BLACK POLITICS

1 Sept. 1980 — 30 Sept. 1980
A Kensington community leader yesterday condemned Mr. Loffy Adams's "Solutions 80" initiative as an "exhibitionist move designed to create a diversion from the real issues".

Mr. Jimmy Ross, chairman of the Kensington Ratepayers' Association, accused Mr. Adams of "promoting has-beens like Sonny Leon" and said there was no need for the type of organization formed after the two-day "Solutions 80" conference at a City hotel.

"At a time when people are being detained left, right and centre, they are trying to reconcile the community with a type of President's Council. It is totally irrelevant," Mr. Ross said.

The conference, which was attended by about 150 people, ended yesterday afternoon when a new organization, the Congress of the People, was formed. Six people, including former Labour Party leader Mr. Sonny Leon, were elected to a steering committee to draft a constitution.

**Directorates**

Other members of the steering committee are Mr. Loffy Adams, Mr. Cecil Kippen, Mr. Peter Marais, Mr. Eric le Fleur, and Mr. Adams's brother, Mr. Dawood Adams.

Mr. Adams, who convened the "Solutions 80" conference, said the new organization would concentrate on socio-economic issues.

Five national directorates would be established to control housing, education, social welfare, rural affairs and cultural amenities. A sixth directorate would "monitor legislation and analyze policy changes".
'No mandate' for meeting on bus boycott

Staff Reporter

GUGULETHU and Nyanga East community organizations expressed surprise last week about the meeting on the bus boycott held in Pretoria on Tuesday.

The organizations attacked the chairman of Civic Co-ordinating Council, Mr Sibusi Mthembu, for not getting a mandate from them before going to the meeting.

The meeting was attended by Mr Mthembu, the director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Rees, the chairman of Masbras Inter-Race Group, Mgr. M. Nwagwu, the Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, and the Minister of Police, Mr Louis La Grange.

'Mistake'

The Gugulethu Residents' Association also felt the move by Mr Mthembu was wrong. A spokesman for the association said Mr Mthembu had made a mistake to negotiate for the people without getting a mandate to do so.

The Bus Action Committee was not interested, as it had stated before that it would not engage in negotiations with City Tramways or the government about the bus boycott.

A spokesman said their demands were that City Tramways should bring down the bus fares by seeking the government to increase the subsidy, or that City Tramways should cut down on their profits.

When approached for comment, Mr Mthembu said the organizations should complain to him personally.

'Pirate' taxis

They discussed the 12-week-old boycott and the alleged replacement of 'pirate' taxis.

A spokesman for the Nyanga Residents' Association said the residents were shocked to hear about the meeting.

He said the people did not know who gave Mr Mthembu the mandate for them. It would have been better if Mr Mthembu had spoken to their and other community organizations before. He said, "No matter how good the intention was, it would have been common decency on his part to consult other groups and get their backing," he added.

Mr Mthembu, however, said he had merely tried to express views for the people he represented. He said the meeting had not been an attempt to negotiate, but merely to discuss the problem.
Black writers to speak at Wits public lectures

By J S MOJAPELO

The theme of this year’s annual series of Senate Special Lectures at the University of Witwatersrand is “The Voice of the Black Writer in Africa”.

The lectures, which are open to the public, start today and will be held at the Dorothy Suskind Auditorium.

“The series is believed to be unique, a pioneering effort,” a university spokesman said.

“For the first time in South Africa there will be present at the same time writers who have experience of the turbulent days of the forties and fifties.”

The series consists of four evening sessions. The first will be readings by black writers, while the others will be introductory lectures followed by panel discussions and comments and questions from the audience.

Today at 5.30pm Professor Es'kia Mphahlele and the author Sipho Sepamla will read from their works as an introduction to the series. The theme of the evening will be “Five Black Voices”.

Prof Mphahlele is the professor of African literature at Wits. He is the author of an autobiography, “Down Second Avenue”, two novels, “The Wanderers” and “Chirundu”, several collections of short stories and two books on literary criticism.

Sepamla is the director of the Federated Union of Black Arts (Puba) and has published three books of poetry and a novel, “The Root is One”.

On Thursday, the landmarks of literary history in South Africa up to 1980 will be discussed by Prof Mphahlele.

Well-known journalist Obed Musi will talk on being a black journalist today.

Professor Noel Chabani Manganyi and Mr Jordan Ngubane lead the discussion on the topic, “The Urgency Of The Times”, on September 9. Mr Ngubane will speak on forty years of black writing, while Prof Manganyi will speak on continuity and change in black culture.

Prof Manganyi is the head of the department of psychology and also the dean of arts at the University of Transkei. He is the author of “Being Black in the World”, “Mashanga’s Revere and Other Essays” and several articles on culture, psychology and society.

Mr Ngubane is the author of “An African Explains Apartheid”, “uShaba” and “Conflict of Minds: Changing Power Dispositions in South Africa”. He was a pioneer journalist in South Africa in the forties, went into exile and lectured in the United States. He recently returned to South Africa and is a journalist in Natal.

Sepamla and Dr Richard Rive are the main speakers on the topic of the black writer on September 11.

Dr Rive is a lecturer in English at Hewat Training College in the Western Cape. He has published a novel, “Emergency”, “Selected Writings” and several short stories.
Church rift still wide

By CHRIS MORE

THE rift between the presiding minister of the Dube Methodist Church, the Rev Levy Masombuka and the Youth Guild remained wide after the youths walked out of a meeting on Sunday aimed at bringing the two parties closer.

The meeting ended in a stalemate when the youths could not persuade chairman Mr Douglas Lofwane to make Mr Masombuka apologise for threatening some of the members with violence.

The priest compromised on two issues involving the Dube Guild, but was adamant that the Moreka Guild, which is the primary cause of the row, would remain suspended until the guilders approached his formally to negotiate its future.

Mr Masombuka told the congregation that he and the stewards' council had taken tough action against the Dube Guild, but that was merely a measure to frighten them.

The guilders were being charged R60 per month for using the church premises, and if the amount was not paid at the beginning...
SAIC to see Steyn

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The SA Indian Council executive is to meet the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, in Pretoria on Friday to discuss the future of the SAIC amid increasing pressure for it to be scrapped.

The SAIC’s extended term expires on November 5, but there is still no indication of whether it will be extended again or whether elections to the government-created body will be held for the first time.

It is virtually certain that the SAIC executive will also discuss the proposed President’s Council with Mr Steyn, who will become Ambassador in London next month.
Terrorist led police to colleagues, court told

Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA.—A trained African National Congress terrorist told the Silverton siege trial how he led police to his companions after they came into South Africa, resulting in a shoot-out between police and the terrorists.

The 28-year-old man, who may not be identified, gave evidence in the Pretoria Supreme Court today at the trial on nine men.

He told the court he and six others returned to South Africa after being trained by the ANC in Angola.

They came through the border at night in January last year.

WELL-ARMED

They were armed with AK sub-machine guns, offensive and defensive hand grenades and TNT.

Their aim was to commit acts of sabotage in Ga-Rankuwa, just north of Pretoria.

The witness said he told his companions the following morning as he left them that he would be back soon. He stood at the side of the road and stopped a white man passing by in a car.

“He spoke Tswana and I asked him to take me to the police. He asked who and I told him I came from Angola where I had been militarily trained. I produced a hand grenade and gave it to him. He turned back and drove to the police at the border, the witness said.

ONE KILLED

He told the court he led the police to his companions and in the ensuing shoot-out one was killed and the others fled.

He said he had left South Africa and returned across the Botswana border.

The men standing trial are Mr Ncimbithi Johnston Lubisi, 29; Mr Petrus Tshpo Moshopo, 29; Mr Naphatli Manana, 24; Mr Kunyung Moses Molobatsi, 27; Mr Hlokile Benjamin Tau, 24; Mr Phumulani Grant Shedi, 24; Mr Jeremiah Radebe, 26; Mr Boyce Johannes Bogale, 29; and Mr Thomas Magedi, 29.

They have pleaded not guilty to high treason, two charges of murder, 21 charges of attempted murder, three charges of robbery with aggravating circumstances, and taking part in terrorist activities.

Their appearance follows attacks on the Silverton branch of the Volkskas Bank and on the Sebokeng police station in January.

Dr Willem Lindeque, district surgeon in Pretoria, told the court he examined Mr Petrus Ma-
SAIC's future in balance at talks with Steyn

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE SA Indian Council executive is to meet the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, in Pretoria on Friday to discuss the future of the SAIC, amid increasing pressure for it to be scrapped.

The SAIC's extended term expires on November 5, but there is still no indication whether it will be extended again or whether elections to the Government-created organisation will finally be held for the first time.

It is virtually certain that the SAIC leaders will also discuss the proposed President's Council with Mr Steyn, who will become Ambassador in London next month.

Since the recent education unrest in the Indian and other black communities, members of the SAIC have been under greater pressure to have the organisation scrapped.

The pressure from anti-SAIC groups and students has been stepped up since the Government's dismantling of the SAIC's near equivalent, the Coloured Representative Council.

The Government has now also scrapped plans for a nominated Coloured Persons' Council, and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, gave coloured leaders the undertaking that no institutions unacceptable to the coloured community would be created.

The SAIC chairman and leader of the Reform Party, Mr Yelman Chinsamy, favours scrapping the Indian council. But there are reports of differences in Reform Party ranks over the SAIC's future.

A special two-day session of the SAIC has been called for next week, when the executive is likely to report back on its talks with Mr Steyn.

Among the organisations which have called for the scrapping of the SAIC and non-participation in the President's Council is the Natal Indian Congress. Its vice-president, Mr M J Naidoo, said yesterday: "The SAIC members have lost all credibility, and if they are to redeem themselves to a small extent, they should have no truck with either body.

"They should instead call for the involvement of all South Africans in a new dispensation which will determine the future of the country on a non-racial basis."

Mr Naidoo believes the SAIC lost all credibility during the education unrest, when its members were rejected by the community. "Now that the Government has scrapped the CRC and the CPC, they have no room for manoeuvre and are out on a limb in an ethnic body."

He said the Government had first extended the SAIC's term in 1977 because of pending SAIC elections. The term was again extended because constituencies had not been delimitated.

"Then the term was extended again because the Schlesbusch Commission's report had not been made. We feel it was just an excuse because of fear that the community would have rejected the SAIC out of hand," Mr Naidoo said.

The leader of the opposition Democratic Party in the SAIC, Mr J B Patel, said his party was waiting for the Government to outline its views on the future of the SAIC before deciding its position.

He was also waiting for the Government to spell out the functions of the President's Council, although he was critical of the exclusion of blacks from it.
Trust aims to do research

THE Soweto Action Committee (TAC), which led the mass teachers’ walkout against Bantu Education in 1977, has established a trust.

The trust, named the Black Education and Research Trust, is to be followed by the formation of a council. Its aim is to do research.

According to a statement released by the honorary director of the trust, Professor Es’kia Mphahlele and organising secretary, Mr Nic Mogatsusi, the move into research comes after a full year’s planning and discussion by the executive committee of TAC.

The executive of the trust, which is in the process of being formed, will cater for persons who “take a lively interest” in the philosophy of education and not only teachers.

In a working memorandum, the Council declares, that as educators and educationists, blacks have not done enough to serve as a source of positive and enlightened opinion on educational matters.

“Our teachers, like our doctors, lawyers and nurses, social workers, businessmen and representatives of other professions, have for several generations been engaged in sheer effort for survival. Thus we have tended to think of our groupings as trade unions, each in our respective careers,” the memorandum adds.

Other members who will serve on the council are Mr T W Kambule and Mr Nathan Molepo. Mr Fanyana Mazibuko and Mr Curtis Nkondo were to serve on the council but their banning prevents them from doing so.
THE BLACK AFRIKANERS

Mrs Helena Napaal with one of her most treasured possessions, a Dutch Bible

The "stadvader" of Onverwacht, Mr Abaham Monare: "We enjoy living here"
Descendants of the Voortrekkers clinging to the old traditions today

Religion

When the Boers lost the war, Gert Erasmus, son of a magistrate, took up the plight of the blacks and offered them land for sale at Onverwacht in 1903. The blacks came, paid their money and worked the land. Today their descendants are a part of the African community, speaking their native tongue and living in the area.

Quamique

"The English accused us of feeding the Boers and sent us to Pretoria. After the war the blacks were offered land here. My mother bought 1.5 ha and arrived at Onverwacht in 1913. Many families came and left over the years," said Mr. Napsel, a 54-year-old resident.

When the rain comes, as it did this week, the whole area transforms into a quagmire. "All these people remain here because they have no other choice. Onverwacht is their 'home.'"

It's where their ancestors lie buried and it's where their young children are being educated. Today about 43 families (about 200 adults and children) live at Onverwacht.

The community is between their three telephone exchanges and four telephones. Electricity is nonexistent.

"Every time I come in contact with a whites only policy at Cullinan or other places it's so bright I have to wear dark glasses," Mrs. Napsel told me.

Pensioners

A sizeable proportion of the people at Onverwacht are pensioners and many spend their days planting vegetables and tending to their livestock. The younger set mostly work elsewhere.

One of them, Cullinan post office employee Richard, married a woman born at Onverwacht and has never regretted settling there.

He grew up in Johannesburg but has been at Onverwacht for 20 years and would not exchange it for anywhere else.

This is also the case for six children born here and they are receiving a worthwhile education. It is quiet, here, not like living close to the church.

"But if it is an assault or the like we refer it to the law, "We don't take the law into our own hands."

Transport is a major problem and a major cost factor. There are no buses or community, three of their taxis, and the return trip to the town costs anywhere between R1.40 and R1.80.

The community have between them three telephones and four telephones. Electricity is nonexistent.

"Everytime I come in contact with a whites only policy at Cullinan or other places it's so bright I have to wear dark glasses," Mrs. Napsel told me.
President's Council key Labour issue

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

The proposed President's Council and coloured management committees will be the key items on the agenda when the Labour Party executive meets in Kimberley at the weekend.

Labour Party leaders will report back on their recent meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on the President's Council proposal.

It is almost certain that the executive will reaffirm the party's standpoint that members must not participate in the council, mainly because of the exclusion of blacks, but also because nominations will be made by the Government.

Labour's continued participation in the management committees in cities is expected to lead to lengthy debate. Several party members, particularly in Johannesburg, want Labour to pull out completely from management committees.

Though Labour succeeded in getting the Coloured Representative Council scrapped, it has continued to participate in management committees in order to keep "unrepresentative people" out of them.

Meanwhile, the party's national chairman, Mr David Curry, yesterday accused the Prime Minister of again raising expectations among blacks.

Referring to Mr Botha's speech at the National Party's Transvaal Congress, Mr Curry said the Prime Minister had said the same things last year.

Mr Botha had talked about "improving" certain legislation, but the only way to change laws such as the Group Areas Act was to scrap them totally, said Mr Curry, adding that while the Government wanted to keep the Immorality Act to "combat social evils", it remained "racist" legislation.

Mr Curry said that though the Immorality Act forbade sex across the colour line, it did not forbid sex between different white groups, or between coloureds, blacks and Indians.

He also referred to Mr Botha's questioning of the fact — in reply to "verkrampte" criticism — that whites were prepared to fight on the borders with coloureds and to die with them, but would not play sport with them.

"We can take that further by arguing that since Africans also defend the borders, they could become full citizens of the country instead of becoming citizens of homelands," Mr Curry said.
Help Inkatha or face opposition—Buthelezi

Political Reporter

Unless organisations enforcing codes of conduct for foreign firms in South Africa co-operate with Inkatha in its formulation of an industrial strategy, they may face opposition from the movement.

This warning was given today by the Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he had discussions with the American Civil Rights leader, Dr Leon Sullivan.

Dr Sullivan is the author of the Sullivan code of ethics for American companies operating in South Africa.

Inkatha's views on such codes is contained in an aide memoire used by Chief Buthelezi at today's meeting.

Inkatha is formulating an industrial strategy which has political objectives and medium-term goals, Chief Buthelezi said.

Inkatha believes that organisations responsible for the monitoring of the Sullivan Code and the EEC Code should very seriously consider helping Inkatha in the development of this strategy both materially and by joint discussions and planning.

"In the light of the limited generalised success hitherto obtained in the monitoring of codes and the exercise of external pressure, without such co-operation from the external agencies concerned, Inkatha will have radically to assess the benefits to black workers which the codes of employment practices can produce," Chief Buthelezi warned.

Inkatha did not share the simple view that raising standards of employment practice would always produce mechanisation and a relative loss of jobs.

However, it was concerned that the economic progress of blacks should not be measured only by the performance of a few dozen large multinational companies.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, was "pleased" today at the tough stance adopted by Dr Sullivan last night.

He was commenting on Dr Sullivan's statements on investments, loans and planned "divestment" action against companies which did not comply with the Sullivan Code.

Page 17: Hard line on investments
Top black women quit the limelight

South African newspapers have for years been libelously peppered with the doings and sayings of black leaders. And among the loudest of the voices were those of black women.

Yet suddenly, the quiet is deafening. The top black women are left the limelight. And even black youth is asking: "What has happened to our once dynamic women's leadership?"

Miriam Tlali, author of the banned "Muriel at the Metropole," suggested recently that women leaders are now buried in mythical hang-ups, more concerned with their middle-class comforts than with the national struggle for liberation.

"There's not so, says Deborah Mabiletsa, the founder of the banned Black Women's Federation, who has just resigned from the RA Council of Churches where she was director of the women's division.

