last year.

Mr Ramgobin, 51, who is the grand-son-in-law of Mahatma Gandhi, said that he did not feel he needed permission to enter Sobantu Village, near Pietermaritzburg, because he felt that 'such laws had been relaxed in the past few years'.

'It appears to be the norm in the new South African situation to show non-racial gatherings and politicians such as the Prime minister in so-called black townships on television.'

Also he was not aware he was in a black area.

Mr Ramgobin was charged for illegally entering Sobantu village to address a memorial meeting on the anniversary of the death of, 'Hero' Graham Radebe.

Graham Radebe, was allegedly shot by a policeman during unrest in the township in 1982.

The presiding Magistrate, Mr L G Vermaak, postponed the case until May 8.

Art Time 18/2/84 (114) 30509

Mixed feelings on coloured poll

By RIAAN
DE VILLIERS

THE announcement that coloured and Indian general elections for the new tri-cameral parliament will be held on August 22 — and that no referendum on the new dispensation will be held for either community — has been received with mixed feelings.

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, said it had hoped for an earlier election. But it had become obvious that this was impossible at a meeting with Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, last week.

Delimitation

Interest in the election would pick up now that registration, nomination and election dates had been fixed. The party was already on an election footing and was registering voters.

It was also examining

the whole question of delimitation of constituencies, which was one of the major reasons for the delay.

Mr Hendrickse noted that the party had decided against a referendum at its annual congress held earlier this year, mainly because it would have been a "waste of time, effort and money".

The election would be an "adequate" test of coloured opinion on the new dispensation.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said the decision was not unexpected and was clearly the result of negotiations between Mr Heunis and the political parties involved.

But he warned: "Sight must not be lost of the fact that there is a large difference between an election and a referendum. The question of participation in an election cannot and must not be confused with the

question of approval of the new dispensation in a referendum."

Mr Peter Marais, leader of the People's Congress Party, which asked the government for a referendum as well as an election, said he was "very disappointed" that no referendum would be held for coloured people.

"But we realize that while we remain outside Parliament we will continue to be overruled without having any power to change matters.

"The countdown for the final assault on injustice and discrimination in the tri-cameral Parliament has begun."

'Unhappy'

He said the party was geared for an election and intended contesting all 80 seats. The only retarding factor was the lack of finance but "popular support would cancel out this handicap".

Mr Charles Julies, leader of the Freedom Party, said the party had asked for an election in the last quarter of the year and was "unhappy" about an election in August instead of September.

"However, we will contest all 80 seats as well," he declared.

Mixed reaction to election move

DURBAN — The new Indian political group, Solidarity has welcomed the government's move to hold an election for Indians on August 22 instead of a referendum — and the National Peoples Party greeted the announcement "with reservations."

But the Natal Indian Congress condemned the government decision to hold elections, saying by by-passing a referendum it had "breached faith" with a voteless community.

Dr Farouk Meer, a senior NIC spokesman, said the Prime Minister had said publicly the community would have a referendum if Indians wanted it.

"There is a widespread demand for it by Indians — apart from the Solidarity group which wants elections — and yet the government sees fit to ignore community wishes," he said.

Dr Meer said he was not surprised because he believed a referendum would have produced a large No vote.

He said the NIC was confident that, even in an election, there would be a big stay-away by voters to show they regarded the elections "as nothing but a sham."

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the National People's Party and also executive chairman of the NPP-controlled South African Indian Council, said his party had asked for a referendum because it believed the "will of the people should be allowed to prevail."

However, although the decision to by-pass a referendum was "most disappointing" his party now considered itself "on full election alert." He said the NPP would contest the Indian chamber's 40 seats throughout the country.

Welcoming the election move, Solidarity's provisional chairman, Mr Pat Poovalingam, said he was glad the government had "enough sense to recognise Solidarity's strength and accede to its call for elections without a referendum."

Apart from costing a lot of money, time and energy and subjecting the community to intimidation, a referendum would serve no useful purpose, he said.

"We in Solidarity are on election footing and we are making a determined bid for full control of the Indian chamber," he said.

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party — the largest coloured political party consulted by the government on its decision — said it had hoped for an earlier election.

But it had become obvious that this was impossible at a meeting with Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, last week.

Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said the decision was not unexpected and was clearly the result of negotiations between Mr Heunis and the political parties involved.

Mr Pefer Marais, leader of the People's Congress Party — which asked the government for a referendum as well as an election — said he was "very disappointed" that no referendum would be held for coloureds.

Mr Charles Julies, leader of the Freedom Party, said the party had asked for an election in the last quarter of the year and he was "unhappy" about an election in August instead of September. — DDC.

Editorial Opinion, Page 10.



MR WILLIAMS



MR MOPP



MR BARLOW

EL leaders welcome announcement

EAST LONDON — Local coloured and Indian community leaders have welcomed the decision to push ahead with elections for the coloured House of Representatives and the Indian House of Delegates.

The chairman of the East London Indian Management Committee, Mr Mike Williams, said he was pleased at the announcement.

"The IMC has felt all along that a referendum would have been a waste of time and money after the overwhelming Yes vote in the white referendum," Mr Williams said.

Commenting on the possibility of other groups besides the

National People's Party nominating local representatives for election Mr Williams said: "I don't think they stand a chance."

"The SAIC representative, Mr Raman Bhana, is very well supported in the Border and Eastern Cape," Mr Williams added.

Mr Bhana, an executive member of the SAIC, said he welcomed the government's decision because it would be the first time the Indian community would be close to government level.

The chairman of the local Coloured Management Committee, Mr F. Barlow, said he welcomed the decision.

"A referendum would have been expensive and people would have got fed up with first a referendum and then an election.

"Now we can find out what the new dispensation really means," Mr Barlow said.

Mr Barlow, the acting chairman of the Labour Party in East London, said it was quite possible that other coloured political parties would establish branches here. The results of the delimitation committee would have to be known before candidates could be announced, Mr Barlow said.

He said he intended to stand for election.

A local attorney Mr Peter Mopp, said the decision to hold elections had been "a natural consequence of the massive yes vote in the referendum."

The chairman of the Coloured Management Committee in King William's Town, Mr Mike Bossr, welcomed the decision to hold an election.

"I first had my doubts about this but now I believe there is at least a chance for us to have a say in our own affairs," he said from his Breidbach home yesterday.

"I would stand if nominated," he said. — DDR

**NIC man
on illegal
entry rap**

Own Correspondent
MARITZBURG — Mr Mewa Ramgobin (51), of Verulam, an executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, pleaded not guilty when he appeared in the Pietermaritzburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of entering Sobantu township without a permit.

Warrant Officer T R O'Connell said he was on duty at Sobantu on September 29. He and a Sergeant Sunker identified themselves to Mr Ramgobin and asked if he had a permit to enter a black residential area. He said he had not.

The case continues.

Parties set to contest Border

11A

17/2/84

D. Dispatch

EAST LONDON — Seats for the coloured House of Representatives and the Indian House of Deputies stand to be widely contested in the Border.

Yesterday a number of political parties said they planned to field candidates in the Eastern Cape and would soon start canvassing for voters.

Most party leaders believe that the Eastern Cape and Border will be classed as one constituency, although the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F. W. de Klerk, has said the electoral divisions for the elections, scheduled for August 22, may only be completed by mid-June.

Mr Raman Bhana, an executive member of the South African Indian Council (SAIC) in Port Elizabeth, has indicated that he is willing to stand for the National Peoples' Party.

The chairman of the local Indian Management Committee, Mr Mike Williams, said no Indian party "stood a chance" of beating the National Peoples' Party in the elections.

But Mr Pat Poovalingam, the provisional chairman of the newly-formed party, Solidarity, told the Daily Dispatch from Durban:

"The candidate we put up in the Eastern Cape will stand a better chance than Mr Bhana."

He said: "We recognise Mr Bhana as a man

of integrity but we anticipate good support in East London and Port Elizabeth.

Mr Poovalingam said Solidarity branches would soon be set up in East London and Port Elizabeth, and then a candidate would be elected.

He said his party would be canvassing for voters countrywide, "including the five Indian families in the Free State."

Mr Poovalingam said Solidarity would use the Indian chamber "as a platform to persistently pursue the need for a full democracy in South Africa — which means the dismantling of apartheid."

The Natal Indian Congress and the Transvaal Indian Congress have called on Indians to boycott the elections.

The coloured Freedom and Peoples' Congress parties have announced their intentions to field candidates in the Eastern Cape and oppose the Reverend Allan Hendrickse's Labour Party.

Mr F. N. Barlow, the chairman of the local Coloured Management Committee and chairman of the Labour Party in East London, said he would stand for election here, if East London and Port Elizabeth were classed as different constituencies after the electoral divisions.

The head of the Col-

oured Management Committee in King William's Town, Mr Mike Bossr, said he would also like to stand for the Labour Party in the Border.

Mr Bossr said the Border was "Labour Party orientated."

But Mr Eric le Sleur, the chairman of the Peoples' Congress Party, said from Knysna that his party expected good support in East London.

He said his party, which he called "the unified voice of the coloured people," would start a Border campaign in March.

Mr Le Sleur said the Peoples' Congress Party would "go into this tricameral parliament with aggressive participation."

The leader of the Freedom party, Mr Charles Julies, said from Port Elizabeth that "I will definitely be standing in the elections."

"We are going to start a campaign in the Border early next month and I hope to get good support there. My son in East London is already organising things there for me," he said.

Mr Julies said he believes that "the Freedom Party is the only party that can emancipate the coloured people in South Africa."

"We plan to work hand in hand with the government of the day to bring about meaningful change in the Republic."

— DDR

THE CONSTITUTION

The election poser

11A
12/84

What SA's 2,7m coloureds and 850 000 Indians think of government's new constitutional dispensation will not be reflected in the outcome of their August 22 elections. Real opinion will be reflected in the number who bother to register as voters between now and the end of May, and in the number who bother to vote.

That is why a referendum for them was never a serious proposition. The Labour Party's Alan Hendrickse knew that all along, and so saved Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Heunis the embarrassment of having to coerce coloureds into an election. SA Indian Council chairman Amichand Rajbansi favours the populist stance and therefore opted for a referendum. Perhaps, he reckoned, that is what the Mahatma Gandhi, whom he likes to quote, would have done.

Hendrickse's Labour Party dominated the old Coloured Representative Council (CRC) with fairly meagre popular support. On the last occasion Labour fought elections, in 1975, it won 31 of the 40 elective seats in the CRC. At the time, only 58% of coloured people were registered voters, compared with 79,5% in 1969. Less than half the number of coloureds registered in 1975 voted, and Labour's 151 410 votes re-

presented only 29% of those registered.

The real contest among coloureds and Indians will be the fight for legitimacy. And this will take place during the registration drive and in the run-up to the August elec-

tions. The contestants will be the forces favouring local "constructive engagement," and the advocates of a boycott.

Rashad's Natal Indian Congress, a lineal descendant of the movement of the same name that Gandhi founded in 1893. It rejects the new constitution on the same grounds advanced by the Progressive Fed-



Hendrickse ... launching a registration drive

eral Party during the 1983 white referendum campaign. Rashad says he will campaign for a boycott.

On a much wider front, the National Forum Committee, the United Democratic Front, various black consciousness groups and the revitalised Unity Movement will all wage strong campaigns against voter registration, followed by calls to voters to stay away from the polls.

Government is doubtless aware of this, but argues that it is too late in the day to become concerned about full registration and high polls. In Labour, Solidarity and other moderate Indian and coloured parties, it may argue that it has the beginnings of a reasonably articulate, though far from representative, collection of politicians who could man their chambers with credit — if not with total credibility.

The strongest ally of the militant opposition groups is the massive apathy and the ingrained sense of alienation that exists among grassroots coloureds and Indians. To draw them into "the system" will require a great deal more than the personal appeal and leadership qualities of people like Hendrickse, his Indian counterparts and others.

Some gesture by government is required, perhaps radical concessions on the Group Areas Act, Mixed Marriages Act and Immorality Act. That would serve to revitalise coloured and Indian group politics and offset the calls for boycotts.

D. Ripata
Azapo 11A
link
caused
dispute

EAST LONDON — The dispute at the KSM Milling company in Queenstown stemmed from a visit by an official of the African Food and Canning Workers Union (AFCWU) to a meeting of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr. D. Vani, secretary of the AFCWU in Queenstown, said yesterday.

Mr Vani said the chairman of the Queenstown branch of the AFCWU, Mr M. Ngoma, attended a meeting of Azapo in Johannesburg recently.

"The AFCWU does not wish to be associated with Azapo" Mr Vani said.

He said that the AFCWU had expelled Mr Ngoma on his return from Johannesburg and had asked the KSM management to consider transferring Mr Ngoma to another plant.

Mr Vani said that 11 AFCWU members employed at KSM had been involved in some sort of confrontation with Mr Ngoma and had subsequently been dismissed by the company.

The whole workforce had then come out in sympathy with the 11 workers.

Mr Mncedisi Mblini, the secretary of the Queenstown branch of Azapo, confirmed that Mr Ngoma had attended a meeting of Azapo.

Mr Mblini claimed that Mr Ngoma had been manhandled off the premises of KSM.

A statement by the managing director of KSM, Mr Gordon Minkley, that the workforce had "resigned" has been disputed by Mr Vani.

"The workforce has in fact been dismissed by management," he said. "We are waiting for the outcome of further negotiations between the AFCWU and management. I have communicated with management that we are waiting for the next stage of talks," Mr Vani said.

Mr Minkley said yesterday he was not in the process of negotiating with AFCWU.

KSM workers were informed yesterday that they could collect their money at the plant and that the company would be rehiring in March, when former workers could apply for jobs. —
DDR

UDF leader ~~is~~ pleads against permit charge

11A

Dispatch
17/2/84

PIETERMARITZBURG — The national co-treasurer for the United Democratic Front and executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr Mewa Ramgobin, pleaded not guilty in the magistrates court here to entering a black township without a permit last year.

Mr Ramgobin, 51, who is the grand-son-in-law of Mahatma Gandhi, said that he did not feel he needed permission to enter Sobantu Village, near Pietermaritzburg, because he felt that "such laws had been relaxed in the last few years."

"It appears to be the norm in the new South African situation to show non-racial gathering and politicians like the Prime Minister in so-called Black townships on TV."