No hint

Mrs Mabiletsa won't say why she resigned ("everyone has a reason for leaving a job, but it's not for the Press"), nor will she hint at her next full-time involvement ("Would you, if it meant you might just be whisked away the next day?").

But she asks instead, "What right have we to say things are happening when women appear to be no longer at the fore, certainly, but I don't know, that they SHOULD or when the Government can harass and intimidate them."

Debbie Mabiletsa has travelled and studied widely here and abroad. She has taught and counselled, has fought for and cried with her people.

The lines beginning to show on her proud black face have been chiselled by some of life's gorriest handouts, by the slums of Alexandra Township, by searching for the bodies of her friends and children in June of 1976.

"She's black outside and in, proud of her heritage and her country, and will never understand how one can deprive one's child of basic human dignity."

But she's still willing to talk. "As white as though her teenage son feels she's splitting herself by doing so. Not all people are the same, no matter what colour they are, she tells him, her eyes still compassionate but with a hint of self-doubt.

Over tea in her Dube home, Debbie talks of a need for restructuring the work of black women and of keeping a low profile.

"But I don't buy the idea that nothing is happening," she said. "Look at this way, the Black Women's Federation that was banned two years ago was an organisation that responded to the community's need. Look where it got them. They did the community no good at all by getting themselves banned."

Now the SACC is beginning to focus on community needs, with not so much emphasis on the spiritual needs of the people, and the young black businesswomen are working through radical action groups such as Arcon, which means "let's come together."

One of the biggest problems still concerning women is education, Debbie said. "It's crucial to the future, because it relates directly to the employment situation, which she describes as "being done by the Urban Foundation, with which she is associated. She feels it shouldered the responsibilities that most governments in other countries accept - those of providing housing and upgrading living conditions and education facilities.

New attitude

Black women have taken a new attitude with regard to some unpalatable laws, broadening their operations from a base acquired from the Women's Legal Status Committee.

"For instance, women now challenge orders for eviction from their homes," she said. "One woman was about to be thrown out of her house because she had trouble with her husband. She managed to stop her husband selling the house because she knew about interdicts, from the Black Women's Legal Status Committee seminars, and she got one."

"I also had an experience when I went to buy a car."

I gave the salesman a cheque drawn on my own account and asked for delivery right away. He said he must delay until my husband had given his consent - it was the law."

"I waved the cheque at him and asked him whose name was on that cheque. I said if he couldn't give me a car for my wife and forget about the man who would be the result of the marriage."

"I soon got my car."

"The young Afrikaans traffic policeman waved me over and put his head through the window. He said, 'Ag sister, where are you going in such a hurry?"
How does divorce affect children?

In order to address the issue of divorce on children, the Behavioural Guidance Clinic is holding its annual general meeting on the morning of September 22. The clinic is being held at the University of the Witswatersrand, at 7:30 am. The event will be attended by a number of psychologists and social workers. The clinic is a joint project of the Department of Social Work, the Department of Psychology, and the University of the Witswatersrand.

The clinic will focus on the impact of divorce on children. The meeting will be hosted by the clinic's director, Dr. John Smith. The meeting will be open to the public and will be free of charge.

Decision

Andrea said some divorce decisions are not made with the best interests of the children in mind. "We need to be more mindful of the impact of divorce on children," she said. "Divorce is a difficult decision, but it's important that we make sure the children are not the ones who suffer.

Honoured

On the occasion of the clinic's annual meeting, two of its top contributors were honored. They were Dr. John Smith and Dr. Jane Doe.

Dr. Smith has been a key contributor to the clinic for many years. He has been involved in researching the impact of divorce on children and has made significant contributions to the field.

Dr. Doe has also been a key contributor to the clinic. She has been involved in providing support to children who have been affected by divorce.

The clinic's director, Dr. John Smith, said the honours were a testament to the work of Dr. Smith and Dr. Doe. "They have been invaluable to the clinic," he said. "We are all very grateful for their contributions.

Conclusion

The clinic's annual meeting is an opportunity to reflect on the impact of divorce on children and to consider how we can better support them.

We are all aware of the challenges that children face when their parents divorce. It can be a difficult time for them, and it's important that we provide them with the support they need.

At the clinic's annual meeting, we hope to hear from experts in the field and to learn more about how we can better support children who have been affected by divorce.

The clinic's director, Dr. John Smith, said the event is an opportunity for us all to come together and to work towards a better future for children who have been affected by divorce.
Black poets captured audience's imagination

THE first phase of "The Voice of the Black Writer in Africa", a lecture series designed to present an overview of a field of which many people have heard but of which few have any detailed knowledge or experience, started with a storm this week at the Dorothy Susskind auditorium, Wits University.

The introducing to the lectures was a poetry reading featuring Ingoapele Madingoane, Sipho Sepamla, Professor Essia Mphahlele and Maiseh Maponya.

The reading was well attended by a multiracial audience who applauded the writers after each recital.

Ingoapele Madingoane and Maiseh Maponya formed a formidable combination. Their recital was directed at both blacks and white but it was the latter who felt the pincers as the poets unleashed a barrage of catch-phrases which condemned the system and urged blacks to unite.

The two poets did not follow any Western poetry rules. Their business was to tell the other how they felt and what they had experienced as blacks living in South Africa.

Maiseh Maponya was too emotional and, as a result, the recital lacked punch. Ingoapele Madingoane was cool and collected as he went through his hard-hitting lines.

There was tension in the auditorium as the two poets paced the floor and dramatised their poems which were more revolutionary than those of Sipho Sepamla and Essia Mphahlele.

Sipho and Professor Mphahlele's poems revealed depth and some of them had a little bit of rhythm.

Sipho's poem, "Sketches of a Country", was unquestionably his best reading. The piece concerns itself with all the parts in Africa that have experienced turmoil — from Egypt and Israel to Nigeria, Biafra, Zaire and South Africa.

There was also a poem entitled "Legacy" in which Sipho pointed an accusing finger at those people who give him something "with one hand and take from him with the other.

His final poem, "Bany Come to Town" sailed smoothly and was bitingly amusing.

Professor Mphahlele's "Death Part I" was well received but it was his allegorical poem, "Bees Walking", that captured the imagination of many. The poem tells of the working class rather than the insects that make honey.

Professor Mphahlele was one of the poets who read from their works this week at Wits University.

Where theatre is the in-thing

WAY DOWN in Hammskraal people are taking a keen interest in theatre and one show-biz personality, Eddie Masangwanyi, has written his first play, "The Betrayers."

In the past Hammanskraal has been a theatrical white elephant but now people down there are waking up to the idea that theatre fulfils an entertainment need.

Eddie Masangwanyi is also manager of a pop group, Cininatti Five.

"I shelved the play because I was busy helping in the production of 'Eye-witness' by Wilmore Masimong," says Eddie.

"But then I decided to haul it out and give it a go now that Wilmore Masimong is working on other projects. But most of the cast members who were in 'Eye-witness' are with me for 'The Betrayers.'"

The play is about a father who is killed because he won a jackpot. His body is dumped in a dark alley, but there in the darkness is a photographer who sees all that is happening and takes pictures of the incident.

Eddie pointed out, "The Betrayers" will be performed tonight at Elfin Hospital, tomorrow in Nkuanuwa and on Monday in Gyiury. Tuesday in Sibasa and on Wednesday, they move down to Lebowakgomo."
Compra head defends Mitchells Plain trust

THE Mitchells Plain's Social Development Trust is still operating, in spite of last week's decision to suspend all fund-raising operations — according to Compra chairman James Petersen.

Last week's decision, taken at a general meeting of the Combined Mitchells Plain Residents' Association (Compra) was merely advisory.

The matter will have to be discussed at a proper Compra executive meeting where a two-thirds majority will be needed to change the original decision that there should be such a trust, says Mr Petersen.

Major businesses in Mitchells Plain's new Town Centre will be paying thousands for the trust's planned projects for what they see as their 'social responsibility'.

But some believe that big business should start their 'social responsibility' by paying better wages instead of giving charity.

Others said by accepting money from big business Compra would turn into another 'social welfare' body and neglect its civic duties.

Last week the dispute flared into the open at a Compra general meeting where the voting was against continuing with the trust.

However, this was only an advisory decision and not binding, according to Compra officials.

Mr Petersen said: "We are aware of the pitfalls of this venture, but I am perfectly happy with the way things have been run."

He said that he knew there was opposition and suspicion about the trust, 'but I'm prepared to go on a public platform about it.'

He said that the trust was designed to run independently of Compra, leaving them free to deal with civic matters.

"When the original decision to start the trust was taken it was with the co-operation and agreement of Compra units," he added. "But we will not go against the wishes of the people.

The trust itself has reached the final legal stages. Trustees will be nominated by all Compra units, the Mitchells Plain Minister, "Fraternal" Islamic Society, high schools and sports board."
Mpetha now in solitary detention

VETERAN trade unionist and civic leader, Oscar Mpetha, detained nearly three weeks ago, is now being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

This was disclosed by a spokesman for the Food and Canning Workers Union, of which Mr Mpetha is a national organiser.

It was also confirmed by Colonel Henno Koot, chief of the Cape Town security police.

Mr Mpetha can now be held for an unlimited period, without recourse to a lawyer. His family is also not allowed to see him.

Mr Mpetha, chairman of the Nyanga Residents Association, was arrested on August 10 by detectives of the murder and robbery squad.

Mr Mpetha is 71 and is a diabetic in need of medication. His lawyer, Mr Brian Jaffna, has applied for permission for a doctor to see him.

Permission is also to be sought for Mr Mpetha's family to visit him in spite of the not being allowed.

Last month, Dr Alex Boraine, a Progressive Federal Party MP, was allowed to see his son, Andrew, who was also detained under Section Six.
Plight of African literature deplored

Staff Reporter
THE small volume of prescribed literature in African language departments at South African universities was a mockery to higher education, said Professor Es'kia Mphahlele, of the University of the Witwatersrand, this week.

Prof Mphahlele, of the Department of African Literature at Wits, and an author himself, was speaking at the university's Senate Special Lectures on the landmarks of literary history in South Africa up to 1960.

He said it was a tragedy for blacks in South Africa that their literature, which started as a vigorous movement with adult appeal, had degenerated in the past 30 years into writing which was published only for schoolchildren — and was not particularly elevating.

"Because Afrikaans publishing has captured the largest share of the school market in African areas, and because the education system for blacks was designed for us in the interests of the ruling class, scores of manuscripts in African languages are either entirely prevented from reaching the school readership and the public, or appear in puerile, unelaborating form," Prof Mphahlele said.

Manuscripts which had adult appeal or were highly political were suppressed, he said. The stock argument was that Africans, generally, do not read their own languages outside school.

Prof Mphahlele said if African poetry written in the same "political passion" as the works of Afrikaans poets such as Totius, A G Visser, Eugene Marais and others, were to be suggested for black school reading, they would be rejected by the education authorities.

"More than this, the authoritarian system of education which we are operating in schools resists the introduction of African literature in English."

He said that black writers of the 1950s had tried to record minute-by-minute experiences of township life. Poetry in that period was almost absent. Later, poetry emerged among young students who, as members of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso), were hauled before the courts to answer charges of inciting people to violence through verse.

Since the turbulent days of the late 60s, poetry had become a popular medium, the professor said. And fiction prose was now catching up.
Committee of Ten

man is in a ‘critical’ condition

SUNDAY POST

Reporter

THE Reverend Mashwabada Mayathula, a member of the Committee of Ten, is in a critical condition at Baragwanath Hospital after suffering a stroke on Friday evening.

According to a hospital spokesman, Rev Mayathula has been unconscious since he was admitted on Friday night.

"He is in a critical condition and is deeply comatose".

Rev Mayathula was among those detained under the Internal Security Act in 1977 following the banning of 18 organisations.
Attack on KDC head ‘groundless’

Mercy Reporter

THE Council of the University of Zululand has labelled a recent attack on the chairman of the KwaZulu Development Corporation, Dr Lawrence McCrystal, as ‘groundless and incorrect’.

Prof C Nkabinde, rector of the university, said yesterday the attack was unjustified and the council had expressed its confidence in Dr McCrystal for the way in which he had guided the affairs of the university.

Recently, Dr Dennis Madlala, a leading Inkatha official and Minister of Health and Welfare for KwaZulu, was reported as saying Dr McCrystal had ‘betrayed a sacred trust’ by meeting the Students’ Representative Council at the University on May 26 and debating with them the possibility of removing Chief Gateka Buthelezi as chancellor.

‘The council has noted with dismay and regret that the article reflected on the integrity of its chairman, Dr McCrystal.

Unwarranted

‘Information at the Council’s disposal shows that the attack on Dr McCrystal was incorrect, groundless and unwarranted,’ said Prof Nkabinde.

He said the debate was a properly constituted meeting of the SRC with university authorities at which Dr McCrystal was present.

On June 22 the council decided to close the subject and students were told.

Prof Nkabinde also said the editor of the student newspaper, Sizani, Mr P Madlala, had apologised to the University Council for the editorial he wrote in the August edition of the paper.

Certain aspects of the editorial were regarded as a reflection on the integrity of the council and Mr Madlala had said he felt a moral obligation to apologise.

The council had accepted his apology.

Another apology to the council came from the SRC for violating its own constitution by failing to observe the requirements for publishing Sizani.

Prof Nkabinde said the SRC had undertaken to observe the requirements in future.

The council had accepted the SRC apologised but expressed displeasure at ‘the low and poor quality of material contained in the paper’ which, in the words of the SRC, ‘was unresearched’ and did not attempt to engage in intellectual discussion.

...
BLACK people are not refusing to pay higher rents to defy the authorities but because they do not have the money.

This was said yesterday by the secretary-general of the Azania People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr George Wauchop, at a meeting held at the Theteng Lutheran Church Hall, Tembisa.

The meeting, organised by the local branch of Azapo, to counter the intended rent increase in the townships, resolved that people should not pay higher rents.

Mr Wauchop said: "You do not need Azapo to tell you what to do. The racist regime and the pup-
pet community councils are not going to solve our problems. Let us gal-
vanise our forces and mobilise and act not only with one voice but with one action to resist the pending increase."

Mr Leonard Mosala, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said the rent increase was a demonstration of oppression of an impoverished nation. "This is a symbol of injustice of the system and our role as slaves," said Mr Mosala.
Labour

Political Staff

Parliament's special session on October 6 should be used to change the concept of the President's Council.

This was proposed today to the Prime Minister by the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party.

He also says that, if this was done, his party — which has rejected the idea of serving on the Council — would review its standpoint.

Mr. Hendrickse said the special session, which is expected to last only a few minutes, while Parliament elects a Vice-President to lead the President's Council, could be used profitably to change the basic concept so that all groups would feel free to participate in drawing up a new constitution.

"A great deal has happened since the Government first made known its proposals for the President's Council. A great deal has also been said about it and, especially by those who had no real say in drawing up the proposals," Mr. Hendrickse said.

"A wise Government would take cognizance of what has happened and what has been said. The ball is now in Mr. Botha's court and it is within his power to set the right sort of climate for all groups to sit together to work out our future."

Mr. Botha's response to the reaffirmation of the Labour Party's boycott was not persuasive, Mr. Hendrickse said.

Mr. Botha had "naively" argued that people were invited to serve on the President's Council in their personal capacities and not as members of political parties.

Mr. Hendrickse emphasized that the inclusion of blacks on the President's Council would not be sufficient to persuade the Labour Party to participate.

"There would have to be an atmosphere conducive to our participation. We would need to see real and irrevocable change in things like the Group Areas Act and the mixed-Marriages Act."

The Labour Party's decision to reject the President's Council in its present form was taken at a two-day conference in Kimberley at the weekend.
I’m not quitting, I’m resting, says Qoboza

By John D’Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Percy Qoboza leaned back in his executive chair in a spacious executive office in the Washington Star, a far cry from his office at Post, Transvaal:

"Of course I am going back to South Africa... I have so much to do in my own country and I am determined to go back and do it.

"In any case, how could I stay in this country — I would be bored to death."

Mr Qoboza, editor of the biggest of South Africa's black newspapers, was speaking to me about his somewhat unexpected appearance in Washington as "editor-in-residence" at the Washington Star, one of America's major newspapers.

His sudden trip to the United States caught a number of people by surprise and precipitated speculation that Mr Qoboza was preparing to flee South Africa.

But the man who saw his newspaper (The World) banned by the Government in October, 1977, and who spent six months in "preventative detention" himself, laughed.

"Good heavens no. I will be back in South Africa by the end of October to attend an important international conference sponsored by the United States South African Leadership Exchange Programme.

"I have a South African Airways return ticket to my hotel room and I have absolutely no intention of abandoning my fight against the Nats."

Mr Qoboza explained that the pressures and stresses of his job as editor of Post, Transvaal, culminated last month in a dramatic rise in his blood pressure. His doctor advised him to stay away from his job for some time — "He explained that, if I carried on doing what I was then doing, I would have a heart attack or a stroke.

"I had the choice of either resting flat on my back in Soweto or getting out of South Africa to escape the pressures which led to my high blood pressure. I decided to come to America because remaining in South Africa would have been a exercise in futility. The stresses would have been with me all the time."

Mr Qoboza said he decided to come to America because he knew that the attention he would get was the best in the world, because it would enable him to get out of the "disaster area atmosphere in South Africa" and because it would enable him to "switch off quite a bit."

About a week before he left, he telephoned Mr Murray Gart, editor of the Washington Star and a personal friend, to tell him of his plans.

"My intention was to come here on holiday but Mr Gart invited me to become editor-in-residence. I saw this as an opportunity to rest, to escape from the stresses of South Africa, to get the medical treatment I desired and to earn something from the Washington Star in the process.

Did Mr Qoboza believe that there was still hope of a peaceful transition to a just society in South Africa?

"I feel that there is hope... I suppose, by many standards, I should be sitting here, 8,000 miles away, advocating violence and that kind of thing.

"But the fact of the matter is that my commitment to non-violence is something that I cannot compromise. In other words I am not one of those guys who gets into a plane and, when I am safely sitting here, tells other people to take all the risks."

"I will not take responsibility for the shedding of a single drop of blood or the loss of a single life."

"I am quite conscious that the dice is loaded against this type of idealistic approach. Nor am I unmindful of the fact that more and more of my people have abandoned hope for the peaceful resolution of our problems.

"In his latest column Mr Qoboza said it was only a matter of time before the "final blow-out hits South Africa." Those black leaders who still believed in a non-violent transformation were becoming an "extinct species."
12 held after faction killings

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Police have arrested 12 people and taken possession of firearms and ammunition after faction fights in Durban at the weekend, which left at least three people dead — one of whom was a relation of top Inkatha official, Mr Elias Blose, who was slain last month.

Three of Mr Blose's relations were in a car which stopped at the Jabulani bottle store in Umhlanga on Saturday afternoon.

The car was allegedly surrounded by about 20 men armed with guns and pangas.

They pulled the occupants from the vehicle and attacked them, killing Mr Thembelo Blose and Mr N Cele.

Mr Sikhabe Blose was admitted to hospital with serious head injuries.

The other member of the Blose clan managed to escape.

Mr Elias Blose, an influential Inkatha leader and a member of the movement's policy-making central committee, was shot dead on August 7.

The weekend killings are thought to be connected with a simmering feud.

Last night, police were called to the S J Smith Hostel near Umlazi after shooting incidents.

They arrested a man and took possession of a pistol and ammunition.
By CHRIS MORE

PLACARD carrying demonstrators yesterday interrupted a baptismal service at the Moroka Methodist Church, and stopped the service completely after the last child was baptised.

Mrs. K. S.
Assistant Lecturer

The demonstrators had earlier stopped another service at the Duhe Methodist Church. Both churches are under the Rev. Levy Masombuka.

Mrs. T-L
Temporary Ass.

Mrs. J. M.
Mrs. L. P.

The demonstrators, all members of the church's Youth Guild, have been feuding with Mr. Masombuka for four weeks, alleging he was not administering the church properly.

Determined not to harm any services, but also not to injure the interests of the congregation, the demonstrators waited for the priest to complete the baptismal service and then informed the parishioners that the church service should stop.

Mr. Masombuka then announced that there would be no church service and invited all parishioners to a special meeting to be held at the same church next Sunday at 10 am.

The trouble started last year when Mr. Masombuka suspended the Rockville Guild, and allegedly struck some of its members.

When members of the Duhe Guild tried to negotiate on behalf of its colleagues, the priest took tough action, and said they had to pay a "rent" of R60 per month if they wanted to use the church premises. This action was waived last Sunday when the priest said he was "only threatening the children and wanted to bring them to their senses".


PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

A. COURSE FOR BUSINESS SCIENCE STUDENTS
This course, taken by Business Science students in their third year, offers extensive practical experience in oral and written communication in the context of business.

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

1.1 To give students an understanding of the principles of communication so that they may become more aware of the linguistic, social and psychological factors that affect the communicator and his/her audience.

1.2 To develop effective oral communication skills, with an ability to plan and present talks, reports and arguments, and to lead or participate in a discussion.

1.3 To give students practical experience in writing essays, technical papers, reports and business correspondence.
MAMELODI residents yesterday threatened to go on a bus boycott if Putco put its fares up.

This was resolved at a public meeting attended by more than 300 people at the Sandawoye Primary School to discuss matters relating to rent and bus fare increases.

The meeting was called by the Vulamehlo Civic Party.

The leader of the party, Mr Bernard Ndhiri, called on the Government to subsidise township fares since people were not responsible for their removal from areas near town to the far-off black townships.

He said if Putco was unable to serve without charging high fares services should be left to people who understood the man's sufferings in this country.
'Castro' Mayathula is dead

Soweto mourns

THE Rev Mashwabada "Castro" Mayathula (58), a member of the Committee of Ten, is dead.

The fiery priest who was also the president of the African Independent Churches Association (AICA) died early yesterday morning at the Baragwanath Hospital.

Mr Mayathula's death shocked many black people. Soon after his death became known, people from all over Soweto were flocking to his Somasega house to pay their respects.

The neighbours could hardly believe it, and they all spoke about Mr Mayathula's kind deeds. Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), said: "Oh, dear, oh, dear", when he heard of Mr Mayathula's death.

"How horrible," he said. "I was with him at a meeting on Thursday. His death is a great loss. It would have been ideal to pay him a worthy tribute for the work he was doing in the independent churches and the struggle. We can ill-afford his death."

Mr Khumalo said it was a pleasure working with a man like Mr Mayathula. "He was working for God and the people. We relied on his guidance in many things. He is going to be hard to replace," he said.

Mr Tom Mayathula, of Mayathula Farm, told the visitors that his father was a man who was always seeking guidance from other people, and was prepared to go anywhere.

"Mr Mayathula was the interim president of the Black People's Convention. He handed over to Mrs Winnie Mandela in 1973.

Mr Mayathula was a radical priest and many speak in derogatory terms of his political beliefs. He was first detained in 1977 during the 'Viva Pretoria Uprising'.

He and the other Black Congress detainees spent over a year in detention. He was again detained during the October 1977 swoop and spent another year in detention.

By PHIL MTIMKULU

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The Rev Mayathula
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**Threat to kill Howa**

A man claiming to be a member of the extreme right-wing Wit Kommando organization has threatened to 'execute' Mr. Hassan Howa, president of the South African Council on Sport (Sacos).

Mr. Howa said today he had had several telephone calls from a man who, after Mr. Howa had refused to talk to him unless he gave his name, said he was 'Piet Pieterse.'

'The man said the Wit Kommando had decided that Mr. Howa must die and he would be executed by noon today.

COWARDS

'I told him that they can come and kill me if they want to. All it will do is make the sports situation in South Africa even worse than it is already.

'But these people are cowards. I told the men that if they did not carry out their threat this would prove just what cowards they were.'
We will walk to work, say commuters

THE Diepekoof Civic Association yesterday decided to walk rather than pay higher bus fares.

A hundred members of the association met at the St James Anglican Church Hall, Diepkoof, yesterday to hear a report on a mass meeting called by the Soweto Committee of Ten two weeks ago.

The meeting yesterday endorsed these resolutions taken at the mass meeting:

**TUTU**

- That even if the Road Transportation Board decides to allow Pataco to increase fares, they would not pay the increased fares;
- That Bishop Desmond Tutu be nominated chaplain of the Committee of Ten and the Civic Association;
- That the Committee of Ten be acknowledged as the leadership of the Civic Association.

Summing up the discussions, Mr David Mogase, the chairman of the DCA, said when the people decided to walk rather than pay increased fares, they would not be boycotting the buses.

"All we will do is pay the old fares, and if they refuse to accept that, they will be boycotting our business," Mr Mogase said.

Several speakers criticised Soweto residents who paid increased rents at the beginning of August. The meeting resolved to pay the "normal" rents if any increases for the Diepe Meadow area were announced.
Kathrada a ‘sell-out’ for joining council

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

LEADING Indian politicians yesterday heaped scorn on Mr Ismail Kathrada for agreeing to serve on the proposed President’s Council, describing him as a “sell-out” who did not represent the community.

Mr Kathrada, a former mayor of Verulam in Natal, resigned recently from the SAIC in protest because it was not an elected body, but has now accepted nomination to the President’s Council for whites, coloureds, Indians and Chinese.

The vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr M. J. Naidoo, said Mr Kathrada at one stage represented some Indians who had chosen him through the electoral college of Indian local affairs and advisory committees to the SAIC.

“Now, by accepting nomination to the president’s council, he is merely representing the white Parliament and the Minister who chose him.”

Mr Naidoo added: “If he was a sell-out when he served on the SAIC, he is an even bigger one now. He is nothing but an old-fashioned opportunist.”

Dr Joe Varlava, chairman of the anti-SAIC Solidarity Front, described Mr Kathrada as a “stooge” dancing to the Government’s tune. “He does not represent anybody except himself. When the history of this country comes to be written, he will go down as a person who has sold his community’s political rights.

“If that is the type of person chosen for the President’s Council, there is even more reason to have nothing to do with it.”

Mr Kathrada yesterday defended his acceptance of the nomination, and claimed that he represented “the silent majority” of the Indian community.

He confirmed that he had resigned from the SAIC because he had fought for an elected body — which had not come about — and because “it had served its purpose and become stagnant.”

“The President’s Council has a different function. It has tremendous potential not only for constitutional and scientific development, but also for planning human relationships.”

He conceded that he faced a dilemma over the fact that the council was a nominated body, but said he had accepted the position as an individual with special discipline after 35 years in politics.

Mr Kathrada said he had been inundated with telephone calls and congratulatory messages for accepting the council appointment, and that this meant he had the support of the “silent majority.”

He also conceded that the Indian people had been given no opportunity to choose its leaders. “We are not organised on a political basis to the extent we should be. I was chosen to serve in the SAIC as an individual, because at the time we were not on an organised party basis.

“It would be premature for him to say what his attitude would be if the Government persisted in excluding blacks, he added. “It is a foreboding of greater things to come,” he said.

The chairman of the SAIC, Mr Yelmar Chimsamy, declined to comment.

The President’s Council has been rejected by every major black, coloured and Indian political group, as well as by homeland leaders. Among whites, the Opposition Progressive Federal Party has also rejected it.

Meanwhile, members of the South African Indian Council held a special meeting in Durban today and tomorrow when the future of the Government-created institution will be decided.

The executive will report back on discussions with Cabinet Ministers on both the SAIC and the President’s Council.

The meeting was expected to finally sort out the standpoints of individual members, some of whom have been accused of having directly contradictory public and private views on various issues.

It may also have a serious bearing on the future of the Reform Party, which holds the majority in the council.

While party leader, Mr Yelmar Chimsamy, is publicly opposed to the president’s council and in favour of scrapping the SAIC, one or two key colleagues are known to favour both the President’s Council and continuance of the SAIC.

The Reform Party is a member of the SA Black Alliance, headed by Inkatha’s Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, which has also rejected participation in the President’s Council.

The meeting takes on added significance in the light of Government appointments to the proposed President’s Council and because the SAIC’s apparently extended term of office expires on November 5.

At the weekend, a leading former SAIC member, Mr Ismail Kathrada, announced he had accepted nomination to the President’s Council.
Mayathula was power of strength

MANY people, Christian and non-Christian, friend and foe, are going to mourn the death of the Rev Mashwahada "Castro" Mayathula, that fiery voice in the wilderness that only death could still.

For "Castro" was not your ordinary religious Fundi-cum politician, after fame and fortune showered by a gullible public. He was a religious maverick who fought against formidable odds to have his voice heard both inside and outside the church.

If his religion was somewhat unorthodox, his sincerity both as an ecclesiastic and as a politician was beyond pale.

He also had extraordinary staying power and was unafraid of arrests, when this at times was imminent. He had been in and out of jail so many times that he himself had lost count, still he forged ahead.

His religion was just as revolutionary for he believed in the total liberation of the black man and said so in a rousing uncompromising voice whenever the opportunity presented itself.

His version of black theology was not everybody's cup of tea, admittedly. It was the strength of character and moral fibre that made him stand out among many ecclesiastics.

"Castro" did not care for publicity, but he was also not ashamed to stand up and be counted among the voices preaching, sometimes in aggressive fighting talk against the oppression of his people.

It was this blend of missionary zeal and total commitment to the liberation of his people that gained him respect. It was also the colourful role of the unorthodox ecclesiastic who would never be swayed from his unorthodox religion that made him special to his people.

Fondly called as "Castro" by those who knew him intimately he proved himself a power of strength when things were especially dark both inside and outside of jail also inside and outside of the church.
Thumbs down for Council again

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Leading lights in the Labour Party have been approached to serve on the President's Council but they made it clear again today that they would not do so.

Mr. David Gyung, national chairman of the party, said he had received a letter inviting him to join the Council.

Other leading Labour Party members who are said to have received invitations are Mr. Jack Rabie and Mr. Carter Elphinstone.

Mr. Hendriksz made it clear today he stood by a weekend decision of the party's executive not to serve on the Council.

The Nationalist newspaper Die Burger suggested today that at least one leader of the Labour Party had decided to accept an invitation to join the Council.

Mr. Hendricks dismissed the claim as "nonsense."

Executive member of the party, Mr. Jack Rabie said in Johannesburg today he stood by the party's decision not to serve on the Council.

The Transvaal leader (and former CRC member) of the Freedom Party of South Africa, Mr. Arthur Booyse, told The Star today his party members were willing to serve on the President's Council.

"I don't believe the council should be condemned before we have given it a chance, to show just exactly what function it plans to discharge," Mr. Booyse said.
Tembu chief: I'm here to stay

By SIDNEY MOSES

UNTATA — Chief Bambilanga Dlindyebo, recommended by members of the Dlimo royal family and heads of Tembu authorities, says his appointment as Paramount Chief of the Tembus will be irrevocable.

Chief Bambilanga's appointment as Paramount Chief must be approved by the regional authority and then by the Cabinet.

At a meeting of members of the royal family and heads of authorities of the Tembu tribe held at the weekend at Sitebe Great Place, Chief Bambilanga was chosen unanimously to be the next Paramount Chief, succeeding former Paramount Chief Sabata Dlindyebo who was deposed in April by the Transkei Cabinet.

"My position as Paramount Chief will be entrenched and be permanent," Chief Bambilanga said.

"Buyelekhaya, son of Sabata, who is the heir, is in a refugee camp in Botswana and when he comes back it will be too late for him to take over as paramount chief."

— DBR
Labour members warned

PORT ELIZABETH.—The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev. Alan Hendrickse, warned yesterday that members of his party who took part in the activities of the President’s Council would be kicked out.

He denied that pressure from the Black Alliance—which consists of Inkatha, the Reform Party and the Labour Party—had anything to do with the Labour’s decision to boycott the President’s Council.

Mr Hendrickse said he felt the decision reflected the general feeling among Labour Party supporters.

He said the head committee of his party had not wanted to emphasise the negative part of its statement at its meeting in Kimberley recently as the doors for negotiation were still open.

"Maybe certain things can be said at a later stage. Certain issues are confidential at this stage."

"But our position must be understood. Our credibility is at stake," he added.

Mr Hendrickse described the new coloured movement, the Peoples’ Congress, which was formed in Cape Town recently, as "insignificant".

He said the people involved in the new movement, like Mr Lofy Adams, Mr Essy Leon and Mr Eric le Fleur, were "political opportunists whose days are numbered", adding that they did not enjoy any support in the coloured community. — Sopa.
Pitts mum on church dispute

THE Soweto Methodist Church dispute involving the controversial Reverend Levy Masombuka and the Youth Guild took another turn when leading district churchmen refused to indicate what action the church was taking to solve the impasse.

Chairman of the South Western Transvaal district, under which the troubled Soweto Reverend Stanley Pitts, wete church fails, the yesterday cut short a telephone discussion with POST when asked what action the church was taking to resolve the dispute.

DRAMA

The Moroka Methodist Church in Soweto has been troubled in the past four weeks by confrontations between Mr Masombuka and the Youth Guild. Mr Masombuka is the superintendent minister of two Methodist churches in Soweto, Dube and Moroka.

The latest drama in the church was at the weekend when placard carrying demonstrators, consisting of members in the Youth Guild, interrupted a baptismal service at Moroka shortly after the last child was baptised. The demonstrators had earlier stopped the service in Dube.

POST had initially spoken to the Rev Peter Storey, vice-chairman of the district about the troubled churches in Soweto.

"I've heard something about it," he said. "I don't know what action is being taken. The right man to speak to is Mr Pitts. He will know."

But Mr Pitts would not indicate what the church was doing about the trouble in Soweto.

YOUTHS

"I've heard that Mr Masombuka has some difficulties with certain young people. I don't know if these youths are members of the church or not..." said Mr Pitts who then cut the discussion short.

Attempts to get Mr Masombuka to comment on the controversy at his church has been futile since trouble started. He is reported always as not in and refuses to comment when got hold of.

Youths at the church have been fighting with Mr Masombuka, now for the past four weeks, alleging he was not administering the church properly. Trouble started last year when Mr Masombuka suspended the Rockville Guild and had allegedly hit some of its members. Colleagues in the Dube Guild then tried to negotiate on behalf of the Rockville Guild but were in turn served with a blow when Mr Masombuka said they had to pay R60 "rent" for using the church premises. It has been trouble ever since.
Blacks to rule in 10 years

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, yesterday advised students at the University of Natal to prepare themselves for black majority rule within 10 years.

Speaking on the role of the student, Bishop Tutu said he had no doubt South Africa would have a black Prime Minister in the near future.

"You can only do one of two things, either you let it happen reasonably peacefully or you let it happen as Vorster did — by evoking the wrath of the majority of the people.

I'm not threatening you, I'm only stating the facts.

Bishop Tutu said he believed most of the problems in South Africa stemmed from the fact that people had not been taught so much how to think, "but what to think.

He said very few white people questioned policies of the 'unjust' legal system.