"Besides I was only aware that I was in a black area when the

police informed me of the fact

Mr Ramgobin was charged for illegally entering Sobantu Village to address a memorial meeting in the community hall on the anniversary of the death of "Hero" Graham Radebe.

Graham Radebe, a Sobantu youth, was allegedly shot by a policeman during unrest in the township in 1982.

Warrant Officer Thomas O'Connell told the court that Mr Ramgobin said that he knew he was in a prohibited area but that he was "invited by the people."

The policeman then left the hall when Mr Ramgobin refused to leave with him in order "to avoid an unpleasant incident."

The presiding magistrate, Mr L. G. Vermaak, postponed the case until May 8. — DDC

Treason trial 10 to plead next week

Mail Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A preliminary hearing will be held at the Supreme Court in Grahamstown on Wednesday to enable 10 men, most of them from Port Elizabeth, to plead to charges ranging from high treason to fraud.

This was said yesterday by Mr Justice Cloete, Judge President of the Eastern Cape, when he granted a postponement requested by the defence team.

The case will be heard from March 1.

This new development in the trial arose from an application for a postponement by Mr G Alexander, SC, leader of the defence team, who said his team had finally managed to secure the services of a senior counsel who would take his place.

The men — Mr Rufus Nzo, 34, Mr Douglas Tyutyu, 48, Mr Sipho Hina, 44, Mr James Ngqondela, 54, Mr Mizayifani Khame, 57, Mr Mzimkhulu Kame, 22, Mr Sipho Ndlovu, 35, Mr Vukile Tshiwula, 43, Mr Lindile Gumenge, 29, and Mr Nceba Faku, 27 — were arrested in May last year.

They were held under the Internal Security Act until July 11, when they appeared in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court.

They face main charges of high treason, murder, nine counts of malicious damage to property, four counts of

attempted murder and (Mr Nzo only) fraud.

Alternative charges are participation in terrorist activities, sabotage, undergoing military training, possession of explosives, harbouring of persons, participation in activities of unlawful organisations, unlawful possession of certain publications, unlawful possession of machine-guns and hand grenades, unlawful possession of ammunition and (Mr Tyutyu only) leaving the country without a passport.

The Deputy Attorney-General, Mr P J Strauss, SC, opposed the application, saying the defence had had ample time to prepare its case. Elaborate steps had been taken to step up security at the building and this entailed bringing in police officers from outside Grahamstown at great expense.

Mr Justice Cloete said he was satisfied the defence had made appreciable efforts in its attempts to bring the case to a trial stage.

The indictment showed the charges against the accused were of a serious nature, and this, among other things, tipped the balance in favour of the defence application.

A further postponement would be considered after pleas had been recorded and preliminary procedures undertaken on Wednesday, Mr Justice Cloete said.

Schoolgirl's death: Charge investigated

CPM 7-1-83
28/2/84
Political Staff 117

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A charge of culpable homicide was being investigated in connection with the death of a schoolgirl who was allegedly struck by a police vehicle during school unrest in Atteridgeville on Monday, Parliament was told yesterday.

In reply to a question on behalf of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, told Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) that police went to the D H Peta High School in Atteridgeville on February 13 "to control a threatening riot situation".

"In order to protect themselves from the stone-throwing pupils, teargas was used, and at the same time a police vehicle was used to push open the gate leading to the school so as to facilitate the exit of members of the force who were trapped inside the school grounds," he said.

He confirmed that a pupil was allegedly struck by a police vehicle and received serious internal injuries which apparently caused her death.

Teargas inhalation

It was reported on Tuesday that the dead teenage girl was Emma Sathekge, who died in hospital.

Mr De Klerk confirmed that seven other pupils were admitted to hospital where they were treated for teargas inhalation and discharged. One policeman was injured on his hand by a stone.

In reply to a related question, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, speaking on behalf of the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Bar-end du Plessis, said the "validity of the alleged causes" of the unrest was being investigated.

It has been reported during the past two weeks that the cause of the disturbances included an official decision to bar the re-enrolment at schools of certain older pupils who had failed their Standard 8 examinations.

e

Call for unity against removals

11A

D. Despatch
18/2/84

JOHANNESBURG — A joint meeting of the South African Council of Churches, United Democratic Front and the Black Sash here called for unity in the fight against the government's policy of forced removals yesterday.

The meeting was called to protest against the forced removal of about 250 families living in Magopa in the Western

Transvaal to Pachsdraai near Zeerust.

The secretary-general of the SACC, Bishoip Desmond Tutu, said: "We must commit ourselves to work for a new South Africa" which recognises each individual as a person.

Mr Popo Molefe of the UDF condemned forced removals saying they created poverty, malnutrition and misery.

He called on Indians

and coloureds to unify in their refusal to participate in the new constitution and to fight side by side against apartheid.

Dr N. Mollana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said people should raise their voices in anger against the government and its relocation policy.

"This inhumanity will not be tolerated forever" and the government should stop before it is too late.

The president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said Tuesday's removal of Magopa residents had not been voluntary, as it had been claimed. They had been carried out in secret and "under a cloak of darkness." — SAPA.

PI . . .

Inkatha men on assault charge

By **BANCROFT
HLATSHWAYO**

A MEMBER of the Kwa-Zulu Legislative Assembly this week appeared before a Durban Regional court magistrate with three other members of Inkatha on a charge of public violence arising from the assault on Mr Rodgers "Broe" Ngcobo.

Mr Ngcobo is a well-known business tycoon of Inanda, and a former member of the Kwa-Zulu Legislative Assembly.

Appearing before magistrate Mr H S van der Walt were Mr Godwin Simon Thembaletu, an electoral division member of Inkatha in Ntuzuma; Mr Muntu Ephraim Zulu, a Kwa-Mashu C Section member of Inkatha; Mr Philangenkosi Russell Zulu, Central Executive Committee member in Kwa Mashu, and Mr Boniface Mofe Manqamane, a Kwa Mashu M Section representative.

Their appearance is a sequel to the assault on Mr Ngcobo during an electioneering campaign at Clermont on August 21 last year in which Mr Ngcobo was assaulted.

The accused were not asked to plead and they were let out on warning. They will appear in court on April 9.

Mr Ngcobo, who was well dressed in a striped grey suit, was accompanied by about 50 armed guards from Inanda, Kwa Mashu and Clermont.

Now a KwaZulu pledge for learner teachers

~~107~~ ~~325~~ (11A)

'I will not denigrate Inkatha'

city press
19/2/84

THE KwaZulu Government is demanding that all first year teachers, who were students at Ngoye University last year, sign a far-reaching 'loyalty pledge'.

The introduction of this new pledge follows the recent uproar over a pledge for students holding banners from the KwaZulu Government.

Last year teachers were to make a "so-

**CP Correspondent:
DURBAN**

lemn declaration" that they undertake as a teacher employed by the Department of Education and Culture, KwaZulu Government service, voluntarily to be loyal and respectful and to revere at all times His Majesty the King, the head of the KwaZulu Government, the Honourable Chief Minister, the members of the Cabinet and of the Legislative Assembly and all persons in authority under the umbrella of the KwaZulu Government service.

The pledge continues: "I undertake that I shall never in word or

deed, directly or by implication, vilify, denigrate or in any way speak in contempt of the Inkatha liberation movement and its leadership at various levels in and outside KwaZulu schools, in public or in private. Neither shall I at any time refer to the honourable the Chief Minister by his name, be it in private or in public.

"I shall not in any way undermine the education campaign of the black child in KwaZulu for whatever pretext. On the contrary, I shall go all out to do my best in the interests of his education irrespective of the adverse conditions that exist in most KwaZulu schools as a result of socio-

political situation beyond the control of the KwaZulu Government. "I shall resist activities and political machinations and movements calculated to create chaos and unrest to divert students from their single-minded devotion to their studies.

"I undertake to teach any subject I am qualified to teach. In the case of good citizenship, I undertake to use all the means available to equip myself to teach it if I am required to do so.

"I fully understand that any action on my part contrary to this declaration will render me liable to any disciplinary action which the department may deem appropriate."

Pat's pushing for a share of the power ^{19/2/8k}

By Barney Mthombothi

PAT Poovalingam has defended his turn-about in participating in the new tricameral parliament after resigning from the President's Council about two years ago because of the exclusion of Africans.

The President's Council, he says, was only a commission charged with formulating a new constitution, whereas real power will reside in the three houses of the new parliament.

"Let's face it, there's power-sharing in the new system. Very minute power-sharing," he says.

"The President's Council had no power at all. It was merely to recom-



Poovalingam

mend to government whereas the House of Delegates (the Indian house) has legislative power in respect of own affairs and in respect of general affairs. It can

refuse to pass racialistic Bills."

He also sees the Indian house fulfilling the role of some "moral force", articulating the aspirations of the unenfranchised.

Solidarity, the month-old party that Mr Poovalingam has formed — some are saying with some encouraging nudges from Government quarters — is the only political grouping to reject a referendum to test Indian opinion on the new constitution.

The Government announced this week elections for Indians and coloureds would be held in August. The Government will be depending on Mr Poovalingam and his

party to make the new arrangement work.

But Mr Poovalingam, who received much praise when he quit the President's Council, seems to have learned, rather than taught, the Nationalists a lesson from that experience. There will be no ultimatums this time.

"You set conditions only once in your lifetime. If you try to set them again it cuts no ice. They don't get issued more than once".

He readily concedes the new constitution is "inferior" from what the President's Council produced.

"It's the constitution of the National Party."

He says the Indian

community on its own cannot exercise any measurable leverage on the Government and will therefore have to act collectively with the other groups.

Solidarity is still to hold its inaugural conference, but the party has already held several discussions with Government representatives.

"I don't know about the Government choosing to speak to us. They speak to all political parties, but they certainly recognise a strong party when they see it."

He says he has no respect for the leader of the SAIC, Mr Amichand Rajbansi: "He twists and

turns. A man like that I don't waste time over.

"But I do have respect for the United Democratic Front, the Natal Indian Congress and the Transvaal Indian Congress.

"They're working on certain basic principles and they are consistent. The TIC and the NIC say only the Freedom Charter is acceptable. I respect that point of view. I even concede they may be right. I don't think they're right."

He believes the only solution to the country's problems lies in a federation with all the homelands, independent or otherwise, becoming semi-autonomous provinces.

Eloff call puts Labour Party in a spot

S. T. 10/27

Political Correspondent
THE Eloff Commission's call for the advocating of disinvestment to be made a criminal offence has put the Labour Party on the spot.

If the Government goes ahead with the proposal a first victim would have to be one of the chief prospective participants in the new constitutional system — the Rev Allan Hendrickse's Labour Party.

Since 1977 the party's official policy has been one of disinvestment.

This week the weighty Eloff Commission report highlighted the South African Council of Churches' role through its leaders in encouraging disinvestment in South Africa.

The commission identified the disinvestment stand as against the national interest and urged a tightening up of the provisions of the Internal Security Act.

Concerned

Definition of a specific crime of "economic sabotage" under the terms of the Internal Security Act was recommended by the commission.

If accepted by the Government, it would bring South Africa in line with scores of Marxist black African countries where "economic sabotage" is identified as a major crime and often severely punished.

Referring to the SACC stand on disinvestment, the commission observed that the Government "cannot but be concerned about this state of affairs".

This week Mr Hendrickse confirmed that the party's official stance was still one of disinvestment, but conceded that it was likely to come up

for review in the light of the party's decision to participate in the new system.

"But I can't pre-empt whatever decision the executive or the congress of the party might take."

Reacting to the findings of the Eloff Commission, he said he believed the SACC carried out important and worthwhile functions, although its internal administration could be tightened

19/2/84
11A

By RAYMOND HILL

THE former national leader of the Freedom Party, Mr Charles Julies, who lost the leadership of the party to Mr Arthur Booysen during the weekend, has resigned and formed a new political party, the Reform Freedom Party.

Mr Julies denied he was ousted by Mr Booysen at the Freedom Party's fifth annual congress in Riverlea, Johannesburg, on Saturday.

He said he resigned after Mr Booysen's "illegal and undemocratic" election as national leader. Mr Booysen was leader of the party in the Transvaal.

According to Mr Julies, the elections were "rigged" by delegates from branches that had suddenly "sprung up" everywhere in the Transvaal.

Julies forms 11A breakaway political party

He said the Freedom Party's head office in Port Elizabeth had no record of any of the Transvaal branches — something he had previously complained about to Mr Booysen, who had always made "excuses".

"I resigned from the party after Mr Booysen was elected in my place. I then

told the delegates that the election of Mr Booysen was, by way of implication, a motion of no confidence in my leadership," he said.

The delegates and Mr Booysen, according to Mr Julies, pleaded with him not to "break up the party".

Mr Julies said there was "chaos" after Mr Booysen was elected.

"I walked out of the hall and was followed by 62 delegates from all parts of the Cape. They asked me to form a new party and a steering committee was appointed," he said.

The new party — the Reform Freedom Party — will have its convention in June where the national executive will be elected. Mr Julies is the interim leader.

"The events during the weekend were the best that could have happened to the Freedom Party.

"We have got rid of those junior position-seeking officials. I expected it to happen and that is why I went prepared to the congress.

"I make bold to say that I give Mr Booysen and his Freedom Party three months of survival," he said.

'Boycott call only assists apartheid'

Staff Reporter *to achieve* Mr Marais

THE LEADER of the People's Congress Party (PCP), Mr Peter Marais, has alleged that youths who disrupted a PCP meeting, claiming to be members of the Bishop Lavis Action Committee (Blac), were helping apartheid to survive.

The meeting, held in a Bishop Lavis cinema yesterday, was interrupted for about 30 minutes by 40 slogan-shouting youths waving banners and encouraging people to boycott the new political dispensation.

"Their boycott tactics have the opposite effect to what we are all trying

11/11
to achieve," Mr Marais said. "Apartheid survives because of this boycott movement. It keeps the best brains and our best people out of Parliament."

PCP youths formed a linked chain to prevent the group from reaching the stage. Some of the "intruders" then allegedly set fire to their banners and pamphlets before leaving.

After the group left, a motion of confidence was accepted by about 160 people who attended the meeting.

PROBE SOUGHT

Mr Marais today called on the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, to establish a commission of investigation into the administration and living conditions in Bishop Lavis.

"I asked the Minister to investigate the severe lack of amenities in Bishop Lavis, its shockingly overcrowded conditions, and lack of electricity.