They think that what happens in South Africa is legally right."
THE president of the S A Council on Sport, Mr Has-

san Howa, said today that death threats would not

make him change his views.

No attempt had been

made on his life following

a threat by an apparent

right-wing extremist to

'execute' him by noon yest-

erday.

'This sort of thing will

not stop,' Mr Howa said.

'No, human agency can

protect me. The only pro-

tection I have from white

or black racists is that
given to me by my Cre-

ator.'

The latest threat on Mr

Howa's life was made by a

man claiming to be a

member of the extreme,

right-wing Wit Kommando

organisation.
CAPE TOWN — The Reverend C. J. April, the first coloured man known to have accepted an invitation to serve on the President's Council, said today he believed all laws barring the coloured people had to be changed or scrapped.

He had agreed to serve on the President's Council because he believed change should be sought by speaking directly to the people who were wielding power in South Africa.

Mr April, a clergyman of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk at George, said he did not agree with the "negative" attitude of the Labour Party in refusing to serve on the council.

"There is a lot of reconciliation work to be done. The attitudes of both whites and non-whites must change," he said.
DURBAN — The Progressive Federal Party and Inkatha have formed a permanent steering committee to establish continual liaison and dialogue between the two organisations.

The formation of the steering committee follows talks between Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the PFP and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, earlier this year.

The establishment of the committee was suggested by Chief Buthelezi.

In a statement today, Mr Ray Swart, PFP deputy national chairman and Natal leader of the party, said the first meeting of the committee would be held on October 2 in Durban.

Mr Swart said the object of the committee was to pursue "ongoing dialogue and liaison between the two organisations."

The PFP representatives are Mr Swart, Professor Nic Olivier, PFP director of research, and Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP for Orange Grove.
Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for this term. This stream is riskier than the stream riskier than the stream requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of Term 3 may be compared to that of Term 4 by the interest rate and the tax shield arising from the tax treatment of the depreciation allowed for the investment. The tax treatment of the depreciation allowed for the investment is likely to be equal to that of Term 4 and should be used, further more, the depreciation allowed for the investment is likely to be equal to that of Term 4 and should be used. Furthermore, the tax shield arising from the tax treatment of the depreciation allowed for the investment is likely to be equal to that of Term 4 and should be used.

Re: Term 5: The riskiness of Term 5 is likely to be equal to that of Term 4 and should be used. Furthermore, the tax shield arising from the tax treatment of the depreciation allowed for the investment is likely to be equal to that of Term 4 and should be used.

The general approach will vary from the tax treatment of the depreciation allowed for the investment and initial investment.
When past dogmas are inadequate...

Illustration from the cover of "South Africa: Dilemmas of Evolutionary Change".

Two years ago two sets of intellectuals cloistered themselves away to take a hard, multi-dimensional look at South Africa in a bid to delineate its problems more clearly and to see whether there was a way out of the impasse. Their findings, which collectively represent an impressive display of brain-power and a wide array of critical analysis, have now been published in two separate books, PATRICK LAURENCE reports on the contributions of Dr Andre du Toit, of the University of Stellenbosch, at one of the conferences, and Professor Walter Dean Burham, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at the other.

The success of the strategy is basically that the political institutions created in terms of the Government's framework...
Labour leader dismisses claim

THE Labour Party leadership yesterday reiterated its rejection of the President's Council and dismissed claims that a prominent member of the party had accepted an invitation to join the council.

Party leader, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said he was approached to serve on the council, but had not received a written invitation. He was not aware that any member of the party had decided to join the council, as reported in the Nationalist newspaper, the Burger, yesterday.

The Burger claimed that several prominent members of the Labour Party, including Mr. David Curry, Mr. Carteraham and Mr. Jac Rabie, had received invitations to join the President's Council.

Mr. Hendrickse described the Burger's article as "speculation" and said the Afrikaans press was trying to sow division in Labour Party ranks.

Party members would remain loyal to a decision not to participate in the President's Council, he said.

The party objects to the exclusion of blacks from the council, the retention of laws such as the Group Areas Act, Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act and the continued detention of persons opposing apartheid.

Mr. Curry, the party's chairman, confirmed yesterday that he had received a written invitation, but said he would "write back to the minister and tell him that I will not accept the invitation." He rejected the suggestion that a party member had decided to join the council.

Secret

The names of potential members of the President's Council remain a closely-guarded secret. Politicians and academics contacted yesterday said they had not been approached to join the council.

The rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Richard van der Ross, said he had not received an invitation.

Mr. Hendrickse, the former leader of the Freedom Party, Dr. William Bergins. The former independent CRC member for Bokkeveld, Mr. Sally Eseep, said he had not been approached.

COMMUNITY leaders and academics yesterday praised the Labour Party's decision not to join the President's Council.

Dr. Allan Boesak, chairman of the Broederkerk, a fraternity of Ned Geref church ministers, said the Labour Party's decision was a wise one.

"Black people who really have the ultimate political good of the whole country at heart will not consider serving on a body such as the President's Council. Apart from excluding black people, the council's deliberations have no real influence on the central decision-making process," he said.

Professor Jakes Gerwel, head of the Department of Afrikaans-Nederlands at the University of the Western Cape, said the Labour party's action was "a sound demonstration of rejection of the council as a means of solving constitutional problems'.

"The more people who disassociate themselves from the President's Council, the better chance it stands of being proved ineffective," he said.

The publicity secretary of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), Mr. George Wauchope, said: "The history of the Labour Party has proved that whoever participates in government-created platforms, cannot achieve anything without the approval of their white masters. Azapo directs itself to members of the Labour Party rank-and-file, urging them to join the bandwagon of the authentic voice of Azania." The Labour Party's Western Cape chairman, Mr. John Perus, who was detained for three months recently, said the party's rejection was a "morale booster" for him. "The mood and political awareness of the black people is such that anything conceived within the framework of separate development is a stillborn baby," he said.

The president of the South African Council on Sport, Mr. Hassan Hovs, also praised the decision and said: "To try and find a solution in South Africa without all the people taking part is crazy. The black people must be included in any negotiations on a future constitution for this country."
Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for the term 2. This stream is riskier than the stream in term 1 because the lessee requires to have a higher income to get the cash flow. The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. To facilitate a fair comparison with the other methods of depreciation allowed by the Receiver of Revenue should be used. Further, more depreciation in this context includes the investment and initial allowances.

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising from the tax deductibility of the interest on the mortgage loan.

Re: Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising from the tax deductibility of the interest on an equivalent (displaced) loan.

The general approach will now be applied to the problem in MAN.
Mapetla teacher is fired

A SOWETO teacher who was accused of inciting students and who allegedly told them: "Let the struggle continue," was yesterday sacked by the Johannesburg Regional Director of Education and Training.

Mr Gaositoe Leepo, a teacher at Mapetla Secondary School was notified yesterday by telegram that his services were terminated with immediate effect.

The telegram was sent to the principal of Mapetla who was to forward it to Mr Leepo. The telegram said that his salary would be paid until September 15.

But the Regional Director of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Stydorn, denied all knowledge of the telegram.

He said the appointment and dismissal of teachers was handled by the staff office in Pretoria.

He referred POST to his assistant, Mr G White, but a switchboard operator at the director's office had said previously neither Mr Stydorn nor Mr White was available.

Mr G Engelbrecht, Chief Public Relations Officer of DET referred POST to the regional director for all matters affecting Soweto.

Mr Leepo said the circuit inspector, who carried out an investigation with the authority of the regional director, had told him in the presence of the principal that he found no grounds for the allegations against him.

The investigation was carried out by Mr D Mnyase on September 10 and 11.

Four days after the investigation, Mr Leepo received the telegram which gave no reasons for his dismissal.

According to Mr Leepo, trouble started on July 24, the day students at Mapetla stoned the principal and went on strike resulting in the suspension of the school.

On that day Mr Leepo and two colleagues approached the violently angry students and asked them to calm down and voice their grievances.

Mr Leepo then took a petition from the students and submitted it to the principal who had just been injured by a stone.

The allegation that he had told students to "let the struggle continue" was made on August 23 when he quoted a stanza from a poem while conducting morning prayers.

Later that day he was called to the principal's office where he was accused of inciting students and telling them to continue the boycott.

On the same day Mr Leepo was taken to Mr Stydorn who told him that some parents were asking that he be removed from the school because of his incitement of students.

Requests by Mr Leepo to call his parents with complaints against him were in vain.
Freedom will be of value

days Mayttah Rachidi

PHYSICAL appearances, people say, can be deceptive and this is especially so with Mayttah Rachidi. She is soft spoken and humble but this should not be misconstrued for Mayttah is anything but soft and vulnerable. It is only hiding her strong character and determination.

Mayttah is Hlaku Rachidi’s wife. Hlaku Kenneth Rachidi is the former president of the banned Black Peoples’ Convention (BPC). He is banned and will be until 1983.

The Rachidi’s love people, but because of Hlaku’s banning they cannot mix freely and the flow of people to their home has stopped.

The night I went to Mayttah’s home, she was alone in the kitchen. I noticed her eyes, “I don’t see us which rarely looked up to achieving anything with me as we spoke, revealed whites in our midst. And much of her strong don’t want to deceive character which lies itself by thinking that hidden beneath her soft we black women are on water. She seldom smiled, but when she did, it was only a sad smile.

During the interview, I sex and nothing else. Realised that there is a “White women leave who has seen her their problems at home, husband detained and go out for expensive banned but is still lunching. I believe that people falls in love that affects the woman in us, though nothing that the street affects me too.”

I mentioned my attitude as I lessened towards women’s movements. “You should expect anything she added.

Mayttah also spoke of a “freedom order,” “You are in the struggle, women’s movements.”

Mayttah believes that Blacks. “This fear freedom for blacks in this whether to do anything or country is now a reality. The fear of losing freedom if you have not freedom. Whether by book People start adapting or by crook,” she told me capitalist attitudes in a surprisingly hard instead of sacrificing to achieve something greater.

She also said that her father. “I don’t blame them, they will stand and they have been indoctrinated. They need not be more than three can kill everything in me. hundred years, but not my soul.”

Their three children have been done which we. Mangaliso (10), Kutathu have to undo. We have so-(8) and Palese been reduced to beggars.

“Bupumag (6) understand We are afraid of doing what is happening to their anything for fear of losing father.”

By ZODWA

dry bone to a hungry dog.” Mayttah said. Mayttah encourages black women to be strong and prepared to sacrifice the little they have for something greater.

suggests that a discount factor equal to the interest rate on a flow is needed to have a taxable income.
Don't be negative, PW tells Indians

By AMEEN AKHALFAYA
Political Reporter

DURBAN. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, says he hopes the Indian community will not take up the attitude that its approach towards the Government's constitutional proposals must be negative.

Responding to a call by the South African Indian Council that blacks should be included in the President's Council, Mr Botha said there was a vast difference between the constitutional development of the different black peoples and of the coloured and Indian communities.

Mr Botha's views are contained in a letter read out at the SAIC meeting in Durban yesterday. The letter is dated August 9, the same day the Prime Minister decided to scrap the Black Advisory Council.

"The black peoples all have self-governing constitutional structures and if they so wish they can also become independent. That is not the case with the Indian community and the coloured community."

What was more, he added, the Government also had its own responsibilities towards other minority groups in the country who were not prepared to accept black majority government in South Africa in any form.

"But we acknowledge the fact that there are many fields in which proper discussions between the President's Council and a council representative of the black people can have fruitful discussions and I sincerely hope that the Indian community will not take up the attitude that its approach towards our proposals must be negative because they do not agree with every proposal made on behalf of the Government," he said.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Narain Steyn, will deliver his farewell address to the SAIC this afternoon. Mr Steyn leaves for London next month to become South Africa's new ambassador.

Members of the Reform Party in the SAIC are said to be involved in bickering over the future of the SAIC and participation in the President's Council.

The bickering came out in the open last night when Mr M Bandhulalla, chairman of the Havemide and Moone Heights branch of the party, announced his resignation.
Bail for alleged killers of Inkatha official

DURBAN. — The alleged murderers of the former chairman of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and senior Inkatha official, Mr Elias Blose, would be killed if they were released from custody, a magistrate in Durban was told yesterday.

- The State alleged Mr Blose was gunned down in a faction fight in the early hours of August 7.

- Three men, Mr Nicholas Mdabezzi Ngcobo, 21, Mr Simon Mubiwa Khawala, 18, and Mr Dennis Mafikayithathe Ngcobo, 24, appeared before Mr J J Brits on a charge of murdering Mr Blose.

- Pleas of not guilty were recorded. The men told the court Mr Blose had been assassinated after boasting that he had killed their fathers and would “finish” their people.

- Opposing an application for bail for Mr Khawala and Mr Dennis Ngcobo, Detective Warrant Officer Frank Watts of the Murder and Robbery Squad said he had reliable information that the men would be killed if they were released.

- Five people had been killed at the weekend in fighting between Mr Blose’s faction and that of the three accused, he said. In addition, the firearm used in the alleged murder had not yet been recovered.

- WO Watts said the three men had co-operated and were willing to help recover the firearm. Police could not take them to recover the firearm because there was a “small war” going on in the area where their appearance could lead to incidents in which lives could be lost.

- He said he believed the men would stand trial if they were not killed.

- Mr J Kruger, for the two accused applying for bail, said the families of the men claimed they had made arrangements to hide them.

- Granting bail, Mr Brits said it would not be the fault of the men if they did not stand trial because they had been killed.

- The two men were granted bail of R100 each.

- The three will appear in court again on September 18. — Sapa.
Mr Justice J J F Hefer found on November 15 1979 that Mange had done groundwork for an attack to exterminate the magistrate and police sergeant at Whittlesea, near Kempton, and had accepted leadership of the group which was to carry out the attack — and but for Mange committing a silly traffic offence for which he was arrested the attack would have been carried out.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Bumpff, said that trained terrorists seeking to kill innocent people in order to overthrow the State was terrorism in any language.

Mange, a willing terrorist in the hands of the African National Congress, did not plan the murderous attack and was a leader only in the sense that he was the man placed in charge of the gang of four.

When he was arrested he was fairly remote in space and time from where the actual attack was planned to have taken place (he was arrested near Warmbaths). — Sapa.
Bruce Cameron
Political Correspondent
DURBAN — The Government is pulling out all stops to assemble the 60-member President's Council before the special sitting of Parliament in October.

The main targets of Government recruiting at the moment are the coloured and Indian communities.

Two Indians and two coloureds have already accepted membership, and other names are expected to be announced within the next few days.

There have been strong hints given to some individuals who have been approached that a way is being found to include blacks in the deliberations of the President's Council.

The exclusion of blacks has been the main stumbling block in getting widespread acceptance of the council.

The Government is still attempting to sign up members of political parties who have rejected the council. They have succeeded in signing up at least one of the Reform Party members, Mr S Ahmed-Mayet, who resigned from the party yesterday.

A former chairman of the defunct Coloured Representative Council, Mr Les du Preez, has also agreed to be a member.

A Durban attorney and the first black president of the convocation of the University of Natal, Mr H E Jooshub, a former chairman of the South African Indian Council, have been approached and are expected to accept membership shortly.

The Government is keen to get the President's Council underway as soon as possible with an eye on the forthcoming "mini-general election." caused by the recent Cabinet reshuffle and appointments to the President's Council, during which it will have to prove that the constitutional proposals can work.

What they will be paid

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — Ordinary members of the President's Council are expected to be paid R2,500 a month in salary and allowances, according to some who have been approached to serve on it. The Government has not yet disclosed how much Council members will be paid, but indicated earlier this year their income would be at least equal to those of Members of Parliament.

MPs are paid about R23,000 a year in salary and allowances and have other financial benefits, which are expected to be extended to members of the President's Council.

People approached to serve on the Council said today Government representatives had consistently mentioned incomes of R2,500 a month and had hinted at fringe benefits and automatic salary increases commensurate with the rise in the cost of living.

The chairman of the Council's five special committees are expected to be paid substantially more than ordinary members.
The slow demise of coloured

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

The moves to give the coloured people of South Africa a form of political representation and a political voice, and to find coloured leaders prepared to serve on the President’s Council are taking place against the backdrop of systematic, step-by-step removal of coloureds from mainstream government over the past 30 years.

A situation has been reached where the coloured people have no effective voice in government, the Coloured Persons Representatives Council (CPRC) having been abolished and the planned Coloured Persons’ Council, which was to have been made up of government nominees, having been stillborn.

The chronology of events which has led to the present political vacuum in which the coloured community finds itself can be summarised as follows: 1937 A Separate Representation of Voters Bill is passed at separate sittings of the House of Assembly and the Senate. The Malan government, which came to power in 1936, fails to muster a two-thirds majority in joint session in terms of the Constitution — so the Act cannot be validated.

1952 A High Court of Parliament Act is passed, with the object of transferring the right to decide on the validity of separate representation of voters Act originally passed in 1932. The Act provides for a Union Council for Coloured Affairs to be developed into a parliamentary institution with limited legislative and executive powers, to deal with matters affecting the coloured people.

1954 A government attempt to muster a two-thirds majority for validating separate representation fails again.

1955 A Senate Bill is passed, providing for an enlarged Senate and a straight majority vote at elections for the Senate, instead of proportional representation.

1956 The government succeeds in gaining a two-thirds majority in a joint session of both houses of Parliament to validate the Separate Representation of Voters Act. The Act provides for a Union Council for Coloured Affairs to be developed into a parliamentary institution with limited legislative and executive powers, to deal with matters affecting the coloured people.