"Moreover, I asked for an investigation into the fact that tenants are asked to pay for the installation of electricity in their rented homes, something which is outrageous to ask of a tenant," he said.

The chairman of the Bishop Lavis Action Committee was not available for comment on yesterday's incident.

Police are investigating a charge of arson, following the disturbances in the hall. No one has been arrested.

Julies loses office, so forms new party

ARG 20/2/84 (11A) ~~11A~~

Political Correspondent

THE formation of a new coloured political party following the weekend split in the Freedom Party was announced today.

This follows the ousting of Mr Charles Julies as leader at the party's congress at Riverlea, Johannesburg.

Mr Julies and his followers left the congress and the party after the Transvaal leader, Mr Arthur Booyesen, was elected the new national leader.

"Rigged"

Today, Mr Julies announced that a Reformed Freedom Party of South Africa was being formed.

He said he had been defeated at the congress because delegates of "rigged" Transvaal branches had attended. Many delegates from Na-

tal and the Free State had been unable to attend.

He said Mr Booyesen had only the Transvaal wing of the party with him.

Mr Booyesen could today not be reached for his reaction.

Members of a steering committee to start the new party are :

Mr G Tee of Humansdorp; Pastor E Marlie of Ravensmead; Mr C Hartnick of Heidelberg; the Rev J C Seekoe of Ravensmead; Pastor J Swarts of Upington; Mr N Booyesen of Grassy Park; Mr A Mpondo of Despatch; Mr P Koefan of Uitenhage, and Mr M Williams of Booyesens Park, Port Elizabeth.

Joined PCP

Last year a number of members of the Freedom Party joined the Labour Party.

The Freedom Party lost more support today when the leader of the People's Congress Party, Mr Peter Marais, announced that two of its prominent supporters had joined his party.

They are Mr Abdul Tyrie, Eastern Cape leader of the Freedom Party and his brother, Mr Anwar Tyrie, national organiser of the party.

Mr Abdul Tyrie said from Uitenhage today that clashes with the Freedom Party leadership had led to their decision.

Promises to take a bold, positive stand against apartheid had not been kept.

Mr Marais said Mr Tyrie would be Eastern Cape leader of his party.

(11A) D. Dispatch 20/2/84

New leader for Freedom Party

JOHANNESBURG — The Cape-based leader of the Freedom Party, Mr Charles Julies, was ousted by the Transvaal leader, Mr Arthur Booysen, at the weekend after discontent had threatened to split the party.

Mr Booysen was elected by a majority of ten votes at the party's congress on Saturday following a threat by the Transvaal branch to

break away should Mr Julies continue as leader.

Mr Booysen said yesterday that although Mr Julies's Eastern Cape supporters bitterly opposed his nomination, he believed that most of them would go along with his leadership.

Mr Julies was the party's uncontested leader for the past three years.

Mr Booysen said some of his priorities as the

new leader include the rebuilding of the party's negative image and the establishment of the coloured people as equal partners in the new dispensation with the stress on "honest and sincere" negotiations for their total freedom and participation on all levels of government.

Some of the resolutions which were accepted by the congress called for:

- The scrapping of all discriminatory legislation such as section 16 of the Immorality Act, the Mixed Marriages Act and the Group Areas Act as "a matter of urgency."

- Industrial and business sites should be allowed to be bought or rented by anyone without any legal or permit restriction.

- Equal rights and equal pay for work done to be a "normal and

- accepted" principle.
- All South Africans should be called upon to defend the country against "communist aggression."

- The opening of all education institutions on "merit and on a free basis."

- The creation of more housing opportunities for coloureds, especially for those who could afford to build their own. — DDC.

Pik was quizzed by ANC reporter

By Brendan Nicholson,
The Star's Foreign News Service

South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha may be surprised to learn that several of the questions he answered at yesterday's Press conference in Mozambique were put to him by a journalist from the African National Congress.

Reporters from the official Mozambican news agency Aim said today that Mr Botha did not appear to appreciate that the questioner was an ANC man.

The Mozambicans said they were reluctant to name the man lest they compromise him in some way.

However, they said he asked Mr Botha what he meant by the word "peace".

The South African Minister's definition was "that no country will allow the use of force or any act of violence from its territory. That means we will not threaten each other. The use of force will be prohibited in the relationship between the two countries," Aim said.

The same ANC man asked if Mozambique had ever attacked South Africa.

Mr Botha's reply: "The two governments are not discussing the past. We are discussing the future".

The Mozambican media have given extensive coverage to the Pretoria/Maputo dialogue, with a front-page story in the newspaper Noticias.

● See Pages 5 and 12, World section.

LP may be jumping gun, says Goodall

~~11A~~ 11A E. Post 2/12/84

By CLARE
PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

THE Progressive Federal Party's deputy defence spokesman, Mr Brian Goodall, MP for Edenburg, said the Labour Party was possibly "jumping the gun" in assuming the National Party would not take a unilateral decision on conscription for coloureds.

Mr Goodall was reacting to a statement by the Labour Party leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, that defence was a "general affair" in terms of the new constitution and "whites could not take a unilateral decision without our consent".

Mr Hendrickse said that the Labour Party

would never commit itself to conscription until its demand for all to have full rights was met.

Mr Goodall said the Labour Party possibly knew something the PFP did not, but he considered the composition and size of standing committees under the new constitution to be a "grey area" still.

"Mr Hendrickse is assuming the PFP will be sympathetic, but he should remember it has not decided yet whether it should support conscription for coloureds and Indians.

"The PFP opposed it in the past on grounds that people who did not enjoy full citizenship rights

should not be called up. But our opinion may change once privileges of being a citizen have been accepted."

Speaking from his home in Uitenhage, Mr Hendrickse said he did not believe a unilateral decision would be taken by the National Party on an issue like conscription for coloureds.

Consensus or a veto could be achieved in the envisaged standing committees in Parliament which would have a racial ratio of 4:2:1.

This meant that one PFP member, two coloured and one Indian could achieve consensus or even a veto over three NP members, he said.

Huddleston: still

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21/2/84



Archbishop Trevor Huddleston — "my heart lies in Africa."

for your comfort

This year the Anti-Apartheid Movement will be 25 years old. Its president, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, returned last month to his retirement parish of St James in London after an extensive tour of southern Africa's frontline states. He was interviewed by JOHN BATTERSBY of the Daily Dispatch London bureau.

of constructive engagement with South Africa has done more damage than any other single factor."

How was the AAM responding to the increasingly sophisticated propaganda effort of the South African Government?

"Our problem is that the South African Government has all the financial backing that it needs for its propaganda. We are not a rich organisation and to counter this propaganda is not easy. But this is what we are attempting to do. For example the international campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela when it reports in June will be seen to be a very important exercise in the right kind of propaganda."

Did differences between anti-apartheid groups on the application of the cultural boycott against South Africa — such as the recent row between the British actors' union, Equity, and the Greater London Council — indicate a change in strategy?

"The cultural boycott

"Certain sections of the church have met the challenge with great courage, while others have not. On the one hand you have church leaders like Allan Boesak and Desmond Tutu and the various Anglican ministers — including five bishops — who have been deported from South Africa who have stated the church faith with great courage.

"But the great mass of white Christians in all the churches has not moved in the way that it should have."

What single act would he most like to see the AAM achieve before he relinquishes the presidency?

"What I would like to see most is a settlement in Namibia. I think this is a practical and wholly realisable goal. I believe that if the US would change its view on the issue of linking the settlement of Cuban troops in Angola we would get a settlement very quickly."

But a Namibian settlement would still leave apartheid intact in South Africa?

"I believe the day in South Africa may be much closer than is generally thought. There is a kind of built-in frailty about South African racist policies. The internal political situation, among both whites and blacks, is very fluid. I think a lot might happen much sooner and more suddenly than people think."

Could he elaborate on next month's summit of world religions on apartheid?

"I don't think it has ever happened before that world religions in the broadest sense — I mean Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jews — have come together to discuss the religious implications of apartheid and to make a statement at the end of the discussions. I believe it is a significant event."

After 21 years in Africa he returned to Britain to become Bishop of Stepney — the first incumbent of the post to live in the bleak and grey streets of London's depressed East End.

His first attempt at retirement in 1978, at the age of 65, was cut short when he was talked into accepting the appointment of Bishop of Mauritius.

While serving in Mauritius he was made Archbishop of the Anglican Province of the Indian Ocean. This brought the Malagasy Republic and the Seychelles into his area of responsibility.

He was Archbishop responsible for the Seychelles when the abortive coup aimed at overthrowing President Albert Rene's regime was launched from South Africa. Last year he returned to Britain from Mauritius to have his second crack at retirement — now aged 71.

But Archbishop Huddleston is as active as ever and determined to throw his personal influence and power in the church behind a last-ditch effort to help write the epitaph on the grave

of apartheid. He sees little cause for celebration in the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) having a silver jubilee this year. The only celebration for Trevor Huddleston will be when the AAM disbanded — its task complete.

I asked him what he regarded as the major achievement of his personal crusade against racism and apartheid.

"When I came back to Britain from South Africa 40 years ago, the concept of apartheid was totally misunderstood. It was regarded as a local political issue of concern to the South African people and which had nothing to do with the rest of the world."

"Our major task was to point to the fact that the institutionalisation of the philosophy of apartheid was a threat to the world — that it was not just a local issue. I think we have achieved that in the sense that it is no longer necessary to explain to people what apartheid is. It is of international significance."

Did he see any light at the end of the tunnel for South Africa?

"Yes, I do. The light I see at the end of the tunnel is symbolised by the formation of the United Democratic Front. I think that is the most significant single event. It is ironic, of course, that this has come about

as a result of the so-called constitutional reforms. I don't believe that the UDF bandwagon will stop rolling. There may be hindrances and there may be efforts to suppress it, but they won't succeed in the long run."

Did he think that there had been any meaningful progress towards inter-racial co-operation in South Africa in recent years?

"At the deepest level, no, I do not think so. My impression is that repression in South Africa has increased. Where you have increased repression you cannot have any improvement in race relations."

What had the AAM achieved in its 25 years of existence?

"I think the sports boycott has been the single most important factor in focussing world attention on South Africa in a most effective way. All the efforts that are being made now by South Africa to induce teams to visit the country are an indication of the seriousness with which the boycott is taken."

"We also have got an arms embargo, which has been breached but is nevertheless very effective. What we are up against at the moment is the attitude of the United States Administration. I think the Reagan Administration's policy

DRAMA IN MAPUTO

WASHINGTON — ANC leader Oliver Tambo was in Maputo while the South African delegation led by Foreign Minister Pik Botha was meeting President Samora Machel of Mozambique, an American newspaper has reported.

While Mr Botha was seeking President Machel's co-operation in curbing the ANC's operations in Mozambique, Mr Tambo was trying to keep Maputo's support for the ANC intact, according to Los Angeles Times correspondent Jack Foisie.

Reporting from Lusaka, where Mr Tambo has his headquarters, Mr Foisie said the ANC leader "undoubtedly was seeking to keep Mozambique support of

SOWETAN Correspondent

the ANC at its present level."

Mr Foisie also reported that a United States official had secret talks last September in Lusaka with exiled representatives of the ANC.

The official, Robert Cabelly, special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, met with the ANC information chief, Thabo Mbeka, and other officers of the organisation, according to Mr Foisie.

The meeting took place in the United States Information Service library in Lusaka, said Mr Foisie, but further details were unobtainable.

"The United States does not officially recognise the ANC and any US contacts

with the organisation would certainly be opposed by the South African Government," he said.

He added that US Embassy officials in Pretoria would neither confirm nor deny that Mr Cabelly met with the ANC representatives.

Mr Cabelly, who accompanied Dr Crocker on his recent visit to Lusaka for the signing of the Angola-South Africa ceasefire agreement, could not be reached in Washington last night for comment on the report.

In his report Mr Foisie quoted ANC sources in Lusaka as saying that despite South African pressure, neither Mozambique nor any other nation on South Africa's border "is turning its back on the ANC."

Sowetan 22/2/84

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OLIVER TAMBO: ANC leader.

Apartheid's arch enemy fights on

ARCHBISHOP HUDDLESTONE is the first to admit that his heart lies in Africa.

His first contact with Africa was as a missionary in Sophiatown from 1943 to 1956.

He saw the National Party come to power and became one of its most formidable opponents. He was withdrawn by the Church just in time to save him from arrest.

He received international acclaim for his book — "Naught for Your Comfort" — about his period in South Africa.

After leaving South Africa he was made Bishop of Massai in southern Tanganyika, now Tanzania.

After 21 years in Africa he returned to Britain to become Bishop of Stepney ... the first incumbent of the post to live in the bleak and grey streets of London's depressed East End.

His first attempt at retirement in 1978 — at the age of 65 — was cut short when he was talked into accepting the appointment of Bishop of Mauritius.

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But Archbishop Huddleston is as active as ever and determined to throw his personal influence and power in the church behind a last-ditch effort to help write the epitaph on the grave of apartheid.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) was



TREVOR HUDDLESTONE ... still at work

formed on June 26, 1959, in response to an appeal by the late Chief Albert Luthuli, then president of the African National Congress, for a boycott of the apartheid government.

Today it claims 3 000 individual members crossing party political, religious, racial and socio-economic divisions.

The movement also claims more than 400 organisations — such as trade unions and church bodies — as corporate members paying donations to belong.

Yet as AAM president, Archbishop Huddleston sees little cause for celebration in the organisation's silver jubilee at all. The only celebration for him will be when the AAM disbands, its task complete.

Earlier this month he spoke about the major achievement of his personal crusade against racism and apartheid.

"When I came back to Britain from South Africa 40 years ago the concept of apartheid was totally misunderstood.

"It was regarded as a local political issue of concern to the South African people and which had nothing to do with the rest of the world.

THIS year the Anti-Apartheid Movement is celebrating its 25th year of existence with a sharpening of its international efforts to isolate politically, economically, militarily — and in every other way — what it calls "the apartheid state". Its president, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, next month will preside over the first summit of the world's major religions to discuss apartheid and the issue of freedom in Namibia and South Africa. Back in his retirement parish of St James, Piccadilly, he spoke to the Mail's JOHN BATTERSBY

RSM 22/2/84 (11A)
"Our major task was to point to the fact that the institutionalisation of the philosophy of apartheid was a threat to the world; that it was not just a local issue.