1951 The Prime Minister, Dr H F Verwoerd, makes a major policy statement in which he announces that the Union Council for Coloured Affairs is to be developed into a parliamentary institution with limited legislative and executive powers, to deal with matters affecting the coloured people.

1954 The Coloured Persons Representatives Council Act is passed, providing for a council of 90 elected and 16 nominated members.

1956 A bill is introduced in Parliament to prevent "improper" interference by population groups in another political party. Under strong opposition, the bill is withdrawn and another bill is introduced, widening the basis of the franchise for the new CPRC.

1963 Representation of coloured people by whites in the two houses of Parliament and in the Cape Provincial Council is abolished.

1965 The first general election for the CPRC is held. Four of the contesting parties accept the government’s policy of separate development to a greater or lesser degree. The Labour Party is the only one to enter the lists on an outright anti-apartheid platform. The result is an outright victory for the Labour Party, which takes 20 seats as against a total of 14 seats won by the other four groupings.

After the appointment of government nominees to the CPRC, the federal party, which had won 11 seats, is assured of a working majority and becomes the ruling party. Its leader, Mr Tom Swartz, chairman of the former Coloured Advisory Council, is appointed chairman of the CPRC.

1975 After 7 years of Cameron’s leadership, the CPRC passes another key electoral law, the Coloured Persons’ Representation Act, which further restricts the number of coloured people elected to the CPRC to a maximum of 14. The CPRC is now effectively controlled by the government, which appoints 70 of the 90 CPRC members.
Jailed father: A mother's dilemma

By MARION SPARQ

DIPOU Moerane, James Mange's childhood sweetheart, talked yesterday of her task in bringing up their four-year-old son Luck while he serves the 20 years imposed on him by the Appeal Court which lifted his death sentence.

Mange, 24, was the central figure in a seven-week treason trial in Maritzburg last November.

He stood trial with seven ANC recruits on charges of high treason and conspiracy to murder.

He was the only one sentenced to death.

Mr Justice J F Hefer found he had accepted leadership of the ANC group which planned to kill the magistrate and police sergeant at Whittlesea, Cape.

But on Thursday the Appeal Court, Mr Justice Romney said the death sentence should not have been imposed.

Dipou, 22, told me: "I always believed James would win his appeal. Of course I am happy about that. Though I cannot forget that our son Luck will be 24 when he sees his father come out of jail.

"James and I are still young. I think our love will win, but I am tempted sometimes. I cannot just leave him alone. I have a partner and won't be able to support my child alone when he goes to school."

Luck (short for Lebohotshikwe) is living with his grandmother, Miss Winilela-Mange and two aunts, Elizabeth and Pamela.

Dipou remembers Mange as "a very understanding, considerate and patient person."

"Now in his letters, he always says he wishes he could do something for his child."

She said he was always concerned about the political situation.

James' mother, Miss Winilela-Mange, 43, said: "My prayers have been answered. She will visit him in Pretoria today."

She had to see him every day until the began work again a month ago.

Her greatest fear is that she will not be alive to see her son walk free in 10 years time.

Dipou and Mange were school in Pinetown, Soweto. She left school and never married his father, Ernest Dichaba, who also lives in Soweto.

In his early youth, Mange was left with his grandparents while his mother lived and worked as a domestic servant in Johannesburg.
Black writers 'must not fear'

BLACK WRITERS must have inner strength and must not be afraid of anything except supreme danger, death, said Professor Noel Manganyi, at the University of the Witwatersrand when he spoke on continuity and change in black cultures.

Professor Manganyi, who is head of the Department of Psychology and Dean of the Arts at the University of Umtata, and author of Black in the World, and of the book, "Modikoe's Revenge" said black writers 'must not sound a false note'.

"Literature in general is the most significant force towards cultural advancement. But most writers who use ethnic languages prostitute the work that is cultural goodwill. An African writer must write at all times," he said.

Prof. Manganyi said blacks are creating a future and moving towards Africanisation, and their culture must be strong enough to sustain itself, since it will be majority culture.

"Modikoe: Dikobe's book, Modikoe Dikobe, is a biographical continuity of South Africa. Manganyi's Revenge also shows biographical continuity and change and culture," he said.

LANGUAGE

"Culture is the supreme language. Society talks to us through culture. But a black man's oral literature disappeared after the conquest and now African writers are creations of the colonisers who created an African who can speak according to English," he added.

He said the emergence of black consciousness changed culture in South Africa in order to put the record straight.

Mr Jordan Ngubane, a pioneer journalist and author, who spoke on The Urgency of the Times, and conquest restored a black man to a status of a people in his own country and his education was designed to create a vacuum in his thinking.

"In the past 10 years black writers were always warning of this danger. Many writers contributed to a pattern of thinking," he said.

He said in the twenties writers like Walter Rubusane, John Thokoza, Jaba and Senaka Manganyi strengthened the definition adopted by blacks.

Mr Jordan Ngubane spoke on Forty Years of Black Writing.
PFP and Inkatha forge links

CAPE TOWN. — Chief Cetshwayo Buthelezi's Inkatha organisation and the Progressive Federal Party have agreed to set up a joint steering committee to pursue dialogue and liaison between the two organisations, the PFP announced yesterday.

In a statement, the Natal leader of the PFP, Mr Ray Swart, said the establishment of the steering committee had been endorsed by the general conference of Inkatha and approved by the PFP leadership.

The Inkatha representatives — nominated by Chief Buthelezi and appointed by the movement's central committee — are: Mr O D Dhlomo (Inkatha secretary-general), Mr F T Mdhlalose (national chairman) and Dr D B H Madide (chairman of the political, constitutional and foreign affairs sub-committee of the central committee).

The PFP representatives, nominated by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik Van Zyl Stabbert, are: Mr Ray Swart (national vice-chairman of the PFP), Professor Nic Olivier (director of research) and Mr Rupert Lortimer, MP.

Mr Swart will be convener of the PFP delegation.

The steering committee will hold its first meeting in Durban on October 2, the statement says. — Sapa.
Inkatha to hold talks

THE East Rand region of Inkatha meets in Kwa-Thema, Springs on Sunday to discuss next month's national women's brigade conference in Umlazi.

Mr Stephen Mthethwa, assistant secretary of the region, said yesterday that the meeting which would start at 11 am, would be held at the Themba Luka-nulu Higher Primary School.
PORT, ELIZABETH. — A Rhodes University student was convicted in a Port Elizabeth Regional Court yesterday on charges under the Internal Security Act and Unlawful Organizations Act.

Ian Masekel Kgijima, 30, a second-year journalism student and Daily Dispatch bursary-holder, pleaded guilty to both counts.

He was charged with unlawfully performing acts as a member of the African National Congress (ANC) and carrying or possessing a South African Communist Party (SACP) and ANC literature between September 1979 and July this year.

In a statement handed to the magistrate, Mr B P Loots, Kgijima said he knew the ANC was an unlawful organisation and that he had received several pamphlets, booklets and a tape from Lesotho.

He said he showed some of the literature to Miss Zubeida Jaffer, 22, a Rhodes journalism graduate, and Mr Gladstone Eyvani Mqngwana, 33, who was doing a doctoral thesis at the Rhodes Institute of Social and Economic Research.

His counsel, Mr George Bicos, said both Miss Jaffer and Mr Mqngwana had been detained by the security police.

Kgijima said his brother-in-law in Lesotho told him in September last year about the aims and workings of the ANC and said he should not associate himself with the ANC's violent means.

Kgijima said he was not an ANC office-bearer but he had been told about the courier system, whereby individuals transmitted ANC literature.

He said he showed some of the documents to Miss Jaffer and Mr Mqngwana in July shortly after receiving them.

The state alleged that he agreed to inform certain friends in South Africa of the ANC's aims and workings, and that he informed and handed some ANC and SACP literature to some Rhodes students.

Professor Gavin Stewart, head of Rhodes' Department of Journalism, said in mitigation of sentence that Kgijima was a diligent and conscientious student who was good material for professional journalism.

His assignments and work for the Daily Dispatch were balanced and showed no political extremism, Professor Stewart said.

Professor Stewart said that even he had trouble knowing what material was banned or legal. There were about 100 statutes which dictated what the press might or might not publish.

He and his staff often received literature through the post which they were unsure of.

"This is handed to the security police as far as I know."

"What is lawful to possess on Thursday is not always lawful on Friday. Material not obtainable often makes students even more curious," he said.

When black students had been asked to refrain from writing examinations in June in sympathy with the schools' boycott, Kgijima had written and had done well.

The trial continues today. — Sapa
Grenade blast in Sandton kills two

By Mike Cohen, Diamm Sholeboham and Drew Forrest

Two men believed to have been toying with a grenade in the servants' quarters of a Sandhurst house, were killed when an explosion ripped through the small room late yesterday.

One of the dead men has been identified as Mr Johannes Khuzawo, husband of the domestic servant employed by Mrs J Henton at her house in Grossam Lane, Sandhurst. He was a caddie at the River golf course.

The identity of the other man is not yet known to the police who have repeatedly refused to confirm that he was a known terrorist.

In a statement released by the police from the scene today, it was stated that the blast was caused when a hand grenade exploded.

The grenade has been identified as a M20 HE offensive hand grenade of South African origin.

In Khuzawo's case, his body being mutilated by the blast. The other man died shortly afterwards.

Police were investigating the cause of the blast. The area was cordoned off by security police who refused permission for anyone to enter the scene at any stage of their investigation, even after the bodies had been removed from the scene by a more than 100-man team.

Extensive damage was caused to the small room. The ceiling was blown out by the force of the blast and the small windows were shattered, the glass blown across the lawn.

Strapped from the grenade was found to contain silt from the police, inside the room. Their walls were lined and coated with the damaged and entrails from the dead men.

Mr Khuzawo's right

A detective and a man in a servants' quarters were blown out of the house and onto the street. The blast occurred just before the fire department's 15.00pm report.

Police, who said the explosion had not been set off.

Khuzawo, who was killed, was pronounced dead on arrival at the hospital, late yesterday evening.

She said they appeared to be drunk and were argumentative, and that the man who was found dead, had been shot.

The area was also cordoned off by security police who refused permission for anyone to enter the scene at any stage of their investigation, even after the bodies had been removed from the scene by a more than 100-man team.

Extensive damage was caused to the small room. The ceiling was blown out by the force of the blast and the small windows were shattered, the glass blown across the lawn.

Strapped from the grenade was found to contain silt from the police, inside the room. Their walls were lined and coated with the damaged and entrails from the dead men.

Mr Khuzawo's right

A plainclothes policeman removes tiles from the damaged roof of the servants' quarters to allow light to enter the room below.
House, bar newsmen

Official remove the remains of one of the men who died when a grenade exploded in a luxury Sandhurst house.

By Graham Gainsford.

Defoe said the blast was so powerful that it damaged the entire building.

"All I can say at this stage is that two men were killed in an explosion yesterday in the servants' quarters of the house in Sandhurst," he said.

The explosion lifted the sides of the small rooms and badly damaged the walls.

Mrs White said the explosion sounded like a boulder crashing through the house.

She realized what was going on only after she was rescued by the fire engines, ambulances and police who arrived.

Sixteen hours after the blast, police removed the bodies from the rubble.

Scores of policemen were present at the scene this morning. They were carrying two-way radios and refused to enter the room.

The owners of the house were inside the main house this morning. They are believed to be suffering from shock.

Police have refused to confirm the theory that the grenade was found in a stolen golf bag and that the men were playing with it when they found it.

The explosion, which appeared to be vertical, is believed to have been an extremely powerful one.
Student guilty of ANC activity

PORT ELIZABETH.—A Rhodes University student was convicted in a Port Elizabeth Regional Court yesterday on charges under the Internal Security Act and Unlawful Organisations Act.

Ian Mookoli Mgijima, 20, a second-year journalism student and Daily Dispatch bursary-holder, pleaded guilty to both counts.

He was charged with unlawfully performing acts as a member of the African National Congress (ANC) and carrying or possessing South African Communist Party (SACP) and ANC literature between September 1979 and July this year.

In a statement handed to the magistrate, Mr B P Loots, Mgijima said he knew the ANC was an unlawful organisation and that he had received several pamphlets, booklets and a tape from Lesotho.

He said he showed some of the literature to Miss Zubeida Jaffer, 22, a Rhodes journalism graduate, and Mr Gladstone Vuvani Mngwegwana, 23, who was doing a doctoral thesis at the Rhodes Institute of Social and Economic Research.

His counsel, Mr George Bizos, said both Miss Jaffer and Mr Mngwegwana had been detained by the security police.

Mgijima's brother-in-law in Lesotho told him in September last year about the aims and workings of the ANC and said he should not associate himself with the ANC's violent means.

Mgijima said he was not an ANC office-bearer but he had been told about the courier system, where individual transported ANC literature.

He said he showed some of the documents to Miss Jaffer and Mr Mngwegwana in July shortly after receiving them.

The state alleged that he agreed to inform certain friends in South Africa of the ANC's aims and workings and that he informed and handed some ANC and SACP literature to some Rhodes students.

Professor Gavin Stewart, head of Rhodes Department of Journalism, said in mitigation of sentence that Mgijima was a diligent and conscientious student who was good material for professional journalism.

His assignments and work for the Daily Dispatch were balanced and showed no political extremism, Professor Stewart said.

Professor Stewart said that even he had trouble knowing what material was banned or legal. There were about 100 statutes which dictated what the press might or might not publish.

He and his staff often received literature through the post which they were unsure of.

"This is handed to the security police as far as I know," he said.

"What is lawful to possess on Thursday is not always lawful on Friday. Material not obtainable often makes students even more curious," he said.

When black students had been asked to refrain from writing examinations in June in sympathy with the schools boycott. Mgijima had written and had done well.

The trial continues today.

The general interest on an asset depends on the amount of the asset, the time to maturity, the interest rate, and the riskiness of the asset.

More depreciation is required on this asset compared to other assets because the asset is expected to have a lower value over time.

The interest rate on this asset is lower than the interest rate on other assets because the cash flows are lower.

The stream of cash flows is lower than the stream in Term 2.

A comparable loan should be used for this term.

Term 1: The interest on this asset is lower than the interest rate on a comparable loan because the cash flows are lower.

Term 2: This stream of cash flows is lower than the stream in Term 2.

The interest on this asset is lower than the interest rate on a comparable loan because the cash flows are lower.

Term 3: The interest on this asset is lower than the interest rate on a comparable loan because the cash flows are lower.

Term 4: The interest on this asset is lower than the interest rate on a comparable loan because the cash flows are lower.
Police seize ANC pamphlets

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Security Police have confiscated a number of suitcases with false bottoms containing pamphlets and tapes about the banned ANC in a house in the New Brighton township here.

The pamphlets set out the aims of banned organizations. The Security Police are investigating rumours that similar pamphlets were distributed at a meeting in the township on Sunday night.

The head of Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, declined to comment on reports that an application had been made to the chief magistrate of Port Elizabeth to ban all meetings in the township.

Colonel Erasmus said a large number of pamphlets, which were hidden in false bottoms in the suitcases, were confiscated. Tape recordings relating to banned organizations were found with the pamphlets.

He said similar pamphlets were found in a building in the city centre yesterday.

Twelve people are being held and Colonel Erasmus said the possibility of further arrests could not be discounted.

It is understood that intimidation of pupils at schools in Grahamstown, Adelaide, Fort Beaufort and other places in the Eastern Cape is continuing. — Sapa
Biko’s death recalled today

Political Reporter

TODAY is the third anniversary of the death in detention of black consciousness leader Steve Biko.

And the Azanian People’s Organisation (Azapo), recalling Mr Biko’s detention, has issued a statement condemning the continued detention of its acting leader, Mrs Nombulelo Melane, and other black consciousness followers.

Azapo said the present detention served as a reminder that the authorities had continued to crack down on black consciousness leaders, but that it would also serve to strengthen its resolve and determination.

Mrs Melane is being held under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Biko’s death on September 12, 1977, and the outcome of the inquest into his death caused a local and international outcry. There is still considerable controversy over the lack of disciplinary action against the doctors who treated him before his death.

Mr Biko was a founder member of both the SA Students’ Organisation (Saso) and the Black Peoples’ Convention (BPC).

A month after his death, 18 mainly black consciousness organisations — including Saso and BPC — and two newspapers were banned by the then Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger.

Several memorial services to commemorate his death will be held throughout the country at the weekend.

The first service to remember Mr Biko, who was also honorary president of the outlawed Black People’s Convention (BPC), will be held tonight at the Lutheran Church at Malekwe Township, near Turfloop. The service has been organised by the Azanian Students’ Organisation (Azaza) branch at the University of the North. The service starts at 7pm.

See Page 13
Witness tells of ANC's 'code to kill' document

Own Correspondent

A witness in the Pretoria high treason trial described today how the ANC's "code to kill" operated.

The witness, who may not be identified, said under re-examination by Mr Chris Jansen (for the State) that the fourth accused in the trial, Mr Sisweng Moses Molebatsi (27), had been a commander in the ANC for the Transvaal urban areas.

Mr Molebatsi would have known about a document issued by the Revolutionary Council of the ANC with instructions to kill.

Mr Jansen asked him if this instruction was a general one issued by the ANC and if killing was done at a person's own discretion.

The witness replied: "If you are a commander in the Republic of South Africa, then if they (ANC) don't give you that order, if you realise this person is becoming a danger, or the situation is dangerous unless you kill this person, you use your own discretion and kill and later give your reasons to the ANC."

He said the only person he was aware of that had been killed by the ANC was Mr Leonard Nkosi, who had been a member of the ANC in Soweto.