"I think we have achieved that, in the sense that it is no longer necessary to explain to people what apartheid is. It is of international significance."

Did he see any light at the end of the tunnel for South Africa?

"Yes, I do. The light I see at the end of the tunnel is symbolised by the formation of the United Democratic Front (UDF). I think that is the most significant single event.

"It is ironic, of course, that this has come about as a result of the so-called constitutional reforms. I don't believe that the UDF bandwagon will stop rolling.

"There may be hindrances and there may be efforts to suppress, but they won't succeed in the long run."

Did he think there has been any meaningful movement towards inter-racial co-operation in South Africa in recent years?

"At the deepest level, no. My impression is that repression in South Africa has increased. Where you have increased repression you cannot have any improve-

ment in race relations."

What had the AAM achieved in its 25 years of existence?

"I think the sports boycott has been the single most important factor in focusing world attention on South Africa in a most effective way.

"All the efforts that are being made now by the South African Government to bribe and induce teams to visit that country are an indication of the seriousness with which the South African Government takes the boycott.

"We have also got an arms embargo — which has been breached and I believe is still being breached — but is nevertheless very effective.

"I believe the AAM has shown itself to be sufficiently mature to influence opinion in the West.

"What we are up against at the moment is the attitude of the United States Administration. I think the Reagan's Administration's policy of constructive engagement with South Africa has done more damage than any other single factor."

Was the AAM taking account of recent signs of a more tolerant approach by the South African authorities to non-violent political dissent and the "detente"

initiatives with neighbouring states?

"The AAM has to take account of all trends and we do try to do this. I would very much question whether the recent reprieves have been of anything like sufficient numbers to constitute any change of heart on the part of the authorities.

"In the case of Angola and Mozambique — which have been at the receiving end of the whole destabilisation process — I don't think the recent talks with those countries in any way indicate a change of heart on the part of the South African Government.

"While we have to take account of any new trends, we believe in total opposition to apartheid at every level and will continue to practise that."

What single act would he most like to see the AAM achieve before he relinquishes the presidency?

"What I would like to see is a settlement in Namibia. I think this is a practical and wholly realisable goal.

"I believe that if the United States would change its view on the absurd issue of linking the settlement to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola we would get a settlement very quickly."

The aims of the AAM

THE AAM, which wields considerable influence in international bodies, has played a leading role in the sports boycott, the cultural boycott, the academic boycott and is now putting all its efforts into promoting economic sanctions against South Africa.

Although the ANC was non-violent when the AAM was founded, the movement has continued to support the "liberation movements" — particularly the ANC — and has worked closely with the banned organisation to campaign for the total isolation of South Africa and the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa by the United Nations.

AAM secretary Mike Terry said that the organisation's policy of campaigning for the international isolation of South Africa was aimed at minimising violence.

"Many of our members are pacifists, but they don't feel they have the moral right to tell the liberation movements that the violence they have resorted to in their struggle is worse than the institutionalised violence being practised by the South African regime," he said.

Mr Terry said that the strength of the

AAM lay in the diversity of its membership, which included people from all the established political parties in Britain.

"There is no witch-hunt in the AAM. It is open to people of all political hues," he said.

There is no evidence to support allegations that the AAM is a communist party-front, and informed observers estimate no more than 4% of communists on its 130-member national committee.

Individual members pay an annual subscription of R12,75, while organisations make donations of up to R170 a year and beyond.

The AAM's annual income is about R170 000, of which about R60 000 comes from individual and group subscriptions, a further R50 000 comes from the sale of publications, the monthly news letter, posters, badges, etc, according to officials.

A further R60 000 comes from fund-raising in the form of raffles and functions, individual and group donations and donations from churches and church bodies, such as the World Council of Churches.

The AAM publishes audited accounts each year and officials insist there is no secret funding of the organisation.

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Party
Mercury
'will
22/2/74
fight for
the
blacks'

Mercury Reporter

SOLIDARITY would take up the cudgels on behalf of all South Africans, not just Indians, if it won power in the new tricameral parliament's Indian chamber, says party chairman Pat Poovalingam.

'If you are your brother's keeper — and I feel that I am also — we have a paramount duty to promote the cause of our black brothers too,' he said.

Solidarity, he said, would inevitably seek to promote the welfare of the Indian community, 'but it would not be exclusivist'.

However, Mr Y S Chinsamy, leader of the Reform Party, the Indian wing of the South African Black Alliance, yesterday said he was not impressed — and he dismissed Solidarity's 'your brother's keeper' stance as an empty gesture.

Mr Chinsamy said the best political help Indians could offer blacks was a boycott of the new parliamentary system because it excluded blacks.

'Whoever is in Solidarity should know that the Indian chamber is hardly in a position to bring drastic improvements to Indians themselves, let alone bring about changes in the quality of life of the black majority,' he said.

Mr Chinsamy said he agreed with Mr Ibrahim Bawa of the Islamic Council that by going into the new system, Indians and coloureds would be seen by blacks as becoming 'co-responsible' with whites for legislation affecting them.

Parliament and Politics

Parliament and Politics

Parliament and Politics

Buthelezi ^{CAPE Times 23/2/84} quotes ⁽¹¹⁴⁾ exiled president of banned ANC

By BARRY STREEK
CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of Inkatha, has defiantly quoted Mr Oliver Tambo, the exiled president of the banned African National Congress, in a Kwazulu Government publication.

As a listed person, Mr Tambo may not be quoted in South Africa.

Earlier this month, the editor of the Star, Mr

Harvey Tyson, appeared in court for publishing a statement by Mr Tambo.

Although Mr Tyson was eventually acquitted, the Argus company, owners of the Star, were fined R100 for publishing the report.

However, in the latest issue of Inhlabamkhosi (Clarion Call), published by the Kwazulu Government, Mr Tambo is

quoted in an article by Chief Buthelezi.

In it, the chief said Inkatha was "the largest black political constituency ever created in the history of this country".

But the external mission (presumably of the ANC although he does not say so) had rebuked him many times for still following Chief Albert Luthuli's strategy of non-violence.

Even while he had been Chief Minister of Kwazulu he had dealt with Mr Tambo "in spite of our differing strategy".

To back his claim, he then quoted from a note written to him by Mr Tambo and sent to him by hand "in which we shared certain views as things which black South Africans regard as very dear".

After the text of the note, Chief Buthelezi said they were discussing the possible new name for a liberated South Africa "because like me and Inkatha, he and the external mission of the ANC reject the name Azania for a liberated South Africa".

"How could Mr Tambo discuss these deep things with me if he re-

garded me as a sell-out as certain political puppets at some of our educational institutions throw around, thinking that they do so as an oblique support for the external mission of the Africa National Congress," Chief Buthelezi said.

"I am forced to publish Mr Tambo's letter by the dirty propaganda which

the UDF (United Democratic Front) is propagating abroad at my expense.

"They do so to villify Inkatha and by trying to appear closer to the ideals of the founding fathers of the ANC than Inkatha.

"Inkatha is structured in those very ideals as propounded by the founding fathers in 1912."

Herald 23/7/84 (11A)

'We will go on,' says Marais after meeting disrupted

THE People's Congress Party (PCP) has decided to continue its campaign of mass meetings in the Peninsula, even though its plan got off to a shaky start when a meeting in Bishop Lavis was totally disrupted by members of the Cape Action League.

The Party plans a mass-meeting at the Westridge Civic Centre, Mitchells Plain on Saturday at 5 pm. The slogan for this meeting will be: "March into Parliament with evicted tenants. Hear these men of guts speak of aggressive participation."

About 140 people attended the Bishop Lavis meeting. But of these, only about 40 were PCP supporters. The rest were members of the Cape Action League.

The meeting was opened by Cape Regional chairman, Mr Yusuf

Deers, whose introduction of party leader, Mr Peter Marais led to shouts of "PCP go home" and "PCP traitors" from a member of the audience using a loud hailer.

Party members tried to eject the man but most of the audience joined in the chanting.

PCP supporters reacted with shouts of "PCP for action". At this stage, Mr Marais warned members of the audience: "If you carry on in this fashion, you could get hurt."

He asked other party

members where the security wing was. Soon after, Mr Marais left.

Then the lights went out, and some members of the audience, about 100 people, lit papers to enable them to make their way to the exits.

Members of the PCP then held a private meeting in the cinema. Cape Action League supporters also met at a nearby home.

There, they passed a resolution rejecting the new dispensation and all organisations and parties who backed it.



● CAPE Action League supporters outnumbered PCP backers at Bishop Lavis on Sunday.

Open support is best measure of the strength of ANC

CAR Times 23/2/84 11A

THE best measure of the strength of the outlawed ANC is the increase in open support for it — rather than the extent of its underground warfare — according to an American scholar, Dr Thomas Karis.

Open protest against official race policy — much of it manifesting support for the ANC — crystallized in 1983, largely in response to Pretoria's "new deal" constitution, Dr Karis says in the winter 1983/1984 edition of *Foreign Affairs*.

Currently executive officer of doctoral programmes in political science at the City University of New York, Dr Karis has been a student of black politics in South Africa for more than two decades.

A former foreign service officer with the American Embassy in Pretoria, he is co-editor with Professor Gwendolyn Carter — the doyenne of American students of African nationalism — of the massive four-volume history of black resistance in South Africa, "From Protest to Challenge".

In his latest article on political developments in the black community, Dr Karis writes of the resurgence of the ANC in South Africa since the rebellion in black townships of 1976/77.

Although outdoor rallies have been banned since 1976, the funerals of ANC personalities have attracted huge crowds where ANC flags have been displayed, its slogans shouted and its freedom songs sung.

Church bells tolled in Soweto in the early hours of June 9, 1983,

PATRICK LAURENCE reviews a study by Thomas G Karis of the City University of New York.

when three ANC guerrillas were hanged, Dr Karis notes.

He describes the national launching of the United Democratic Front last August as the "best-organized display of support for the ANC in almost a quarter-century".

The UDF has avoided making adherence to the Freedom Charter — a fundamental ANC document — conditional for membership but, Dr Karis continues, its three presidents are "veteran ANC activists" and its patrons include imprisoned ANC leaders.

"As reflected in the UDF, the ANC's appeal is not difficult to see," Dr Karis writes.

"As a national movement rather than a party, it symbolizes the historic struggle for equality. While other movements and organizations have risen and fallen, it has endured."

Labelling the ANC an "omnibus and non-doctrinaire" movement which embraces a wide range of ideological viewpoints, Dr Karis says it has won backing from diverse exiled black leaders over the past few years.

They include Mr Barney Pityana and Ms Tantiwe Mtintso, close associates of Steve Biko, the founder of black consciousness; Mr Thozamile Botha, the Port

Elizabeth community leader; and Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

Of Inkatha, the mass movement led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Dr Karis says it is regarded by many as the ANC's "only real competitor for widespread black support".

Dr Karis says ANC leaders once viewed Inkatha as a potentially important mass organization which might "eventually mesh with the ANC," partly because its uniforms and colours resembled those of the ANC.

Since 1980, however, relations have cooled, reaching a nadir in April last year when — after the discovery of arms caches near Kwazulu's capital of Ulundi — the Inkatha-dominated Kwazulu Legislative Assembly declared the ANC had become "opponents of the black people".

Dr Karis says ANC leaders now suspect that Chief Buthelezi has a "hidden agenda of displacing (Nelson) Mandela and the ANC".

In January 1983, Inkatha puts its paid-up membership at 750 000, but Dr Karis questions the extent and depth of Inkatha's support.

"Claims regarding its membership — most of it Zulu — are open to question and, because of pressure to join, loyalty may be limited," Dr Karis says.

Dr Karis believes "black hostility to Buthelezi has intensified" but cautions against dismissing him as a political factor for the future.

"As a political astute Zulu leader who makes African nationalist appeals, Buthelezi will continue to be a consequential personality."

"He has calculated that, as pressures mount for radical change, whites will be compelled to turn to him as the most acceptable leader."

Dr Karis offers an assessment of some of the ANC's rival claimants to black support.

Of the officially recognized leaders of the "black homelands", he says they are "constrained by vested interests and temperament" from joining hands with radicals and are subject to pressures to co-operate with South African Security Forces against ANC insurgents.

"Some homeland leaders do have popular support," he acknowledges.

Unlike the "dictatorial" leadership of Transkei, Ciskei and Venda, Dr Cedric Phatudi, of Lebowa, for example, commands a good deal of local respect.

"An elderly gentleman, genuinely committed to the creation of a

federal system that would be non-racial, he has little to say about programmes for the redistribution of wealth and is averse to mass protest."

Noting that there are still important unresolved political differences in the black community, Dr Karis contends that the divergence is sharper on the question of the role of whites than it is on the issues of armed struggle and boycott.

In his view, the role of whites is critical to the stand of the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo).

"Thus Azapo is strongly opposed to the ANC's Freedom Charter (which recognizes the whites as a national group).

"One of its spokesmen, Saths Cooper, who recently completed a six-year term in prison, has even criticized Mandela as an 'accommodationist' for dealing with (white) prison officials."

But Dr Karis cautions against over-emphasizing the negative, divisive impact of differences in the black community.

"Disagreements also reveal, however, a vitality in debate that augurs well for the future of democracy in South Africa. At the same time, antagonists display encouraging efforts to accommodate divergent views."

Azapo was instrumental in organizing a National Forum in June 1983, which brought together representatives of nearly 200 black organizations, excluding those in government-sponsored institutions."

Two American views of the African National Congress

Recent developments in peace-making diplomacy in Southern Africa seem likely to deprive the ANC of secure bases in South Africa's neighbour states, forcing the organization to re-assess its strategy and tactics. How strong is the ANC? What is its potential? Two recent assessments by American scholars are discussed below.

American self-interest will — one day — lead to talks with the ANC

CAPT Tumb 23/2/86 (11A)

ROBIN HALLETT discusses an article by Mark Uhlig, associate editor of Foreign Affairs.

THEY were sitting, deep in conversation, in a corner of the restaurant next to the conference room, a white man and a black man, one a senior British diplomat, the other one of the European representatives of the ANC.

The conference had been organized by the well-meaning American Foundation, its venue a comfortable house overlooking one of the forested lakes of West Berlin. The organizers had brought together a wide range of eminences and experts — diplomats, politicians, media men, academics — to discuss "The Future of South Africa".