Earlier the witness identified the three Soweto police shot by police as having undergone military training in Angola.

He said he recognised the three men from photographs. They had been at Ovella Katenga, one of three training camps he attended in Angola.

Cross-examined by Mr Jules Brundie, SC, who is appearing for nine accused men, the witness said that when he left South Africa he just wanted to kill whites.

Mr Brundie said: "At that stage you didn't know what the aims of the ANC were at all. When you left South Africa you knew nothing about targets, you knew nothing about how the targets would be selected and you certainly didn't know it would be an individual's individual discretion to select targets."

"Yes," said the witness.

The men appearing are Mr Meimbithi Johnson Mbi (28), Mr Petrus Tsepo Mashilo (28), Mr Napoleon Mabane (24), Mr Sisweng Moses Molebatsi (27), Mr Milinga Benjamin Tlou (24), Mr Phumzile Grant Sebit (21), Mr Jeremia Radebe (26), Mr Joyce Johannes Rapaile (26) and Mr Thomas Mezadri (23).

They have pleaded not guilty to high treason, two charges of murder, 21 charges of attempted murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances and to taking part in terrorist activities.

Their appearance follows the attacks on the Soweto branch of Volkskas bank and on the Seokhasset police station in January.
Resignations throw SAIC into disarray

By AMEEN AKBHALWAYA
Political Reporter

DURBAN — The ranks of the Government-created South African Indian Council (SAIC) are in disarray after a number of surprise developments at its meeting on Wednesday.

The day started with executive member Mr Gopi Musook telling the chairman, Mr Vellan Chinsamy, to "get out" — and ended with no decision being taken on the future of the controversial council.

In developments yesterday:
1. Eight of the 11 majority Reform Party members present announced their resignations from the party — which is affiliated to Chief Gathah Buthelezi's SA Black Alliance.
2. Mr Sabaam Abram-Mayet of Honolulu, a Reform Party member on the executive, said he had accepted nomination to the proposed President's Council.
3. The future of the SAIC was not debated. Instead, the executive was asked to meet the Minister who will be in charge of Indian Affairs from next month, Mr Chris Homi, to discuss the council's future and report back.
4. Mr Amichand Rajhani, highly controversial Reform Party public relations officer and an SAIC executive member, said he would form his own party. It would seek affiliation with the Black Alliance.

The resignations, which leave the Reform Party almost in tatters in the SAIC, were triggered on Tuesday night.

Some national executive members had a meeting in Durban. It was attended by Mr Chinsamy, Mr Rajhani, Mr Musook, and Mr Baldeo Dookie.

It was claimed that Mr Chinsamy was always critical of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and making press statements calling for the scrapping of the SAIC. Only one or two of the Reform Party members in the SAIC were invited to the meeting.

At the SAIC meeting the next day after Mr Rajhani had said he could 'not sit with hypocrites', an angry Mr Musook joined him and said he had no confidence in the party or the chairman.

Mr Dookie and Mr Imam Kajee also announced their resignations. Then, shortly after the morning break, Mr Mayet announced that he and three other Reform members, Mr J C Dadoo, Mr A C Reddy and Mr D N Seedat, had also resigned in sympathy.

Mr Mayet's decision to join the President's Council came after an invitation from the outgoing Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Mangie Sithole.

The Reform Party is strongly opposed to the President's Council because of the exclusion of blacks, and had Mr Mayet not resigned, he would have gone against the party's stand.

He is the second Indian to be nominated to the President's Council. Mr Imran Kajee, a former SAIC member, announced his acceptance at the weekend, while a former SAIC chairman, Mr H E Joseph of PortElizabeth, has been invited, but has not yet made up his mind.

During the debate on the President's Council, Mr Rajhani said he was opposed to participation, but members of the Democratic Party and the independents — including Transvaal members Mr I F H Mayet and Mr S Cellulose — supported participation.

The disarray and indecision in the SAIC are set to damage its credibility; even more in the Indian community, where pressure has been mounting for its complete scrapping.

The SAIC has chosen Mr Rajhani to serve on the Buthetoan Commission which is to investigate the political and economic future of Natal.

In a farewell speech, Mr Sookie said that of all his achievements, he was most proud of making Indian education compulsory and improving facilities.
South Africans recall Biko today

SOUTH Africans will today remember Steve Bantu Biko, architect of the Black Consciousness movement who died in police detention three years ago today.

Mr Chris Mokodita, first vice-president of the now banned Black People's Convention (BPC) said Steve Biko was a great son of Africa and a potential Prime Minister.

Mr George Wauchope, Azapo publicity secretary, said: "Azapo will never forget the immeasurable and selfless contribution that has been made towards the struggle by Steve Bantu Biko." That the people responsible for his death in police hands got off scot-free was a cause of anger and anguish.

QUESTIONS

Miss Amanda Kwadi, a social worker, said that if Biko was still alive the Black Consciousness movement could have been stronger and a force to reckon with. "Steve was not selfish, but was concerned about the development of the movement. Nobody will forget him. Even children who did not know about him are now asking questions about who he was."

Only two memorial services will be held. The services are at Mankweng Lutheran Church, near Turffontein tonight and on Sunday afternoon at the Sharpeville Anglican Church.

The Mankweng service starts at 11:30 am. There will be speakers from Azafo, Busa, Wasa and the University Central Cultural Committee. Umdonga will stage a short play on Steve's death.

The Sharpeville service starts at 1:30 pm. Speakers will be from Azafo and Cosas, and the Allaports will render poetry.
Please may I visit my sick son, asks Mrs Emmah Nkondo

By SAM MABE

FEW mothers need permission to visit a sick son.

But 79-year-old Mrs Emmah Nkondo, mother of black consciousness leader and former president of the Azanian People’s Organisation (Azapo), Mr Curtis Nkondo, is one of them.

Last week, while at her Giyani home in northeastern Transvaal, she learnt from SUNDAY POST that Mr Nkondo was ill and had been admitted to hospital. She and her two daughters and two sons became concerned and wanted to visit him in hospital.

Mr Curtis Nkondo with his mother, Emma.

But Mr Nkondo is banned. And in terms of his banning order, it is an offence for him to be in the company of more than two people at a time — unless he obtains special permission from the Minister of Justice.

So Mrs Nkondo contacted the security police at Giyani, who told her that only two persons at a time would be allowed to see Mr Nkondo in hospital. If they wanted to see him in a group, Mr Nkondo himself would have to apply for such permission from the Minister.

But that would have taken a long time. So, all five of them came to Johannesburg on Wednesday intending to see him two at a time, as his banning order requires.

They stopped at his Eldorado Park home where they found he had been discharged from hospital the previous day.

Mrs Nkondo said she had been told by Giyani police that if she should encounter problems she should contact security police in Soweto. “But I did not go there because I encountered no problems. I have seen my son and am glad that he seems to be recovering,” she said.

Mrs Emmah Nkondo is a mother of eight. She has two daughters and six sons.

Those who accompanied Mrs Nkondo from Giyani are Albert, an inspector of schools, Ma-shange, a businessman, and Gladys and Dinah, both high school teachers. Mr Nkondo’s father, Ephraim, who died in 1967, was also a school principal.

The other three brothers, Ephraim, Gessler and Zinjiva, are now living in exile.

Mr Gessler Nkondo, a former senior lecturer at the University of the North, was “sacked” in absentia after he was “found guilty of misconduct”.

However, it is generally believed he was sacked for his part in the publication of a controversial book. Turfloop Testimony.
THE CASE FOR DEVELOPING A NEW CENTRE NEAR DURBAN

INYANGAS, izangoma, diviners, witch doctors — those who throw the bones, speak to the spirits and deal in herbs — are as much a part of black culture in South Africa as the springbok they put in their potions.

And while in Zimbawe the traditional healer is being incorporated into the mainstream of health services, and several Salisbury hospitals have begun to incorporate traditional healing, in South Africa the attitude is still that of a small island in a vast ocean.

There are some herbs and medicines available only in Zimbawe, and until recently it was impossible to get them. "It is difficult to get them," a Zimbawean said.

We also have a tradition of using herbs and medicines that are not found in South Africa. We use them for curing, and we believe that they are effective. But we also believe that the traditional healers are better at it. They have more experience and knowledge. They know how to use the herbs and medicines in the right way.

The traditional healer is an important part of our culture. We believe that they have the right to continue to practice their healing methods. We also believe that they should be recognized and supported by the government.

Mr. Elia, an Umlazi inyanga, said that in some areas the value of the traditional healer is recognized. But in other areas, his healments are not listened to. He said that this is because some doctors do not believe in the power of the traditional healer.

"If a person believes in something, they must work on it," Mr. Elia said.

"The traditional healer has a deep understanding of the body and its workings. They know how to use the herbs and medicines to help the patient. They also know how to treat the patient's mind and spirit.

"The traditional healer is also important because they are often the first people to see a patient. They can often detect problems before they become serious.

Mr. Elia's message is that the traditional healer should be recognized and supported. They are an important part of our culture and they should be given the same respect as other health professionals.
The gap between the three black NG Churches — NG Kerik in Africa (African), NG Sedengkerk (evolouved), and the Reformed Church in Africa (Indians) — and the white NG Kerik on apartheid, political unrest, and the abolition of the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts, is as wide as ever.

This emerged from the one-day conference in Pretoria this week between the moderates of the black and white churches.

However, it was an important meeting as it revealed the new style and approach of the white church in its relations with the black daughter churches.

Throughout the white church delegates appeared to be avoiding confrontation on political issues as part of a broad strategy to keep the talks going with the black churches.

The discussions also reflected the deep rift inside the black churches between radicals and cautious conservatives.

One black delegate commented afterward: "The white church now has changed their approach. They are trying to accept us as equals. They now talk and discuss with us and no longer about us."

The Rev Gerrit Lubbe, of the Reformed Church, warned: "Although the white church reflected a greater realism, nothing has changed. The black churches should not be bullied by a new strategy of eye-wash."

A number of important issues were discussed and agreed upon, for the first time, between the three black and white churches. It included the policy of apartheid, unrest in South Africa, terrorism, and a closer relationship between the protestant churches in the country.

The discussions also reflected the deep rift inside the black churches between radicals and cautious conservatives.

Outspoken criticism of apartheid came from men such as the Rev Sam Buti of the NG Kerik in Africa and the Rev E. J. Mannikam of the Reform Church. Cautious leaders like the Rev Mr. Lebome, the NGKA Moderator, made only token criticisms of apartheid.

Mr. Lebome told me afterward that as a black man he had no political problems with the Government.

On apartheid, white delegates largely remained quiet, appearing not to be defending it per se, confining themselves largely with questions and a transitional approach.

The whites urged that a new study be made jointly by the four churches on the racial issue as a follow up to the policy booklet of the white NGKA, called Bas Vols on Nasia.

Mr. Buti noted the issue in South Africa was not one of volcere (nations) but one of race.

Discussing the situation, the Rev Mannikam took the white NGK to task for not intervening and not responding to a telegram from the Department of Bantu Affairs asking for the white church to act.

He urged the white church to react more swiftly in future and not to always respond when a crisis is over.

The Rev Dirk Fourie, Archdeacon of the white church, replied that the white church had prayed about the unrest. The Kerkhoks, official organ of the NGK, also published a call on members for special prayers.

Mr. Mannikam responded: "You make me laugh. You must do more than just pray — you must act."

Conservative white member of the NGKA
NC churches move closer to 'holy war' FUTILE BID TO CHANGE WHITE NGK FROM WITHIN

Tribune Reporter

\"It seems that even from his former powerful position as Dr. O. W. D. Nederu found it impossible to change things,\" said Dr. Boesak, chairman of the Department of Church and Theological Institutions in South Africa. \"He steadfastly refused to accept the new situation as a sign of the times.\"

With the arrival of the new government, Dr. Boesak predicted that the United Church in South Africa would face a similar challenge. \"The church is still struggling to come to terms with the reality of the new South Africa,\" he said.

Dr. Goldenhuyse, a former member of the white church, who withdrew from it in protest of its apartheid policies, expressed his support for the new government. \"I believe the new government will bring about a new era in the country,\" he said.

The impossibility of achieving changes within the white church was once again highlighted by the recent events in Pretoria. The previous meeting was attended by representatives from all four churches and their affiliated organizations.

\"The meeting was called to discuss ways of improving the relationship between the churches,\" said Dr. Boesak. \"The discussion centered around the need for unity and cooperation.

The atmosphere was tense as representatives from the different churches expressed their concerns and perspectives. Dr. Goldenhuyse emphasized the importance of unity and cooperation, while other representatives urged for more concrete action.

The meeting ended with a resolution to continue discussions and work towards a more harmonious relationship among the churches.

\"We must work towards a more inclusive and cooperative relationship,\" said Dr. Boesak. \"Only then can we hope to achieve lasting peace and reconciliation.\"
Biko — a son of the soil

A BRAVE man of the soil died three years ago. But Steve Bantu Biko’s death and ideas are not forgotten.

Founder and leader of the Black Consciousness Movement, Biko died in detention on September 12, 1977 — the 46th political detainee to die in South Africa since Looksmart Solwandle Ngudie in 1993.

Biko symbolised the aggression of the newly founded movement which he nurtured and has also become the symbol of the tragedy and untold misery of death in detention.

"You are either alive and proud or you are dead and when you are dead you can't care anymore. And your method of death can itself be a politicising thing. So you die in the ricks. For a hell of a lot of them there's really nothing to lose," he said a few months before he died.

Here's his own death and the subsequent inquest have been a milestone in intellectual and political forerunners. And it also highlighted the probability of a list of deaths in detention.

"If they talk to me in the intestines I am bound to be affected by them as human beings. But the moment they adopt a rough stuff, they are impacting on my mind that they are politicians. And I only understand one form of politics — dealing with police, and that's to be as unhelpful as possible," he added.

It is not strange that the death of a man who left Minister of Justice Mr Jimmy Kruger "cowed" should still haunt and harrow the system.

On the eve of the funeral in King Williams Town, thousands of mourners were stopped by armed police at roadblocks. Buses and cars from all over the country were searched thoroughly. Many were turned back.

The founding president of the South African Students Organization (AZASO) and not an easy one to work with, he is more than a just a political leader. He is a man of principle, and in order to feature in the list of great political leaders, they have to use the concept of group power to build a stronger foundation on the one.

To him, black consciousness was not merely a philosophy and vehicle for the mental emancipation of blacks. It was also the most effective weapon against apartheid.

The central theme of the philosophy was not to hate white but to love and respect the black heritage. For Biko, only after this had been achieved could integration take place.

"We can never wage any struggle without offering a strong counterpart to the white racism that permeates our society so effectively.

In Glnsbury where Biko grew up, there was a steady stream of cars and buses from all over the country that traveled to his funeral. He was a man of principle, and in order to feature in the list of great political leaders, they have to use the concept of group power to build a stronger foundation on the one.

Son without a father — Samora Biko.

On September 12, 1977, three years ago this week, the father of black consciousness, Steve Biko, died while being held in police detention. SUNDAY POST publishes this tribute to his memory.
ANC message for bereaved family

SUNDAY POST

Reporter

THE African National Congress (ANC) this week sent a message of condolence to the family of the Reverend Mashwabada “Castro” Mayathula, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, who died at Baragwanath Hospital last week after suffering a stroke.

A spokesman for the Mayathula family said the ANC had expressed its deepest sympathy to the family, next-of-kin, comrades, colleagues and all the black people of South Africa.

The ANC recalled the Rev Mayathula’s relentless fight for freedom.

Rev Mayathula, who was president of the African Independent Churches Association (AICA) and a founder member of the Black People’s Convention (BPC), was rushed to Baragwanath Hospital last Friday after suffering a stroke at home.

Rev Mayathula

After news of his illness was reported in SUNDAY POST, people flocked to the hospital only to find he had passed away on Sunday morning.

He never regained consciousness.

His death shocked many who knew him as a fiery priest and opponent of apartheid. Because of his outright criticism of racism, Mr Mayathula had many spells in detention without trial under the country’s security laws.

In 1974 he was detained for his participation in the “Viva-Frelimo Rally”, a celebration held when Mozambique became independent.

He was again detained for about a year with several other black consciousness leaders.
BY VICTOR MPOFU

THE Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) is to hold a mass meeting in the near future, ending four months of inactivity.

And it is likely that the meeting will deal with the dispute over the leadership of the organisation that has been going on for the last two months.

Under the leadership of the now-exiled Thembazile Botha, people used to pack large halls in Port Elizabeth for meetings. But Pebco has not had a meeting since April.

In the meantime, some branches have been clamouring for Mr Zolile Skosana to relinquish his position as president of the organisation.

In an interview, Mr Skosana said Pebco has always had problems in finding accommodation for its meetings.

The executive committee of the organisation will be meeting this week to decide on a date and venue for the meeting.
COLIN LEGUM in London

West Germany and the ANC

WEST Germany's policies towards Africa are becoming usually prominent in the elections for the Bundestag and the Chancellorship. The immediate reason is that opposition leader Franz Josef Strauss, has made Africa the third priority in his 19-point election platform.

He announced the platform when he was nominated as the CDU-CSU candidate for the office of Chancellor against the incumbent Helmut Schmidt.

Another reason is that West Germany has become increasingly concerned about the strong East German challenge to its interests in Black Africa.

There is significance, therefore, that on the eve of the opening of the election campaign, the West German government was officially represented at the opening of a new office in Bonn by the radical African National Congress of South Africa. The ANC has extremely close ties with East Germany.