They came from both sides of the Atlantic and from various African countries, but with the exception of the ANC man and a representative from the PAC — both with 20 years of exile behind them — there were no South Africans present — an aggravating, indeed insulting omission.

But there were those two — the former British ambassador and the ANC man — talking with the animation of old acquaintances. "I wonder," I remember thinking to myself, "what Pretoria would make of that."

This incident came back to me a day or two ago as I was reading in the (February 2) issue of the New York Review of Books an article by Mark Uhlig, associate editor of Foreign Affairs, on "The Coming Struggle for Power in South Africa".

Seriously

What appears in the New York Review or in Foreign Affairs needs to be taken seriously. The two journals serve as a major forum for the liberal United States establishment. Do you think of them as stuffy on that account? In their cosmopolitan range of interests both provide marvellously stimulating reading.

Mr Uhlig has returned from a trip to Southern Africa, a trip on which he made a special point of meeting Oliver Tambo and other ANC leaders in Zambia and of discussing the ANC with "other leaders, black and white, in South Africa". This experience leads him to put forward a view highly critical of current US policy towards South Africa.

From the United Nations comes more than 10 million dollars in refugee funds annually. Church bodies and charitable agencies such as Oxfam also provide assistance.

Contrast this with the American attitude. As one senior ANC official told Mr Uhlig, "If we want to go to Moscow, they will meet us at the airport. If we want to go to New York, we will have to beg for a visa, if we can get one at all. A lot of it is as simple as that."

Given this attitude of American coolness, combined with the close relations the Reagan administration has established with Pretoria, it is perhaps not surprising that ANC leaders, as Mr Uhlig was disturbed that the present American administration appears to do so.

Russian links

Mr Uhlig makes no attempt to gloss over the links that do in fact exist between the ANC and the Soviet Union. "Since the 1960s the ANC has continued to receive somewhat more than half of its overall support from the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc — particularly in the forms of military assistance and weapons, distributed through the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity."

But he goes on to list the very wide range of support that the ANC is now receiving from



Mr Oliver Tambo

countries in the West. "A majority of the ANC's outright cash assistance now comes from the countries of Scandinavia. The governments of Austria and Italy give the movement direct grants, as do also 'a broad cross-section of Third World nations'."

The West German government entered into "formal relations" with the ANC in the 1970s, allowing free movement to set up its own office in Bonn. "Good working relations" have been maintained with the conservative government of Chancellor Kohl. An ANC delegation is shortly due to have a meeting with President Mitterand of France. In Britain the ANC has long had a close association with the Labour Party.

Apart from these governmental contacts the ANC has received much assistance from humanitarian organizations. "West German foundations now provide scholarships and other aid for some 120 ANC students attending universities in that country."

The present American policy of "constructive engagement" is based, Mr Uhlig points out, on the assumption that it will somehow be possible to promote the development of a "centrist consensus" to which moderate opinion, black and white, will gradually be drawn at the expense, in the black case, of the ANC.

As for the ANC, the movement has to be fitted in to the grossly simplistic world view of the Reagan administration, a view in which local crises have to be squeezed into the straitjacket of East-West confrontation.

The ANC has intimate links with the South African Communist Party and cordial relations with the Soviet Union: therefore it must be seen as one of Moscow's pawns.

It requires only a slender knowledge of the history of black nationalism in South Africa to realize that this is a nonsensical notion. But it is a notion sedulously propagated by Pretoria. Pretoria may or may not believe its own propaganda — but it is certainly very convenient for Pretoria

to discover, "increasingly see the US as a self-defined enemy". Among younger and more militant members of the movement "the US is viewed with a mistrust that is quickly hardening into hatred".

Were the ANC a negligible force, then what its members think about the United States would hardly matter. But it is now, so Mr Uhlig found on his travels in South Africa, "virtually impossible to ignore the ANC". The desired "political centre" has failed to emerge. Instead, escalating polarization has left moderates, black and white alike, "leaderless and impotent".

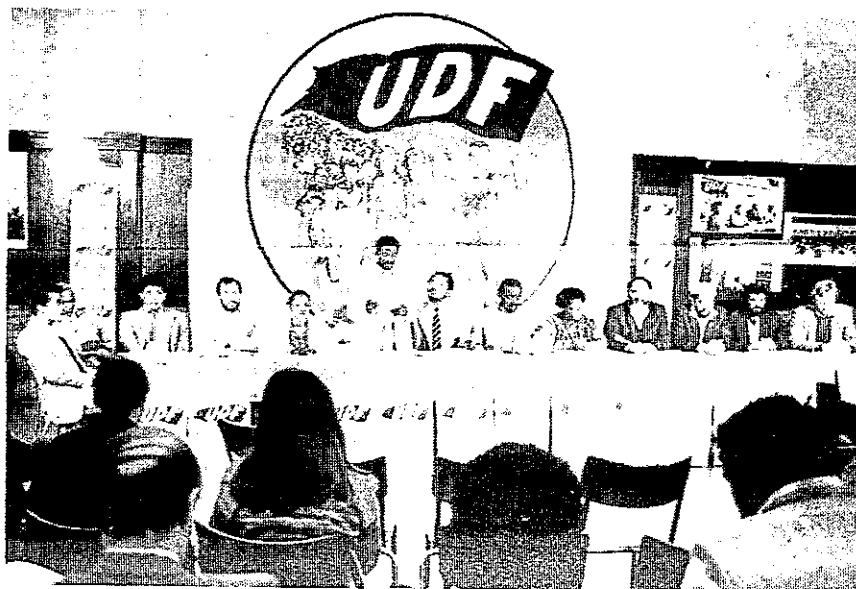
"By clinging to a vague faith in the white South African political process" — the US State Department hailed the result of the constitutional referendum as a "milestone" — "and rejecting even informal contact with the ANC, the US risks losing influence and respect in a situation where both are essential. And by underestimating the growing black resentment that underlies the ANC's resurgent support, we are likely to promote," Mr Uhlig concludes, "neither American interests nor regional peace."

Conclusion

A pretty tepid conclusion you might think — but a significant straw in the wind nevertheless. US policies can shift very quickly, especially when there is a change of president. One day American self-interest is going to lead American diplomats to seek to establish friendly relations with leading members of the ANC.

Will that really matter? Can anything the outside world may do really affect the basic South African situation?

Perhaps not — but when the day comes for Oliver Tambo to be received as cordially in Washington as he is in Moscow, then it will become just a shade easier for the rulers in Pretoria to start thinking the unthinkable, to realize that they too are going to have to talk to the ANC. That is, if they are really concerned with preserving South Africa from the horrors of a slowly spreading civil war, a war which the ANC men Mr Uhlig talked to clearly see as having already begun.



The UDF ... "best-organized support for ANC"

NIC urged to take part in new deal

11A Mercury Reporter
MR. AMICHAND Rajbansi, leader of the National People's Party — the ruling group in the South African Indian Council — yesterday called on the rival Natal Indian Congress to put aside its differences with the Government and use the new tricameral parliament.

He said the Progressive Federal Party rejected the new constitution and advocated a 'No' vote in the referendum but adopted a wise decision to continue using the only legal rostrum available for peaceful change in South Africa.

'A rejectionist attitude cannot be regarded as a

boycott.' There were factors which made it necessary for the Indian community, by participation, to play a vital role in future change.

'Among these are the Lusaka conference and the historic initiative for peace between South Africa and Mozambique.

'The Indian community cannot remain aloof when people such as Dr Kenneth Kaunda and President Samora Machel are beginning to change their stance from the boycott approach to negotiation politics,' he said.

He added: 'I also urge the opposition Democratic Party in the SAIC and the Natal Indian Congress to contest the August 22 election.

'If they do so they will not be sacrificing principles but, like us, will be only adjusting tactics.'

Race for Indian chamber hotting up

Meaning
24/2/84
HA

Mercury Reporter

THE race for the new tricameral parliament's Indian Chamber of Delegates is hotting up and three-cornered contests for its 40 seats are virtually assured. Four-way fights can be expected in at least two Natal constituencies.

This is in spite of a concerted campaign by the Natal Indian Congress to discredit the elections and encourage massive stayaways by voters on election day, August 22.

Spokesmen for the two parties fielding candidates, Solidarity and the National People's Party, have predicted polls higher than 30 percent.

Only 10 percent was polled in the South African Indian Council elections two years ago.

Both Mr Pat Poovalingam's Solidarity and Mr Amichand Rajbansi's NPP are contesting all 40 seats and both have claimed they will win control of the parliamentary chamber.

A third force is a new loose alliance of independents also fighting all the seats while concentrating heavily on 15 which they claim are within their grasp.

The independents hope to hold the balance between the NPP and Solidarity in the expectation that neither will have an outright majority.

Among the independents expected to attend a meeting at the weekend are Mr Narain Sewchuran, Mr A A Koobair, Mr Abdulla Khan, Mr S Pachai, Mr R Hardin, Mr K Ramdutt, Mr TP Naidoo, Mr MN Ramson, Mr Haniff Manjoo, Mr K Murugan, Mr Cherry Mohangi and Mr Leslie Naidoo.

Question

Meanwhile the big question in Indian political circles is which constituencies Solidarity's 'big guns' will contest.

Mr Poovalingam said no firm decision had been taken yet, but there is speculation Mr JN Reddy, Solidarity's 'trump card', will fight the Durban Bay seat which includes Grey Street, Clairwood and Mobeni Heights.

Mr Poovalingam is likely to fight the seat in Reservoir Hills, where he lives, or in Merebank. Both are NIC strongholds.

Mr Ismail Kathrada may try for the reasonably safe Verulam seat and Mr Mammoo Rajab the seat in Clare Estate where his family owns substantial property.

Solidarity's 'minister of education', retired schools inspector Palanisamy 'PI' Deven, is certain to fight the Cavendish seat, which he now holds in the SAIC as an independent.

Mr Rajbansi will fight his safe Arena Park (Chatsworth) seat while his colleagues in the party will fight the seats which they are holding now.

BIG FEAST UNDER ATTACK

11A

THE Soweto Town Council has come under attack by political leaders for the amount of money it will be spending to celebrate the inauguration of the council next week.

Mr George Wauchope, a committee member of the Soweto branch of Azapo, called on schoolchildren, the Baragwanath Choir and the Soweto Teachers' Choir who have been billed for participation in the celebrations, to give the matter a re-think.

He said the festival at which about 15 oxen will be slaughtered was a

"callous, indifferent and disgraceful" abuse of money paid for rental by Soweto residents.

Tragedy

He described it as a great tragedy that while blacks were confronted by uprootings, evictions, increases in general sales tax, bread prices, drought, floods and taxation without represen-

tation, the council could be embarking on "such expensive recreational frolics."

Mr Popo Molefe, national secretary of the United Democratic Front (UDF), said it was disgusting that so much money could be used to entertain what he called "Bantustan leaders."

He said that Mr Tshabalala had made an issue

of the plight of Soweto's residents while campaigning for election last year and that what he has done so far was inconsistent with what had been expected of him.

He said celebrating the inauguration of the Soweto Town Council was not more important than the need to build more houses for homeless Soweto residents.

UDF rally in OFS

A PUBLIC rally to popularise the million signature campaign recently launched by the United Democratic Front (UDF) will be held at Welkom in the Orange Free State on Saturday.

The UDF's national secretary, Mr Popo Molefe, said the rally will be held at the Roman Catholic Church in Thabong and will start at 2 pm.

On Sunday, the Mangaung Youth Congress (MYC) will be launched at the Pax Nova Hall in Thabong, Bloemfontein.

Handwritten notes:
11/17
24/2/84
Smeets



Rajbansi . . . 'disappointed, but willing to take part'

contest the election.

Solidarity party leader Pat Poovalingham, who preferred an election, welcomed the decision. He says the various congress organisations — the Natal Indian Congress and the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) — would use a referendum to cause confusion in the community.

But Yantilal Bhailal Patel, Democratic Party leader, says he is disappointed by the election decision. "Prime Minister P W Botha and Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Heunis had said it was for us to decide whether we wanted elections or a referendum," he says. "Almost all us, including the SA Indian Council (SAIC), asked for a referendum. So I don't know on what basis the government made its decision.

"The government should have taken into consideration the feelings of groups rather than individuals. I'm terribly disappointed." A decision on whether the party would participate is expected soon.

Yelman Chinsamy, leader of the Reform Party, was not available for comment — but it is widely expected that his party will decide to contest the election.

Organisations opposed to the new constitution interpreted the election decision as justifying their opposition. Essop Jassat, president of TIC, says: "The government's decision reinforces our view that this is a fraudulent scheme perpetrated by the government on the people of this country." He says the TIC, as an affiliate of the United Democratic Front, would continue calling for an election boycott. Meanwhile Allan Hendrickse, leader of the coloured Labour Party, says his party is already registering voters for the election.

BROWN ELECTIONS 11A

Positions for August

Fm 24/2/84

It is expected that the four Indian political parties will take part in the August 22 election for the Indian house of the new tricameral Parliament. They are the National People's Party (NPP), the Democratic Party, the Reform Party, and Solidarity. Three of them however — Solidarity being the exception — originally demanded that government hold an Indian referendum to measure the acceptability of the new deal.

Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the NPP and executive chairman of the SA Indian Council, says although he is disappointed by the government's decision, his party will

'Sacked for her politics'



Ms AMANDA KWADI:
Found not guilty.

A SOWETO social worker and member of the Federation of South African Women (Fed-saw), Ms Amanda Kwadi, claims that she was fired from her job because of her involvement in politics — but her boss denies this.

Ms Kwadi, of Orlando East, said the Cripple Care Association of the Transvaal, for which she has been working for the past eight years, was making her pay for crimes the Government failed to prove against her on the occasions she has been detained.

The director of the Cripple Care Association of the Transvaal in Soweto, Mr G M Houghton, said it was not true that Amanda lost her job because of her political involvement. Mr

By **SAM MABE**

Houghton added that he was not going to comment further on the matter.

Amanda was detained for the first time in 1979 and released after 183 days without being charged. Her second detention was in 1981 when she was released after three months — again without being charged.

Charged

Last year in August she was picked up by the Security Police at her home and charged with furthering the aims of the banned ANC. At the end of her trial in November she was found not guilty and discharged.

She said Mr Houghton approached her last

month and told her that she had spent altogether 300 working days in detention. He warned her that another detention or further involvement in politics would result in her losing her job.

"I refused to sign a document which stated that I would be fired if I got involved in politics or got detained. A week later Mr Houghton told me I had been suspended from my job because I had not paid my annual subscriptions.

"Since this meant that I had been struck off the roll as a social worker, I paid my subscriptions, but thereafter I was told that the National Cripple Care Association was no longer going to subsidise my salary.

Coloured poll boycott call is backed by Indian leader

By Yussuf Nazeer

A Transvaal spokesman of the South African Indian Council (SAIC) has added his voice to that of a member of the Johannesburg coloured management committee.

They have warned the Government that the thousands of coloured people without homes would not vote for further Government-created structures.

SAIC member Mr Faiz Khan agreed with management committee member Mr Ralph Peffer who said this week that frustrated homeless people, tired of being on the long waiting list as well as being discriminated against in education and other areas, would not



Mr Faiz Khan

participate in the election scheduled for August 22 for their parliamentary chamber.

Mr Khan has accused the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, of "dangling a political carrot" in front of

the Indian community with his announcement last year that 2 000 flats would be built in Fordsburg and 5 000 stands sold to them in Lenasia South.

Mr Khan doubted whether the flats would be built or the stands made available this year.

He said the chronic problem of Indian housing was to be dropped in the lap of the Indian chamber which would have neither the money to solve it nor, in view of the Group Areas Act, an effective strategy.

"The Government would have to first solve this problem before it can expect people to vote for its Indian partners in the tricameral parliament.



Reunion, Mauritius, T in the sun, set at either end of ridges of the Indian Ocean. E July cruise to warm-blooded Or treat yourself to Christma

RIGHTFORD SEARLE TP PP MAKIN 11378E

Protection for pool builders

Members of the National Swimming Pool Institute of South Africa (NSPI) have created a R100 000 fund which will cover prospective pool owners if pool builders belonging to the institute go insolvent or build a defective pool.

The fund will be called the "Peace of Mind Fund".

On signing a swimming pool contract, pool owners will have to pay an additional R35 to be eligible to benefit from the fund. On payment, they will be covered by the institute for five years if their pool shell cracks or if the builder fails to complete the job.

Swimming pool pumps, motors, filters and paving will be under guarantee for a period of six months.

More than 400 swimming pool companies have gone insolvent over the past few years.

Storm over gift for Cape Administrator

Own Correspondent

KIMBERLEY — A storm has broken out in Kimberley over municipal spending — including the expenditure of R500 on a gift for the Administrator of the Cape. Mr Gene Louw, who is to open the new municipal library next month.

Ratepayers have organised a petition which in less than two days has accumulated 100 signatures.

They are concerned about city council approval for the building of a new municipal office

block at a cost of R2.4 million, and the proposal to send a delegation overseas to study tourism promotion.

The petitioners feel that a public meeting should be called to discuss "the ever-increasing level of municipal rates" as well as the new office block and the overseas trip.

A newspaper survey revealed that eight of the 12 city councillors would be prepared to contribute from their own pockets towards a gift for Mr Louw.

Special prayer night

The United Progressive Jewish Congregation will be saying special prayers at Shabbat services tonight.

These prayers will be offered at all services at the Temple Israel, the Temple Shalom, the Temple Emanuel and Temple David at 6pm.

The special prayers

arise out of the call by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for a day of prayer, atonement and intercession for peace, rain and stability. At the normal daily services on Wednesday, when the rest of the country went to prayer, special prayers were also offered.

Relief agencies appeal for aid

World Vision, a Christian aid organisation, is to ferry food and building material to people stranded on the Pongola flood plain in kwaZulu.

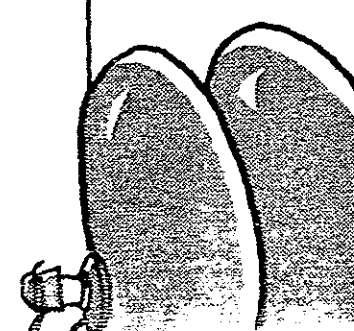
Mr David Cuthbert, spokesman for World Vision, said a boat had been obtained and would begin carrying stock-

relief will be provided to needy families in Swaziland and northern kwaZulu over the next two to three months until effective work programmes can be established and new crops harvested.

He asked people to give freely to help the relief work in these

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Coloured and Indian political organisations square up for no-holds-barred fight on the elections

By David Braun,
Political Reporter

Coloured and Indian political organisations are squaring up for what promises to be a no-holds-barred fight in the looming elections for the new tri-cameral parliament.

Voters not only have to decide who they should cast their ballots for, but whether they should take part in the elections at all.

The ground-swell of the boycott campaign, led by such organisations as the United Democratic Front and the Indian "congress parties", is certain to gain momentum as critics of the new constitution attempt to persuade voters that participation in the system serves only to further isolate the black majority while entrenching white superiority over all.

On the side of those organisations who want to take part, all of them because they feel they can use the system as a starting point to evolve bigger and more far-reaching change, there is already fierce rivalry as to who would be best suited to do the job.

The Department of Internal Affairs is working to a tight timetable to complete the arrangements for the elections targeted for August 22.

By the middle of June the 80 coloured electoral divisions for the House of Representatives and the 40 Indian seats for the House of Delegates should have been delimited.

The plan is to proclaim the elections on June 22 and to hold nominations on July 16, but an immediate problem is the registration of voters.

Of the slightly more than a million coloureds over 18 on the

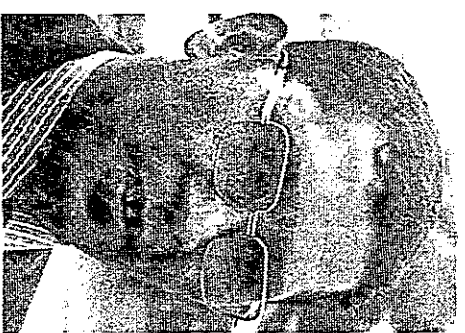
The partakers versus the boycotters



Dr Jassat



Mr Mohammed



Mr Booyens



Mr Hendrickse



Mr Rajbansi



Mr Poovallingham

It plans to unite with sporting, religious, community and other organisations to "expose all those who are trying to get into the backyard chamber of the apartheid parliament".

The UDF, a multiracial coalition of organisations against the new constitution, endorses this stand.

Organisations in favour of contesting the polls are characterised by their rejection of the new constitution as what they see is an imperfect mechanism to solve the country's problems. Nonetheless, they see it as an

opportunity to serve the best interests of their communities and the wider concerns of all South Africans, especially the non-franchised blacks.

On the coloured side the two biggest contenders for power are the Labour Party and the LP Freedom Party, with the LP being the dominant force. Both predict they will win a majority in the coloured House of Representatives.

Mr Arthur Booyens, newly elected leader of the FP, says the LP's about-turn in coloured politics, from a party which

boycotted the system to one prepared to co-operate with the National Party, has still to be tested with the voters.

Both parties predict fairly high percentage polls. The Rev Allan Hendrickse, LP leader, says he is confident of at least 40 percent. Mr Booyens says it will be 60 percent and he does not believe that any boycott campaign will have an effect.

On the Indian side the two major contenders are the National Peoples Party, led by the executive chairman of the SA Indian Council, Mr Amichand

Rajbansi, and Solidarity, under the leadership of Mr Pat Poovallingham.

Mr Rajbansi is disappointed that a referendum of the Indian community is not being held. He believes that the "pro-Government" Solidarity is to blame for robbing the community of the opportunity to test the true support of the "extremists" (the Congress parties).

Nonetheless, the NPP is contesting the poll and hopes to take all 40 seats in what Mr Rajbansi believes will be a 30 percent poll. The turnout of

voters is not likely to be higher than this, he says, because the Indian community is still relatively inexperienced in the electoral process.

The NPP will fight the election on an anti-apartheid ticket which rejects the new constitution, but advocates working in the system to influence further changes in South Africa.

Solidarity's Mr Pat Poovallingham admits that his party persuaded the Government to scrap any referendum plan and to proceed directly to an election because, he says, a referendum would have been playing into the hands of the TIC and the NIC.

"The Congress parties would have used a referendum to create confusion. They had already made up their minds that even if the outcome of the referendum was in favour of the system, they would boycott it."

He says that the newly elected Indian leaders will use the system to serve the best interests of all South African, especially blacks. Once the tri-cameral parliament has been convened it would be impossible for the National Party to push through any "retrogressive" legislation, he says.

ANC activities: Sisulu jailed

By Terry Friend, West Rand Bureau

The wife of the general secretary of the African National Congress, Albertina Sisulu (66), and a young Soweto science teacher, Thandi Mali (26), were both found guilty yesterday of taking part in the activities of the ANC.

Krugersdorp Regional Court magistrate Mr Jack Ja Grange sentenced Mali to five years imprisonment and Sisulu to four years, two of which were suspended for five years.

Both had pleaded not guilty to the charges, but Mr Ja Grange found them guilty of furthering the aims of the ANC by displaying the green, black and gold flag at the funeral of Mrs Rose Mbele on January 16 1982, allowing pamphlets to be distributed, delivering eulogies to ANC leaders, draping the coffin in ANC colours, creating sympathy for the banned organisation, singing pro-ANC songs and, in the case of Mali, wearing a shirt with ANC colours and symbols.

The defence, led by Mr George Bizos, SC, gave notice of appeal against conviction and sentence and also for an urgent application for bail in Supreme Court Chambers this weekend.

Mr Bizos said the case had strange features, as the offence was committed in the presence of several police officers of the rank of major downwards. Almost 18 months after the offence an arrest was made, and there had been unchallenged evidence that similar funerals had taken place in the past without police action.

Neither of the accused knew an offence was being committed, and if the police had been satisfied that their actions constituted an offence they would have arrested the pair immediately.

Sisulu had been called in as a speaker at a late stage and knew little of the funeral arrangements.

A living hell for 2 fliers

A FORTNIGHT ago pilot John Wight and diamond dealer Dave Marais were freed after seven years in jail in the Malagasy Republic. Now they have told their dramatic account of their living hell.

It is an unforgettable story — and the Mail is to publish it.

The Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport, which has obtained exclusive rights, launches this three-part serialisation this Sunday.

By special arrangement, the Mail will carry major extracts from it in English on Monday — together with some of Rapport's exclusive pictures.

This week's report tells of the fateful flight to Madagascar in January, 1977, their arrest, and the living hell of imprisonment in the dank cells of a Madagascar jail.

Don't miss it.

● Pictures — Page 3

Sisulu, Mali sent to prison

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE
ALBERTINA SISULU, president of the United Democratic Front and the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw), was yesterday sentenced to an effective two years' imprisonment for furthering the aims of the banned African National Congress.

Sisulu, 66, wife of the imprisoned former ANC secretary-general, Walter Sisulu, was sentenced to four years imprisonment at the Krugersdorp Regional Court. Two years of which were suspended for five years.

Appearing with Sisulu was Thami Mali, 25, a Soweto schoolteacher, who was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Both had pleaded not guilty before Mr T J le Grange.

A large number of policemen in camouflage uniform stood outside the court building.

Soon after sentence was passed, Mr G Bizos SC, for

the defence, made known his intention to file notice of appeal on conviction and sentence.

The magistrate refused to hear an application for bail, which had been made by Mr Mr Bizos "as a matter of urgency".

The case arose from the funeral of Mrs Rose Mbele, a formerly of Fedsaw, in Soweto in 1982.

Sisulu and Mali were charged with singing ANC songs during the funeral service, distributing pamphlets and stickers, displaying the ANC flag, praising the organisation and draping the deceased's coffin with the ANC flag.

The magistrate said Sisulu was an elderly woman and a grandmother who had spent many lonely years because of her husband's incarceration.

However, he said, it was the court's opinion that the ANC had escalated its activities and the offences had been part of the ANC strategy.

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Picture: DANIE COETZER

Iron Men

The cooler, damp conditions should help the Natal competitors — and it will remove some of the advantage enjoyed by Transvaalers, who have conditioned themselves to perform in the baking hot, dry weather of the past two months.

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Men fined for having 837 illegal crayfish

Staff Reporter

THE skipper of a St Helena Bay-based fishing vessel was fined a total of R1 000 (or 275 days) in the Magistrate's Court yesterday on four counts of contravening the Sea Fisheries Act in November last year.

Armin Blaauw, no age or address given, was fined R400 (or 100 days) for possessing 837 crayfish without a permit, R150 (or 50 days) for failing to deliver the crayfish to a factory, R150 (or 50 days) for failing to weigh the crayfish, and R300 (or 75 days) for possessing 116 crayfish tails.

Another crewman, Alexander Groenemeyer, 49, of Cypress Way, Mitchells Plain, was fined a total of R400 (or 100 days), conditionally suspended for five years, on charges of not weighing or delivering the crayfish.

Both pleaded guilty to the charges.

Mr R A Duraan was the magistrate. Mr J G van Zyl prosecuted.

Mrs Sisulu, jailed on ANC charges

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The president of the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw), Albertina Sisulu, was yesterday convicted in the Krugersdorp Regional Court of furthering the aims of the banned African National Congress.

Sisulu, 66, wife of the imprisoned former ANC secretary-general, Walter Sisulu, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, two of which were suspended for five years.

Appearing with Sisulu was Thami Mali, 25, a schoolteacher, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Both had pleaded not guilty before Mr T J le Grange.

Soon after sentence had been passed, Mr G Bizos SC, for the defence, made known his intention to file notice of appeal on conviction and sentence.

The hearing arose from a funeral of Mrs Rose Mbele, a former member of Fedsaw, on January 16, 1982.

Sisulu and Mali were charged with singing ANC songs during the service; distributing pamphlets; displaying the ANC flag; praising the organization; draping the coffin with the ANC flag; distributing pieces of paper in the ANC colours and wearing the same as mourning ribbons.

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TV ban a mystery

Staff Reporter

MYSTERY still surrounds the suspension of permits for television crews — among them SATV — to enter the black areas in the Peninsula.

The permits were suspended from February 15 until tomorrow. In spite of intensive inquiries, no reasons for the move have yet been given by the authorities.

Questions put in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, this week also failed to elicit an explanation.

In reply, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, confirmed that the Western Cape Administration Board had suspended the permits of six TV crews, among them SATV, from February 15 until February 26.

Intensive press inquiries have also failed to clear up the mystery.