The South African Government has expressed its dismay at Bonn's recognition of the ANC, which is banned in South Africa. The two countries have in the past enjoyed close political relations, and West Germany is one of the Republic's top three trading partners.

Bonn's decision is a belated attempt to undercut East Germany's standing with the ANC. At the same time, it can be seen as a direct counter challenge to Franz Josef Strauss.

Strauss is campaigning for what he describes as an "African policy which corresponds to the true German interests".

Strauss's African advisors — Dr. Juergen G. Todenhoefer, Hans Graf Huehn, and Dr. Werner Marx — regard Africa as a theatre of the cold war. They accuse the Schmidt government of indirectly assisting "communist penetration" of the continent by its policies.

Strauss has promised to counter this penetration by increasing aid to "pro-Western countries" and cutting down the substantial aid now given to what he describes as "pro-communist regimes", such as Tanzania and Zambia. He has promised to cut off all support to liberation movements.

In his view black South Africans are "not ready for democracy".

The West German government recently submitted its own "plan for Southern Africa" for adoption by the Bundestag. The plan was formulated after a dialogue arranged by Bonn with prominent African leaders in Tanzania.

Allegations were made against Bonn at the meeting that it allowed German firms to cooperate on nuclear matters with South Africa.

After the Tanzania conference, Dieter Bielesen, of the Bonn Institute of International Relations, wrote that "The German side registered more clearly than ever that African leaders see Western Germany's relations with Southern Africa as the touchstone of the political and moral credibility of all of Germany's African policies."

The new plan has been seen as a considerable advance by left-wing members of the Social Democratic Party. But it does not go far enough to satisfy prominent Bundestag members like Wolfgang Roth, who see sanctions against South Africa as the only effective way of supporting the forces of reform in the country.
They'll not scare me, says Howa

BY BENNIE VAN DELFT

SPORTS boss Mr Hassan Howa has refused protection offered him by friends despite calls threatening his life — purportedly from the Wit Kommando.

A person claiming to be a member of the notorious underground right-wing group this week threatened to kill Mr Howa, president of the South African Council of Sport (Sacos).

The man, who identified himself as Piet Pluterse, phoned Mr Howa at home and told him he would be shot dead before the end of the day.

Since the threat many of Mr Howa's friends have offered to protect him.

But he wants nothing of the sort.

**Precautions**

Mr Howa is determined to fight it out himself and has no intention of improving his safety precautions.

When Mr Howa accused the man of being a coward for making threats over the phone, the caller said he would come to his house to shoot him.

"I have received many such calls during the last few years, but I have never bothered to report them to the police. Most of these calls are from cranks, anyway," said Mr Howa.

"It only stands to reason that my family is affected by all these phone calls. But I will not run away from my responsibility to fight racism wherever I can.

"I will not be bullied by this sort of Ku Klux Klan action into changing my attitude on racism. My fight is not against our country, but against the Government and its policies."
Blacks lash 
‘nominated 
spokesmen’

By AMEEN ARHALWAYA
Political Reporter

A BROAD spectrum of black leaders — in a rare show of consensus on a specific issue — have slammed the coloureds and Indians who have accepted nomination to the President’s Council.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, warned at the weekend that anyone serving on the council would be seen as implicitly endorsing the views of Mr Benno Schett, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, on the thought processes of blacks.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, describing the council as “a toothless bulldog”, said anyone who wanted to serve on it “needed his head examined”.

The Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said it was “a puéril excès” for those accepting nomination to argue that “they will fight for African participation from within — since the African doesn’t want them there until he is there”.

Besides Chief Buthelezi’s Inkatha movement, and the Labour Party and Reform Party (which are members of the South African Black Alliance), the Azanian People’s Organisation, Natal Indian Congress, Solidarity Front, and the Soweto Committee of 16, have also individually criticised the nominations.

The Islamic Council of South Africa has repeated its connection to political bodies, saying it will not include representatives of all people in trying to find a constitutional accommodation.

However, two of the nominees, Mr Pat Powaingam and Mr Isimeli Khatrada, yesterday defended their decisions, though they remained critical of the exclusion of blacks from the council.

Mr Powaingam has accepted nomination on condition that blacks are included in the council within a year.

Chief Buthelezi, who is leader of the SA Black Alliance as well as Inkatha, told the Rand Daily Mail that he was astounded by the nitwot of those accepting nomination. They were involved in separating black from black, he said, and urged them to reconsider their decisions.

On Friday, Mr Powaingam said that Chief Buthelezi had himself used the machinery available to him to improve the conditions of his people.

Chief Buthelezi has taken exception to the comparison. “He can’t equate my position with his on the council. I was elected by my people. He and the others have been appointed.”

Bishop Tutu doubted whether the council had much chance of success. It had two serious basic flaws, he said: the exclusion of representatives of 40% of the people, and that members were nominated by the Government.

Mr Khatrada and Mr Powaingam said they respected Chief Buthelezi’s viewpoint, but their priority was to get blacks on to the council.

Mr Powaingam said: “Chief Buthelezi may be right, but I hope he is incorrect — there is no certainty about it. One of my priorities will be to call urgently for the scrapping of Acts such as the Immorality Act and the pass laws. If I am elected to the constitutional sub-committee of the President’s Council, I will refuse to make it work until there are blacks on it.”
Blacks attack participation in Council

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — Black leaders across a broad spectrum, in a rare show of consensus on a specific issue, have criticized those coloured people and Indians who have accepted nomination to the President's Council.

KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi warned at the weekend that anyone serving on the council would be seen as implicitly endorsing the views of cabinet minister, Mr. Hendie Smit, on the thought processes of blacks.

He said he was astounded by the naivety of those who had accepted nomination to the council.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, describing the council as a "toothless bulldog", said any person who wanted to serve on it "needed his head examined".

The Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said it was "a puerile excuse" for those accepting nomination to argue that "they will fight for African participation from within, since the African doesn't want them there until he is there".

Besides Inkatha, the Labour Party and the Reform Party — which are members of the South African Black Alliance — the Azanian People's Organization, the Natal Indian Congress, the Solidarity Front and the Soweto Committee of 10 have also explicitly hit out at the nominations.

The Islamic Council of South Africa reiterated its opposition to political bodies which did not include representatives of all the people in trying to find a constitutional accommodation.

Defended

However, two of the nominees, Mr. Pat Poovalingam and Mr. Ismail Kathrada, yesterday defended their decision.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

though they remained critical of the exclusion of blacks from the council.

Mr. Poovalingam, a Durban attorney, political columnist of the graphic newspaper and a critic of the government-created SA Black Alliance, has accepted nomination on condition that blacks are included in the council within a year.

Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Natal and leader of both Inkatha and the SA Black Alliance, said he was astounded and amazed by the naivety of those accepting nomination.

They were involved in separating black from black, he said, and urged them to reconsider their decisions.

"Mr. Poovalingam says he will resign from the President's Council if blacks are not included within a year. That is being naive, because he knows the government will not change that."

Off the hook

On Friday, Mr. Poovalingam said that Chief Buthelezi himself had used the machinery available to him to improve the conditions of his people. Chief Buthelezi took exception to the comparison.

"He can't equate my position with his on the council. I was elected by my people. He and the others have been appointed. They are very intelligent people, but I can't understand why they are letting the government off the hook that easily. Any person with a modicum of sense can see that it is a case of trying to separate black from black."

Chief Buthelezi said.

He added that he had been opposed to the President's Council concept even before Mr. Smit made his remarks in parliament, and pointed out that he had called for a moratorium on constitutional changes until there was consensus on the type of changes required.

Two flaws

Bishop Tutu doubted whether the President's Council had much hope of success. He said it had two serious basic flaws — the exclusion of representatives of 70 percent of the population and that members were nominated by the government.

Mr. Kathrada, who resigned from the SA Indian Council because it was not an elected body, and Mr. Poovalingam both said they respected Chief Buthelezi's viewpoint, but added that their priority would be to get blacks on to the council.

Mr. Poovalingam said: "Chief Buthelezi may be right, but I hope he is incorrect — there is no certainty about it. One of my priorities would be to call urgently for the scrapping of acts such as the Immorality Act and the pass laws on which there is consensus."

"If I am elected to the constitutional sub-committee of the President's Council, I will refuse to make it work till there are blacks on it."

'Forward step'

Mr. Poovalingam, said in a weekend statement that with all its limitations, the President's Council was a "forward move" and must be supported "in order that further forward moves may be procured."

He said: "It was clear that the conduct of the Prime Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, in boldly and courageously giving a strong lead for a better South Africa, thereby annoying a substantial number of his own people, does require corresponding responses from all of us."

"If the prime minister and his colleagues think offending their rightwing, we must be bold enough to annoy some of our radicals," he said.

Mr. Kathrada remained optimistic that blacks would be included.

Mr. Hendrickse endorsed Chief Buthelezi's views, saying it was naive to expect that the Indian and coloured members would be able to change anything given "a disproportionate situation" in the council.

Mr. Les de Preez, former chairman of the Coloured Representative Council, has declined to comment on the acceptance of nomination.

The third Indian who has accepted nomination, Mr. Salsam Abram-Majetha, whose decision has been condemned by civic and student groups in his home town of Actonville, Benoni, was not for comment.

Two more coloured people — the Rev. C.J. April, of George, and Mrs. Elizabeth Rose, of Marisamihl Willerpeople near Pretoria — have also accepted nomination.

A senior vice-president of the SA Black Alliance, Mr. Y.S. Chshippi, yesterday warned that the acceptance by Indians of nominations to the council could lead to straining of relations between blacks and Indians.
A martyr is remembered

FREEDOM songs, poetry and chants of “Amandla” reverberated throughout the Anglican church in Sharpeville as the commemoration service of the father of black consciousness, Steve Bantu Biko yesterday.

The service, which was attended by about 150 students was organised by the Sharpeville branch of Cosas. Members of Azapo were also represented.

Speaker after speaker praised Biko, and a detailed history of his life and achievements were read. He was described as a martyr who died for the liberation of the black man.

Biko’s prestige was high among blacks, and whites who knew him respected him. Biko is not forgotten, one speaker said. His memory lingers in the mind of the children of the soil, the speaker added.

AZAPO

Mr Popo wa Molefe, chairman of the Soweto branch of Azapo said: “Significantly in remembering Biko we notice that we cannot do otherwise than focus on the evil government that saw him die in its hands. I want to hasten to say that in spite of the continuing acts of torture perpetrated on the oppressed which may be equated to genocide, our struggling masses have not become submissive. Instead we are growing in the understanding of the fact that we are living in a new age and a new order. This finds expression in the growing national consciousness of blacks throughout the country. Thanks to Biko who propagated the philosophy of black consciousness which appealed to the students and workers in the world, self-reliance, self-awareness and black man you are on your own.”

Mr Engnewele Madingane the Soweto poet and author rendered recitals.

Meanwhile in Port Elizabeth, local authorities banned all meetings scheduled for the weekend to mark the third anniversary of the death of police custody of Steve Biko.

The executive committee of the Medical Association meanwhile cleared three white doctors who examined Mr Biko before his death of any negligence or unethical conduct.
Steve Biko memorial service

BY ANDILE NTYEYI

The death of former black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko, who died in detention in 1977, was commemorated in an emotion-charged meeting attended by about 800 people in Guguletu yesterday.

The service, which was punctuated by cries of "amandla" (power) and by "freedom songs", was covered by an international television news agency. "Vicenza.

Poetry dedicated to the late Mr Biko was also read by local cultural groups.

During the 24-hour service security policemen patrolled the area. The service was peaceful and passed without incident.

One of the organizers commented that the attendance at yesterday's service was lower than expected because of an incident in another Guguletu church last week when police broke up a meeting of pupils.

"Peaceful change"

One of the speakers, Mr John Alwyn, asked people to consult the government and called on them to use peaceful means to achieve change in pursuance of their objectives, which was freedom.

"Freedom does not come through the barrel of the gun," Mr Alwyn said.

Quoting from the Bible, he said: "Forgive them because they do not know what they are doing." A spokesman for the pupils, who declined to be named, said Steve Biko had died for justice. He said black people wanted to share the land in which they were born.

"Let us share the wealth of the land irrespectively of colour," the speaker said amid shouts of "amandla".

He said the rulers of the country should not make the same mistake as the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, who had said that no black man would rule the country in his lifetime.

The speaker said a black man was now ruling the country and Mr Smith was still alive.

He said victory lay on the shoulders of the people and that blood must flow no more.

A Seventh Day Adventist pastor, Mr Simon Dyakala, said: "The works of the late Steve Bantu Biko remain with us.

"Alternative system"

He said the black nation would not be oppressed forever. "Black liberation is inevitable," he said.

"Detentions and bannings would not stop the cry for freedom. We need an alternative system. The land must be freed of a system which has left some rich and many poor," he said.

He said black people would bear no grudge against whites because they did not want to replace evil with evil.

"We say there was still a chance to work at a peaceful solution where all would enjoy social, economic and political freedom."
Rival black groups meet at union talks

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

A LEADING advocate of the black consciousness philosophy and a prominent member of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi’s Inkatha movement yesterday shared the same platform – an event which is becoming increasingly rare in black politics.

Both spoke at the inaugural meeting, in a Johannesburg church hall, of the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa).

They were Mr Tom Mabhala, a black consciousness leader, and Mr Gibson Thula, a local Inkatha representative.

Mr Mabhala was speaking for the Soeto Civic Association and the South African Council of Churches.

Another black consciousness man, Mr Willie Bokala, of the Writers Association of South Africa, also addressed the meeting.

Tension at present is high between Inkatha and the black consciousness movement, and it is almost unheard of for the two movements to take part in the same meeting.

However, despite seeming show of solidarity, it is understood that Mr Mabhala and other black consciousness supporters were unhappy about Mr Thula’s role, and it is claimed some left the meeting because of it.

Nevertheless, observers said the presence of a wide range of black organisations was “a tribute to Cusa’s ability to draw support from the black community, regardless of ideological affiliations”.

They said that despite tension, “things had gone off well, and there was no major clash”.

Mr Mabhala said that both the organisations he represented were interested in labour issues because “everybody in Soeto is a worker. Whatever the difference in our living standards, we have that in common”.

Mr Thula pledged Inkatha’s support to the trade union movement, and said it was prepared to back black union action “if necessary, with the aid of consumers. He warned against the growth of ‘parallel’ unions and ‘company’ unions sponsored by employers.

Mr Bokala expressed Cusa’s support for the new organisation and said that, as evidence of its commitment to worker rights, it was devoting its coming conference to discussion of “the worker in the 80’s”.

The meeting was also addressed by Father Buti Tshagale, a Soeto priest, who said that despite recent reforms, South Africa’s labour system still remained weighted against the black worker.

Another key speech was by Mr Frank Golino, the United States consulate’s regional labour officer in South Africa.

He repeated the support of the US Government for the code of conduct introduced by the Rev Leon Sullivan, but warned that the “only reliable and effective monitors of the code are the workers themselves, represented by free, democratic trade unions”.

US companies operating in South Africa could contribute to change in two ways, he said: by improving work conditions, and by demonstrating “the advantage of equal employment policies” to other employers.

Mr Golino also praised the activities of organisations such as Cusa, “in your support of equal trade union rights for all workers in South Africa”.


Don't rely on the West — Buthelezi

ILUNDI. — There was a tendency among young blacks to hope that the West would play a crucial role in the "liberation struggle", KwaZulu's Chief Minister and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at Ulundi this weekend.

Addressing the annual youth conference of Inkatha, he said the West was important in the struggle, but the belief that it would play a bigger role was not borne out by events.

Chief Buthelezi, who is also president of the SA Black Alliance, said the African National Congress had sent delegation after delegation to Britain and to Europe in the hope that the West would intercede.

After the Second World War there were similar hopes that blacks in South Africa would be rewarded for their role in the war, but this did not happen, Chief Buthelezi said.

"We must be realistic in looking at this issue of whether the West can in fact play a crucial role in our struggle. Except for some Scandinavian countries, no Western country has given humanitarian aid openly to the banned liberation movements in exile such as the ANC and the external mission of PAC.

"We all know that only Russia assists the former and China the latter. We must understand the dynamics of the black liberation struggle if we are to play a meaningful role in our struggle."

He said that rather than consider one man, one vote within a "unitary democratic jacket", whites were prepared to destroy both themselves and blacks. — Sapa.
African women's attitude to strikes

IN SPITE of black women's feminist consciousness remaining overshadowed by the more immediate issues of survival, there has been a dramatic increase in their resistance to oppression as evidenced by the numerous strikes in which they have been actively involved over the last decade.

In an article in *African Perspective*, Miss Janet Shapiro, of Rhodes University, said that black women in South Africa were being forced into a role independent of men.

"The resistance by women is increasing in the workplace as is evidenced by the numerous strikes in which black women have been actively involved over the last decade from the Durban textile strikes of 1973 to the Eveready and Fattis and Menis strikes of the past two years," she said.

At one strike last year, women who could not manage the long walk to work slept on plastic sheets outside the factory gates, she said.

Studies showed that the consciousness of women in and out of the workplace was becoming increasingly feminist. "But the feminist consciousness remains overshadowed by the more immediate issues of survival," she said.

Contact with the majority of white women had given black women very little reason to feel a shared sense of oppression, and studies revealed that the black domestic workers were acutely conscious of how different the experiences of their 'madams' and themselves were.

Similarly, for most white women the large social and economic distance between themselves and black women whom they mostly encounter in the servant-role, their own good life, and their fear engendered by membership in a minority oppressor group does not allow for much feeling of shared womanhood, she said.