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The Maputo accord: What role now for the ANC?

CAPAC Trib 25/2/80

119

AS the historic meetings at Lusaka and Maputo recede into history, a rather more sober assessment of what is afoot is becoming possible and a surer grasp of its significance for the Republic and the sub-continent.

There has been a significant shift in South African style and tactics in a direction which the countries of the West, with much relief, find themselves able to approve.

Yet Pretoria's objective of continued domination of the region is unchanged and the National Party's resolve to retain political hegemony in the Republic is as firm as ever.

The West cannot live with a South Africa which makes a virtue of defying the world, particularly in the matter of SWA/Namibia, and Western pressures recently have been intense indeed, although tactfully and intelligently applied.

Now there has at last been movement on the diplomatic front and as long as there are such signs of movement continuing the West and notably the Reagan administration are likely to remain content.

Military

It seems that the military, who dominate policy-making in South Africa, have taken this point. They recognize the need to provide the requisite signs of movement.

We may be sure, however, that any ceasefire which may be achieved in Angola will be on SADF terms. It remains to be seen whether a ceasefire will be viable on such terms and whether South Africa is at last resolved to allow the implementation of UN Resolution 435 which provides for UN-supervised elections in SWA/Namibia.

Some of the shrewdest and most experienced observers of Southern African affairs, such as Stanley Uys, London editor, of the Cape Times, remain sceptical.

In the matter of Mozambique this very promising accord will likewise be on SADF terms. It is unlikely that the MNR guerillas, unacknowledged surrogates of the SADF, will be totally switched off — although we may hope that their murderous depredations in Mozambique will be scaled down.

If ANC bombings and terrorism continue in South Africa, however, MNR marauding will be

intensified and hapless Mozambicans will continue to pay the price.

The SADF is unlikely to agree to abandon a weapon which they no doubt believe has been decisive in the battle against the ANC, forcing the ANC host nations to think again.

Credit

But can the proponents of clandestine "destabilization" of the neighbour states rightfully claim the lion's share of credit in the recent diplomatic breakthrough?

Many factors are in play. Both Angola and Mozambique are on their knees economically and are being steadily wooed away from the communist bloc by intelligent Western diplomacy, including the promise of American aid and friendship — which is worth a great deal more to them than the expensive second-hand armaments which Moscow is prepared to offer. It is also plain that Soviet influence is on the wane in Southern Africa and that the "total onslaught" rhetoric is so much hot hair.

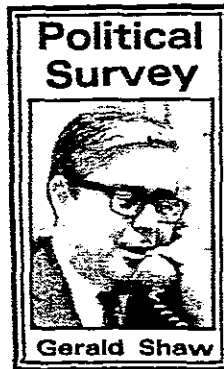
In Mozambique the drought has been horrific in its effects. Children in their thousands are dying of starvation. It is the drought as much as "destabilization" which may be said to have finally persuaded the Mozambicans to talk. Well-timed Portuguese and American diplomacy has finally clinched the deal.

It would be a dangerous and morally nihilistic doctrine to propagate clandestine "dirty tricks" as the key to peace in the sub-continent. How can you motivate the youth of a Christian society to defend their country if the means to be adopted are morally ambiguous, to put it mildly?

Border wars

In any event, let us assume that current efforts on all sides to stabilize rather than destabilize the sub-continent achieve a measure of success, for the time being at least. Let us assume that border wars become a thing of the past. The spotlight of attention will then be fastened on the crux of the matter — on the plight of the blacks in South Africa itself.

It will be seen more clearly than ever that the threat to this country's security is not primarily external but arises from the presence inside South Africa



of a rightless and rootless black proletariat which is growing increasingly bitter and resentful.

The question will arise very pertinently why a policy of negotiation, so successfully pursued with the MPLA, Frelimo and, we may hope, ultimately with Swapo, should not also be pursued with the African National Congress and any other organizations able to claim support among the unfranchised black masses.

People will begin to ask whether an accord is not possible with the ANC, who are South Africans after all, when

negotiated accords have been possible with foreign black leaders, themselves formerly the leaders of terrorist bands.

For the ANC, likewise, the new situation in the sub-continent may well force a re-assessment of tactics, with greater emphasis having to be given to legitimate political persuasion and propaganda and with the so-called "armed struggle" taking a back seat.

A guerilla war can seldom be effectively pursued in the absence of secure contiguous land bases. If the new diplomacy deprives the ANC of such bases, the organization may well be thrown back on its resources inside South Africa itself, whatever they may be. A body such as the United Democratic Front could come to the fore as a formidable political force, poised to mobilize industrial power to secure black rights.

If the Nationalist Government opts at that stage for a policy of banning and repression rather than negotiation,

the stage would be set for industrial unrest. The consequences could be incalculable.

The regional peace would not long survive serious and sustained outbreaks of unrest in which many blacks were killed.

Ultimately, peace in Southern Africa as a whole will depend on the achievement and maintenance of peace in South Africa itself. And there will be no security for South African whites until they have reached an accord with South African blacks.

If the breakthrough at Lusaka and Maputo is to be seen as real rather than illusory, the end result will need to be an accord between white and black South Africans. This means talking to the ANC.

If such a goal remains remote, there are now at least some grounds for hoping that the logjam is at last breaking up. A change of style may become in time a change in substance, heralding a new era of genuine peace and prosperity.

Inkatha

Meru
chief

11A 25/2/80
raps

Tutu

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, last night criticised the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, for advocating that Inkatha should be denied financial aid from overseas for its projects.

Addressing the central committee of Inkatha at Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi said Bishop Tutu knew he had always been opposed to the system of separating black people through the homeland policy by accepting so-called independence.

'It seems unbelievable to me that a man holding such a responsible position in my own church should be so dishonest as to go abroad and spread this kind of drivel. It serves only to confuse the issues and to create division among blacks.'

The Inkatha president commended the Eloff Commission for not advising the Government to declare the council an 'affected organisation'.

Chief Buthelezi said it was a fact that Inkatha remained the country's premier black political organisation because its strategy had always been rooted in reality.

-m nightmare

INKATHA's urban representative, Gibson Thula, who resigned his post this week because of his business commitments, is facing a financial nightmare.

He has only 14 days to raise a whopping R12-million for the purchase of 13 liquor outlets from Erab. And unless he and his partners can raise the cash, their dreams of owning a booze empire will collapse.

Erab chairman Frans Marx told City Press this week that Mr Thula had promised to pay the R11.6-million by the end of January, but had failed to do so.

Mr Thula and his partners, trading under the name S & H Syndicate, have bought bottle stores and bar

lounges in various Reef townships.

An Erab source told City Press yesterday that the bank which had promised the syndicate the money had pulled out because they could not agree on certain terms with Mr Thula's syndicate, which included the running of the bottle stores and the terms of repayment.

The source said the syndicate wanted the business to be completely black-owned, but the bank wanted a say in the management.

It is understood that the syndicate has approached Erab to drop its price, but Mr Marx refused to comment on this.

He also remained tight-lipped on whether the board would take legal action if Mr

Thula failed to meet the deadline.

"The board's executive committee will meet next month and decide what steps to take.

Meanwhile, Mr

Thula, who quit his top Inkatha post this week, will continue to remain active in the organisation — although there is strong speculation in Umlazi that he will be forced to quit the powerful Inkatha strategy

and publicity committee he heads.

No replacement has been appointed.

Mr Thula was not available for comment yesterday. A spokesman at his office said he was on leave.

(11A) City Press
26/2/84
for Thula

★ The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, proudly walks out of a breakfast room at a Johannesburg hotel, after a talk with General Alexandra Haig, former US Secretary of State. Chief Buthelezi later told City Press that the talks were based on South Africa, from a black perspective. He said black South Africa was divided on the question of tactics and strategy in the struggle for liberation, "but there is an extremely wide-based consensus that at the centre of South Africa's internal problems, there is the white inability to move towards power-sharing with black".

R12-million nig



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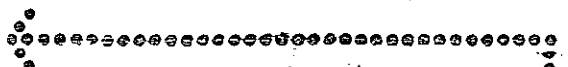
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Express 26/2/84 (11A)

Inside the ANC camps:

Books, butter, bullets

By REG HASWELL

BETWEEN 5 000 and 8 000 South African exiles are under arms in African National Congress camps, mainly in Angola.

Most are young men and women who fled from South Africa after the Soweto riots in 1976. These embittered fighters of the Soweto generation are not only a threat to South Africa, but are intolerant rebels whom ANC veterans are finding difficult to control.

These and other points appear in a book by Carole A Douglass and Stephen M Davis, 'Season of War: Insurgency in South Africa', to be published shortly by Yale University Press in the United States.

The authors say they were granted an unprecedented look inside the ANC only after months of talks, phone calls, telexes and appeals necessary to overcome the deep distrust ANC officials have of Westerners.

Douglass and Davis say the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe — or Spear of the Nation — is led, not by Mr Joe Slovo as many South Africans believe, but by Mr Joe Modise, "the Commander", a 52 year-old former Johannesburg community leader.

They say the ANC has governing councils in Lusaka, where at least 11 departments and secretariats fill the party's headquarters.

Presiding over the ANC is Mr Oliver

Tambo, a former attorney who left South Africa in 1960 to resurrect the movement after the entire high command was captured in a police raid.

The president chairs the 22-person national executive committee, the highest decision-making body in the ANC, which is responsible for some 10 000 people in the organisation's ranks outside South Africa. Food is harvested from over 12 145ha of ANC-run farmland in Angola, Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique.

Young South Africans inhabit the ANC's nursery school at Mazimbu on a 1 375ha abandoned sisal plantation donated by the Tanzanian government.

A complex of 70 buildings at Mazimbu, accommodating some 1 300 people, was inspected by Douglass and Davis after a four-day wait.

The authors say Umkhonto — or 'MK' as it is also known — operates at least four training camps in Angola. Each is planned to be self-sufficient.

With many military mouths to feed in a country where food is scarce, the ANC is preparing agricultural projects adjacent to its bases. The first, located on a 6 000ha tract of land, is intended to produce enough food for an influx of hundreds of new recruits, an ANC technician told the authors.

A brave new world for the ANC...

11A City Press
26/2/84

THE ANC External Mission is facing a major setback in the Frontline States but is keeping a brave face.

Usually well-informed sources in the Frontline States say the Pretoria Government now stands on the threshold of a "considerable advance" in its attempts to stem the activities of the ANC's External Mission.

"It seems the Frontline States have decided - for now - to partially sacrifice the ANC," one source said this week.

South African "tank diplomacy" - the achievement of peace at the end of a gun - had largely succeeded in forcing the agreement of Frontline leaders to curb the ANC for the present.

A fortnight ago - before the top-level meeting between South African and Mozambican Government officials - the same sources still saw the ANC's position in neighbouring

countries as healthy.

But the Maputo meeting has changed that.

"A line of thinking has been evident in Frelimo for some time now. It is that it is our objective to build socialism in Mozambique. We have won our struggle. Other people must win their struggles.

"We are perfectly happy to co-exist with capitalism and apartheid in South Africa if that's what South Africans want, as long as they let us build socialism.

"That nationalist line of thinking is dominant now," said a source.

Another Frelimo line was that the struggle in

South African was not for national liberation from a particular form of colonialism, but instead a struggle for civic rights.

This thinking is known to be causing considerable concern to ANC leaders.

City Press sources do not attribute much importance to the statement this week by Frelimo central committee member Augusto Macamo that Frelimo continues to support the ANC.

While they believe Frelimo will continue to give the ANC political and diplomatic support, Frelimo has clearly pulled back from military and other support, these sources said.

PCP leader to lay charge against UDF man

Staff Reporter

THE leader of the People's Congress Party (PCP), Mr Peter Marais, said today he would lay charges against a United Democratic Front member following the disruption of a PCP meeting at Mitchell's Plain.

Police were called in to restore order on Saturday before the meeting could proceed following scuffles between UDF and PCP supporters.

The UDF is urging a boycott of coloured elections on August 22, and parties participating in the election.

Mr Marais said he would lay charges of incitement to violence and malicious damage to property against a prominent UDF leader. He said he would also make a civil claim for damages as the meeting had cost about R1 000 to arrange.

POLITICIANS

"The UDF people are not really politicians . . . if they were truly politicians they could have sat and listened to my arguments, and then tried to demolish them. I would have respected them for that," Mr Marais said.

He said the chairman of the meeting had ruled that questions could be asked only after the speakers had made their speeches, but UDF supporters insisted on asking questions before.

When this was refused, they stormed the stage.

Mr Marais said he felt blows on his back. On his way out of the hall he punched a UDF supporter who was shouting at him. He said he waited in a bus outside the hall until the police could restore order.

Mr Trevor Manuel, the UDF Western Cape secretary said the incident was a result of the PCP's refusal to answer questions.

He said the incident had been provoked by an earlier statement by Mr Marais who had told the Press he would have a hundred "karate experts" guarding him during the election campaign.

10 000 sign petition in UDF campaign

Staff Reporter

THE United Democratic Front (UDF) has collected about 10 000 signatures in the Western Cape in its campaign to obtain a million signatures nation-wide condemning the new constitution.

The campaign, which has yet to reach full momentum, is being timed to reinforce the UDF's call to voters to boycott the coloured and Indian elections on August 22.

Mr Jonathan de Vries, the UDF's Western Cape publicity secretary, said a two-hour "blitz" by 200 UDF volunteers in Heideveld recently netted about 4 000 signatures.

Further blitzes had been conducted in other areas including Hout Bay which netted 1 100 signatures at the weekend.

Stronghold

He said the campaign would be timed to coincide with the UDF's campaign to urge voters to boycott the coloured and Indian elections for the new tri-cameral Parliament.

The UDF aims to collect at least 300 000 signatures in the Western Cape, which is regarded as a UDF stronghold.

Mr Mosiwa Lekota, the national publicity secretary, said a number of organisations including trade unions which were not linked to the UDF were throwing their weight behind the boycott campaign.

He said a recent visit to the Eastern Cape gave the impression that the region was becoming increasingly boycott-minded.

As this is the home turf of the Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, which is participating in the constitution, a comparatively high percentage poll for the area has been forecast.

Mr Lekota said the signature campaign would be reinforced with meetings and other events.

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ARG 65
27/2/84



FRIENDS: The Sisulu family members and friends at the court's exit after Mrs Albertina Sisulu was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

CROWD BOOS COPS

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

POLICE were jeered and booed as they led the United Democratic Front (UDF) Transvaal leader Albertinah Sisulu to the cells after she was sentenced to four years imprisonment at the Krugersdorp Regional Court on Friday.

Sisulu (66), wife of the jailed ANC leader Walter Sisulu, was sentenced to four years — two of which were suspended for five years — after being found guilty of furthering the aims of the banned ANC. Another accused Thami Mali, a school teacher, was jailed for five years.

As the two were being led to the cells after the magistrate, Mr T J le Grange had passed sentence, the two raised their fists in the Black Power salute. The policeman escorting Sisulu and Mali apparently became impatient and attempted to hurry them on. In the process he pushed Sisulu and the crowd standing at the public gallery became furious. The policeman was jeered and booed and

the situation nearly turned into an ugly scene.

The situation was saved when a senior officer intervened and asked the policeman to be more gentle.

Before passing sentence the magistrate said he took into consideration that Sisulu faced many hardships raising her family without the help of her husband. He also said that he was aware that Mali (25), was in the prime of his career and that a heavy sentence would spoil his future. But, he added, it was also important to uphold law and order in the country.

Pleading in mitigation, Advocate George Bizos asked for suspended sentences, especially for Mrs Sisulu, a grandmother.

Notices of appeal on the sentences have already been filed by the lawyers. The two will remain in custody while they wait for their case to be heard by the Appeal Court. The magistrate refused bail application in terms of a certificate by the Attorney-General.

Sowetan 27/2/84

11A

Indians vote to boycott chamber election

Mercury
27/2/84
IIA

Mercury Reporter

A MEETING of more than 500 people in Verulam yesterday unanimously rejected the new tricameral parliament and voted to boycott the forthcoming parliamentary election for the Indian chamber.

Earlier several speakers, including UDF president Mr Archie Gumede, Mr Mewa Ramgobin, Mr George Sewpersad, Mr M J Naidoo and Mr Paul David, stalwarts of the Natal Indian Congress, which convened the meeting in the Mountview Community Hall, were applauded as they hit out against the new constitution.

Urging the community to reject the new deal, Mr Ramgobin said the fact that it excluded the majority of the country's population was a clear indication that there could be no hope of a peaceful change and racial harmony in South Africa.

He said it was designed to keep Indians and blacks as 'second class' citizens.

A speaker from the au-

dience later stood up and said that some members of the Indian community felt that by using the new system they could bring about radical changes in South Africa.

'These people are living in a fool's paradise,' he said amid spontaneous applause by the audience.

The stage and walls of the hall were plastered with NIC posters which read 'Reject Botha's New Deal,' 'Equal Rights for All,' and 'Boycott dummy election'.

The UDF's 1 000 000 signature campaign — rejecting the new constitution — was also launched at the meeting.



Mr Roger Kriel, Mr Dayalin Chetty, for the defence, Mr P. C. Oosthuizen SC, for the state and Mr Justice Erasmus at the inspection in loco at Zwelitsha yesterday.

Inspection in loco held in terror trial

28/2/84

11K

P. Mafatsh

BISHO — An inspection in loco of the scenes in Zwelitsha and Tshatshu village that feature in the terrorism trial of five former members of state security was conducted yesterday afternoon by court officials and counsel for the prosecution and the defence.

Mr Ntobeko Mlotana, 32, Mr Khambashe Sebe, 20, Mr Mbulelo Xaba, 21, Mr Colin Sebe, 21 and Mr Toni Sebe, 22, have pleaded not guilty to charges of terrorism, intimidation and attempted murder.

The first place to be visited was the farm of the former Minister of Transport, Mr Namba Sebe, at Frankfort where arms, ammunition and handgrenades were allegedly dug out

by the police.

The farm gate was locked and the entourage waited for 40 minutes while the police sent for the keys from the farm workers.

The keys could not be obtained and Mr Justice Erasmus asked the investigating officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Zozi to obtain the keys for today's inspection.

From there the officials went to Zwelitsha to the scene of the shooting of the house formerly occupied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B. N. Pityi and also for a view of the government and ministerial complex in Zone 6.

The officials then travelled to the house of the former Commanding General of State Secur-

ity, Mr X. C. Sebe, to the place where ammunition is alleged to have been found in a septic tank.

Col Fumabele Zozi had told the court earlier that the Sebe cousins co-operated with the police in their investigation of the case. He said they made their statements freely and voluntarily.

He said Mr Khambashe Sebe pointed out to the police where arms, ammunition and handgrenades were allegedly dug out.

Defence counsel objected to the leading of evidence on what the accused told the police because the admissibility of their statements was at issue. The objection was upheld.

R.M. 2812/88 (11A)

Bail for jailed Sisulu and Mali

Pretoria Bureau

ALBERTINA SISULU and Thami Mali, who were jailed this week for participating in African National Congress activities, were granted bail by the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Sisulu, 66, wife of the jailed leader of the ANC, Walter Sisulu, and Mr Mali, 25, a Soweto computer science teacher, were granted bail of R1 000 and R2 000 respectively by Mr Justice H J Preiss.

Sisulu, a mother of five from Orlando West, was jailed for four years, two of which were suspended for five years. Mali was jailed for five years.

They were convicted by Mr T J la Grange on a charge of contravening the Internal Security Act in that they propagated ANC activities during the funeral of Mrs Rose Mbele in Soweto on January 16, 1982.

Mr La Grange refused

them bail, saying he had been precluded from granting bail on the certificate issued by the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling, on August 5, last year.

Mr George Bizos, SC, for Sisulu and Mali, said Mr La Grange had erred when he decided that he had no jurisdiction to grant bail.

Mr W J J Hanekom, for the Attorney-General, said bail could only be granted after the completion of the trial. Completion of the trial included an appeal to the appeal court. Both Sisulu and Mali are detained at the Diepkloof prison.

Mali said in affidavits before the court that the order was signed by the Attorney-General 13 months after the Internal Security Act of Act 74 of 1982 came into operation. This Act repealed the Internal Security Act of 1950 under which the Attorney-General had signed the order.

NP's 'whites-only' vote move angers Curry

AKus 28/2/84
11A

By HUGH ROBERTON

ONE of the National Party's chief coloured allies in the new constitutional plan, Mr David Curry, has sharply rebuked the NP leadership in the Provincial Council for introducing a new ordinance restricting the municipal franchise to whites.

Mr Curry, president of the Association of Management Committees and a prominent member of the Labour Party, is one of the committee chairmen of the Government-appointed Co-ordinating Council on Local Government.

The council is discussing the whole question of municipal franchise qualifications, and Mr Curry alleged today that the NP in the Provincial Council had "gone over our heads, without even consulting us" and was retarding the whole reform process.

"It is regrettable that the NP has taken the initiative in introducing new legislation on the municipal franchise when we in the co-ordinating council are still negotiating a new formula for local government," Mr Curry said in a statement.

Highest level

"The Government must not blame us for interpreting this move as one which is re-laying the foundations of apartheid in local government. The matter should have been referred to the co-ordinating council first. One of the committees of the council is now investigating the whole question of municipal franchise qualifications."

Mr Curry added that he intended taking up the matter "at the highest level" and indicated that a strong protest at the Provincial Council action would soon be lodged.

The new whites-only ordinance has been defended in the Provincial Council on the grounds that it closes a loophole created by the new constitution.

Under existing provincial legislation, all persons who qualify to vote in Parliamentary elections — only whites qualify — are entitled to vote in Cape municipal elections. Since the new constitution gives coloured people and Asians the right to vote in parliamentary elections, they would thus be entitled to vote in Cape municipal elections too.

Stop
violence.
ANCO. *Mat-sapha*
told 28/2/84

MBABANE — The African National Congress could stay in Mozambique only if it accepted the proposal of peaceful negotiations with South Africa. Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, said at the weekend.

He was speaking in Mbabane during a stop-over en route to the OAU budget session in Addis Ababa.

Mr Chissano, who was being seen off at Matsapha airport by Swaziland's Foreign Minister, Mr Richard Dlamini, was quoted as saying his government had made it clear to the South African Government in their recent talks that Mozambique would continue to support the struggle against apartheid in South Africa but "only on a diplomatic basis." There should be "no violence."

Mr Chissano denied that his country was drawing away from the Soviet Union. He said the Soviet Union was one of Mozambique's "best friends" and there were no conditions to the Soviet Union's assistance to Mozambique. — SAPA

Police detain 40 members of Cape Action League in Atlantis

98-45 Staff Reporter 119
28/2/84
ABOUT 40 members of the Cape Action League have been detained briefly by police in Atlantis.

Pamphlets calling on people to boycott the coloured elections were confiscated in the incident at the weekend.

Members of the league had

gone to Atlantis to undertake "house visits" and distribute 1 000 pamphlets.

A spokesman said that when they regrouped at their cars at 4 pm, a policeman was busy taking down registration numbers.

He said more policemen arrived in three vans and 40 people were asked to accompany

them to the Atlantis police station. About 50 pamphlets were confiscated.

The spokesman said that after waiting for an hour for a security policeman to arrive from Paarl, the police agreed that four people could represent the group and 36 were allowed to go.

The four were questioned by

a security policeman for about 30 minutes and then released.

Major George Kershoff, police liaison officer for the Boland, confirmed that a security policeman had questioned four people.

"The policemen checked through the pamphlets and the people were told that they could go," he said.

CAP Times 28/2/62 (119)
1962 saboteur freed

DURBAN. — Mr Billy Nair, 54, one of a group of 18 sent to Robben Island for acts of sabotage in Natal in 1962, was released from Durban Central Prison yesterday after serving a sentence of 20 years.

Mr Nair, of Durban, was one of two men who admitted being members of the Natal regional command of the banned Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), military wing of the African National Congress, which dynamited powerline pylons in Montclair, Sarnia and New Germany.

The other was Mr Curnick Ndhlovu who was released in October last year after serving more than 19 years of the 20-year sentence given to both men. — Sapa

Mercury 29/7/84 (11A)

Solidarity claims 5 000 membership

Mercury Reporter

SOUTH Africa's newly formed Indian political party, Solidarity, had achieved its first target of 5 000 members, party leader Pat Poovalingam, said yesterday. He was confident that this figure would be doubled by the end of next month.

He said branch committees were being established throughout the country.

People from all walks of life were showing keen interest in the party, which is to contest the August 22 election for the House of Delegates in the tricameral parliament.

A leading figure in the Indian community and former chairman of the

South African Indian Council, Mr J N Reddy, was recently elected vice-chairman of Solidarity with Mrs Shakunth Bodasing as president of the fund-raising committee and Mr Basil Maharaj, party organiser.

Mr Poovalingam said Solidarity was to have held its first national congress in March but it had been postponed to May 4 and 5.

'Childish'

'We decided to postpone the congress because there is no hurry now that the referendum issue has been settled,' he said.

Commenting on a reported call by Mr Ami-

chand Rajbansi, executive chairman of the SAIC, to postpone the August 22 election because it clashed with a Hindu religious festival. Mr Poovalingam said the call was 'childish' and 'silly'.

'A date has been fixed for the election and there is no reason why it should be postponed,' he said.

Hitting out at the weekend call by the Natal Indian Congress for a boycott of the election, Mr Poovalingam said: 'Boycotts do not get you anywhere. There are two choices facing the community — peaceful resolution of the many problems facing South Africa or violent revolution.'

UDF cases again postponed

marks (NA) 29/2/84

Staff Reporter

THE hearings at which 14 people who were arrested at a United Democratic Front (UDF) procession in Athlone last year are appearing were postponed for the fourth time in the Wynberg Magistrate's court today.

They were arrested in Wallace Road on October 29 for allegedly forming, or attending an illegal gathering in terms of the Internal Security Act of 1982.

No charges were read, and the 14 people were not asked to plead. The hearings were postponed to March 13.

They are: Mr Jonathan Shapiro, 25, of Rondebosch; Miss Amanda Wood, 21, of Muizenberg; Miss Peta Mees, 19, of Newlands; Mr Joseph Marks of Retreat; Mr Patrick Solomons, 22, of Lavender Hill;

Mr Zain Davids, 24, of Retreat; Mr Mervyn Lewin, 33, of Retreat; Mr Andhor Marks, 18, of Retreat; Mr Joseph Boysen, 24, of Retreat; Miss Ruth Lewin, 24, of Retreat;

Miss Brendaline Marks, 19, of Retreat; Miss Marcelia Naidoo, 24, of Claremont; Miss Janice van Wyk, 22, of Retreat and Miss Zubeida Brey, 33, of Wynberg.

(11A) Stew 29/2/84

Visit townships, students told

By Michael Tissong

Rand Afrikaans University students have been challenged to visit the homelands and townships to see the conditions which anger the black community.

The publicity officer of the United Democratic Front, Mr Terror Lekota, told a lunch-hour meeting of about 150 students at RAU yesterday that more South Africans should know the truth about their country.

"Come into the townships and see the crowded conditions in which we live, see the schools where we learn, and find out from the people in the townships whether they are happy living in conditions that border on those of a pigsty.

"The new constitution merely entrenches these conditions and it is driving many of us to desperation. It is a preparation for more

conflict in this country and we have warned the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, of this.

"We believe that this country belongs to all who live in it — black and white. My forefathers and your forefathers built this country together. We are not demanding South Africa for any single part of the population. We are demanding that we all have a share in it together.

"The Government has been saying that we belong to the homelands. And there have been people who went along with the Government, called themselves leaders and bolstered the system because they thought with their stomachs.

"We look with contempt on people like Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of kwaZulu, Chief Patrick Mphephu of Venda and other so-called 'homeland leaders'.

Switching to Afrikaans, Mr Lekota said:

"In 1976 we were not fighting against Afrikaans as a language. We were fighting its imposition as a medium of tuition without us being consulted."

Mr Lekota said the Defence Force was being used as a weapon against South African people and this was unacceptable.

"Every country needs an army but who will you kill when you serve in the army?" he asked.

A student shouted: "Swapo — because it is communist."

Mr Lekota said he had served a prison sentence on Robben Island where he had met Swapo members.

"Many of them do not know what the word 'communism' means. Many of them are just peasants who have reacted against oppression," he said.



UDF publicity officer Mr Terror Lekota challenges RAU students to visit homelands and townships to wit-

ness conditions which give rise to black unrest. ● Picture by Juda Ngwenya.

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