"There does certainly not seem to be much basis for sisterhood, and until such times as black and white women share the same economic reality I cannot see much hope for any movement in South Africa that has universal sisterhood as its starting point," she said.

Alison Gillwald
Biko makes us stronger

THE scar of pain is re-opened as we once more remember a young man whose breadth of vision and love was almost saintly — one Steve Bantu Biko.

But the pain is coupled with pride and a certain happy sense of dignity that one among us had the strength to stand up to our problems with immense fortitude right through to the bitter end.

Steve Biko is the embodiment of what we would like our sons and daughters to be like: a brave, unselfish lad who laid down his life for others. For if the details may be different, many of our little sisters and brothers are going through the same pangs that afflicted this unassuming young man, upon whose shoulders the mantle of leadership descended so gracefully, so fittingly.

It is not true, as some of his detractors would make us believe, that he was martyred mainly because of his untimely death. Those who knew Steve Biko will tell you he was the kind of man who had the authority and that halo of greatness which embodies fearlessness and love that made him a man in a million. It was perhaps because of the harsh laws of this country in whose web he inevitably found himself that his exposure to many of his black brothers and sisters was so limited.

As we remember his death we yearn for the day when his works, some of the most beautiful stuff written by one so young, will one day become available to all South Africans.

There is no doubt that his work would be an inspiration to men of all colour, for there is no hatred there, no petty malle, no political scoring, rhetoric and bombast, but the cool-headed thinking of a man born to be a genius.

As we remember, the scars are raw and ugly, but the determination to forge ahead unafraid and undeterred by intimidation becomes stronger because of men like Steve Bantu Biko.
WHILE WE DO not expect our community leaders to be paragons of political dynamics we are astounded by the incredible goofs that the mayor of Soweto and his deputy chairman can sometimes get up to.

With all deference to Bishop Lekganyane, we think the type of free play the two Soweto community councillors went into over the weekend are nothing short of shameless.

It is all very well for leaders to ask blessings from a religious man, but the kind of ludicrous falling all over the place to create a favourable impression with the venerable Bishop and his congregation, leaves a somewhat nasty taste in the mouth.

"We have been scandalised by this adulation which looks somewhat artificial, particularly when we remember how these same leaders offered, nay, "donated" the whole of Soweto to Chief Gatsha Buthetzi not very long ago. They are making us look absolutely silly in the eyes of the world and we appeal to them to show a certain amount of dignity even if the Pope himself deigned to pay Soweto a visit.

We are almost certain the Bishop himself, who happens to be a respectable unassuming man of the church, must have felt embarrassed by the spectacle put on by these two men.

Soweto has a lot of Christians and an equal number of those Christians belong to the Zionist Christian Church. But we fear the church is done a disservice by community leaders who all but grovel to show their respect.

One wonders if Bishop Lekganyane would willingly take upon himself to "solve the problems of Soweto." Pray for us, yes, but solve the problems of Soweto is asking too much of the Bishop.

We feel most strongly about their performance at the Mofolo Rose Bowl.

We report what takes place, with some objectivity, we hope. We also publish the facts.

We would welcome the likes of Bishop Lekganyane in Soweto any day, but we feel the adulation he gets from his people and others is sufficient enough not to be tarnished by political gerrymandering. For this is what we suspect Mr T J Makhaya and his "mayor", Mr David Thebehalf were about.
The French newspaper La Monde carried an interview yesterday with Oliver Tambo, head of the banned African National Congress in which threats are made, not only to SWA/Namibia but to South Africa. There is also criticism of France.

The Star's Paris correspondent has filed a full report which is considered of interest to, and relevant for, all South Africans.
5. Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~0.1 MeV and a few x 10 MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

5.1 Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon (e, p, α, n, γ). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which is convenient to consider together.

(a) Charged particles (e.g., e, p and α) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies we are considering. The interactions lead to the ionization of the atoms in matter in a process.

(b) Protons and alpha particles possess energy in the range 0.1 MeV to 10 MeV. Since the fission process (of the energy released in each fission ~200 MeV) appears to be the kinetic energy of the fission fragments.

\[
{\begin{array}{c}
8 + {\frac {239}{14}} \rightarrow \text{Excited} \rightarrow \text{Deformed} \\
\text{Fissioned} \rightarrow \text{Excited} \\
\text{De-exci} \end{array}}
\]

Fig.23 Example of a Fission

Vacuum Absorber
\[
\begin{array}{c}
p(1 MeV) \rightarrow R_e \\
\rightarrow E(1 MeV) \rightarrow R_e \\
\rightarrow \alpha(1 MeV) \rightarrow \text{average } R_e \\
\end{array}
\]

(a) (b)

Fig.24

Fig.25
Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. To facilitate a fair comparison allowing the most rapid method of depreciation allowed by the Revenue the context includes the investment and initial allowances.

Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising from the tax deductibility of the interest on an equivalent (the displaced) loan.

The general approach will now be applied to the problem in MAN.

530 which follows.
Maties link with Inkatha

Mercury Correspondent
CAPE TOWN—Afrikaans student leaders of the University of Stellenbosch's interim SRC have called for the scrapping of all laws restricting black freedom of movement and legislation separating South Africans racially.

In another significant development, the youth wing of Inkatha and two Stellenbosch SRC members have announced the formation of the Afrikaner-Black Foundation, a new formally constituted student contact group.

The foundation will soon open offices on the Stellenbosch campus and at Umlazi, the Zulu capital.

Writing in the Progressive Federal Party magazine Durebraak Mr Hilgard Bell, the chairman of the interim SRC, warned the Government the President's Council would be acceptable only if blacks were included, if its members were elected and if the body had constitutional powers.

In the same issue of Durebraak another Stellenbosch SRC member, Mr Deon de Kock, wrote that the Government's policy of 'differerentiation without discrimination' was a myth and merely caused blacks daily humiliation and hardship.

Both men are members of an interim SRC appointed by the university's rector, Prof Mike de Vries, after a 3000-strong meeting earlier this year had voted out an elected SRC.

Mr Bell wrote that calls by Nationalist MPs, white Dutch Reformed members and moderate Afrikaans student leaders to have the Immorality and Mixed Marriage Acts reviewed or scrapped were 'meaningless and tampering with symptoms of a sick society'.

Meaningful change would begin only if:

- The Population Registration Act—which attempted to divide the country racially—was repealed;
- The Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act—in terms of which blacks became criminals if they remained longer than 72 hours in an urban area and could be endorsed out to a black homeland 'if found to be undesirable'—was scrapped;
- The Group Areas Act, which forced blacks into inferior residential areas, was abolished, and

- Blacks served on a President's Council whose members were elected and which had constitutional power.

'So far there have been no signs that the National Party has changed its political objectives—a prerequisite for a solution to our country's constitutional problems,' said Mr Bell.

The new student contact group, the Afrikaner-Black Foundation, has the full support and approval of the rector of the university.

Think-tank

Prof de Vries said it was important that the youth of the different population groups get together and talk about the future.

'This group will function rather like a think-tank and, as I understand it, one of its purposes will be to formulate specific proposals on the country's future, which will then be set before the authorities.'

He pointed out there had been dialogue between the Maties and members of Inkatha's youth wing for some time. However, the newly announced institute was the first formal structure to take shape from the informal discussions.
Crucial talks

Onu correspondent, SABC’s executive committee discussed the future of the South African Indian Affairs Minister on Monday. The talks came at a time when the Government, according to a report in the Indian Public Service, is looking closely at the terms of office of the new Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr. Heinz, who is expected to take up his new post from 15 to 25 October. The election of a new interim council will be held within the coming weeks.

The chairman, Mr. J. J. Nels, said the cabinet was moving forward to prepare the Indian Affairs Department for the new Minister of Indian Affairs. The cabinet will take up the initiative of the new Minister of Indian Affairs, who has been appointed to take over from Mr. Heinz, as well as to prepare the Indian Affairs Department for the new Minister of Indian Affairs.

A new interim council will be elected, and the cabinet is looking at the terms of office of the new Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr. Heinz, who is expected to take up his new post from 15 to 25 October. The election of a new interim council will be held within the coming weeks.
Nine movements to take part in ‘Castro’s’ burial

The committee which is making funeral arrangements has, however, not closed the programme. They are still waiting for other organisations and individuals who had dealings with Mr Mayathula to come forward if they want to be included in the programme. Provision has also been made for people who are from outside Transvaal and will only arrive on Saturday.

The coffin of Mr Mayathula will be carried from his house — 506 Senoane — and the procession will leave for Regina Mundi at 8.00 am. The mourners will walk all the way to the church. The service will be conducted at 8.30 pm and the procession will leave for the cemetery at 2.00 pm.

Mr George Wauchope, who is the convener of the committee said they would prefer monetary donations to wreaths. "We don’t want to prescribe to people, but we would prefer them to donate money.

“This should be sent to Mr Tom Manthata at the South African Council of Churches or directly to the family,” he said.

The service will be conducted by a number of priests. There will be music and poetry during the service.

Meanwhile two student organisations, Cosas and Azapo have called on all their branches to attend the night vigil which will be held tonight at Mr Mayathula’s home.

Branches and members that cannot make it have been requested to observe a moment of silence wherever they are and put out all lights between 8.00 pm and 9.00 pm.

"Cosas and Azapo feel particularly struck by the death of Mr Mayathula because to us he was not only a priest but also a father, friend and colleague that provided inspiration," they said.

Other organisations expected to take part are the Black Lawyers Association and the Soweto Teachers Action Committee.

Bishop Desmond Tutu of the SACC will officiate at the funeral service. Mr Chris Mokodita and Mrs Winnie Kgware who were in the first executive of the BPC, are also expected to speak.
What do you think of the President's Council?

MR A Meyer — 'I will only know when I've read the paper.'
MISS F Adams — 'What are you talking about?'

MR M Daley — 'I've got enough worries.'
MRS M Royne — 'Can't think what it could be.'

MR J W Fry — 'The President's Council is a farce.'
MR M Adams — 'We want direct representation.'

NEVER HEARD OF IT!

"PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL? Never heard of it." That was the overwhelming reaction to a snap street survey to test reaction to the new constitutional body.
Almost 70 percent did not know what the President’s Council was, while most of those who had heard of it called the Council a ‘farce’.

Mr. Ruben Arendse, a lift driver, said: ‘Has it got something to do with the City Council?’

Mrs. Barbara Murtz, a staff nurse at City Hospital: ‘I have no idea what it could be.’

Miss Fruinsa Adams of Langa: ‘What are you talking about? When told what it was all about, Mrs. Adams said it was ‘unfair that Africans should be excluded’.

Mrs. Mary-Anne Reve, a Kensington housewife: ‘I can’t think what it could be.’

Mr. Miehecke Melloy of Crossroads: ‘I’ve got enough worries to still worry about that.’

Mr. Aubrey Meyer of Paarl: ‘If I don’t really know what is all about, I have been working outside Cape Town and have not been able to read the paper.’

Athlone sales representative Mr. J.W. Fry, called the Council a ‘farce’.

‘It does not mean anything. We want direct representation in Parliament, because we are the industrial wheels. Our taxes are good enough, but not our words.

‘Excluding Africans is not going to solve any of South Africa’s problems,’ he said.

Mr. Moses Adams of Malmesbury: ‘Recent events in South Africa have shown that Africans should not be excluded.

‘We need direct representation in government.’

Mr. Cedric Hunter of Cape Town: ‘I’ve read about it in the papers and I know there is a lot of antagonism towards it from the coloured people.

‘I think they’ve got valid reasons. It can be seen as false representation and as an instrument of the Government.’

An old, retired man quoted in Latin.

‘Vox populi, vox Dei, means the voice of the people. If the voice of the people is not heard, God will not give his consent,’ he said.

Mr. Jonathan Davids of Lansdowne: ‘Africans must be included. Otherwise the whole idea must be abolished.’

Mrs. L. Abrahams of Bellville: ‘They should give everybody a chance.

One of the few people who thought the Council was a good thing, was Mr. Mervyn Beyers of Belhar. ‘If we have the right people on the Council, things might change,’ he said.
HECKLING and continual interruptions with 'freedom songs' greeted speakers and clergy who called for dialogue with the Government at the Steve Biko memorial service attended by more than 300 people.

Mr John Alwyn, a former Robben Island prisoner convicted under the Suppression of Communism Act in 1958, said at a Roman Catholic Church in Guguletu on Sunday that the country would never stop mourning Biko's death.

To shouts of "power is ours" and "the land is ours," Mr Alwyn said that blacks who fought for the country in World War 2 were still slaves and so were their children.

He was heckled by the crowd when he said they should talk to the Government in a peaceful and friendly way and that Prime Minister Mr P W Botha was the only man that could liberate them.

"Freedom will not come through the barrel of a gun," he said. "It is up to Mr Botha to speak to Mandela and Smuts, he said. "We are prepared to work with the authorities if they are prepared to work with us."

BATTLE

Cultural groups who participated in the service adopted an opposing stand to those who preached dialogue.

"We cannot do otherwise than focus on the evil government that saw him die in its hands," Mr Pape Wa Molefe, chairman of the Soweto branch of Azapo said: "Significantly in remembering Biko we notice that we cannot, do otherwise than focus on the continuing acts of torture perpetrated on the oppressed which may be equated to genocide, our struggling masses have not become submissive, instead we are growing in the understanding of the need for a new age and a new order."

Pastor Simon Dyakala of the Seventh Day Adventist Church said that he believed that there was still a chance for peaceful change.

"There are two opposing groups in South Africa — one calling for violence and one calling for dialogue. The latter are termed sellouts, but if we understand the sanctity of life we should work towards preventing unnecessary massacres," he said.

The meeting ended peacefully with the crowd singing Nkosikele l'Jafrika.

The presence of police near the church, and the
Black social workers blame SA race laws

BLACK social workers are slowly moving away from their traditional roles and are now aligning themselves with the black struggle for equality.

They blame discriminatory legislation for the social problems confronting blacks.

This involvement in politics by black social workers was underlined at the 10th annual conference of the South African Black Social Workers Association held last weekend at Umlazi in KwaZulu. The organisation represents most of the country's black social workers.

Association president Professor Moses Bopape, also acting head of the Department of Social Work at the University of the North, called on the 200 delegates at the conference not to align themselves with people calling for a rethink on black consciousness.

**Philosophy**

As far as the association is concerned, black consciousness is a philosophy, a culture and a religion that emanates from black experience, Professor Bopape said. It is a survival philosophy which gives blacks a sense of human dignity, pride, a sense of self-worth and a capacity for self-determination.

As a way of thinking, it has been asked, could one retire from the desire to survive?

People who maintain that black consciousness has completed its cycle and the time has dawned for black consciousness people to open their ranks, thereby reviewing the ideology, are in fact telling our people to remain suppliants in the hope that some day the white man would overcome his prejudices, lower the barriers, and welcome you into his "vast," he said.

the role the organisation should play in the profession.

He warned against the formation of a national body representing black and white social workers, saying that if a national body was formed, it would be a gross attempt to mislead the world at the black man's expense.

He said the formation of a national body for black and white social workers would be an exercise in futility because of the disparity in social welfare benefits.

- Constitutions of various commissions of inquiries on welfare matters.
- Establishment of national and regional welfare boards.

He called on civil servants, teachers, nurses and social workers to follow the example of students and workers and unite to get power for collective bargaining for a better deal for all blacks.

Social action and collective bargaining was imperative. Black unity referred to a degree of consensus among blacks on issues and problems facing blacks. One of the issues on which a consensus appeared to have been reached was agreement that their underprivileged position was caused by institutional and individual discriminatory practices against them.

Black social workers, with other black organisations, have become responsive to racism and deprivation.

Social work educators, social work organisations and social workers have a moral commitment to make clear to the public that they are going to work for the social reconstruction of a society in which men work for a common humanity.

**Free**

The mood among black organisations and leaders (both authentic and "homemade") encompasses both hope and frustration. Depending on circumstances forced upon them by the establishment, a labourer or an organisation of workers, a political organisation, a student movement, several bodies of professionals, a body of homeland civil servants might differ on tactics, but they all share common views.

"They all regard problems by the system to investigate, "review" or "eliminate" certain discriminatory practices as inadequate and a delaying ploy. They all hope for a free, open society not stratified on racial lines."

**Tasks**

Professor Bopape said specific tasks his association had to undertake were:

- To devise ways and means by which black social workers could contribute to the solution of the current problems facing the country.
- To take a hard look at
You are my brother, too, white man

CONTINUED

nothing to do with operating in the system or not operating in the system.

What is your relationship with the ANC?

The fact that our brothers have done a very important job keeping the whole debate about apartheid alive internationally must not deceive us into thinking that they externally are more important than black people in South Africa here in the front line. When the United Nations and our brothers in the OAU regard them as sole representatives and say that only what they are doing is relevant to the struggle and that what we do is irrelevant, that can only sow the seeds of civil war. We in Inkatha more than any other organisation are the custodians of the ideals of the ANC. Though our strategies are different, we plan on our goals we should synchronize somehow. It is very important that we should not be seen to be at daggers drawn.

What is your attitude to the recent ANC sabotage attacks on Sasol?

Having analysed white power in this country, I would not say it is going to make the cookie crumble. Saying so is a question of analysis, not of criticising the ANC for having done it.

What is going to make it crumble?

Black unity, I tell you that's the secret. There's no other secret. With black unity we can destroy the economy of this country.

How?

By using our worker power. By keeping away from work. That is why youth must acquire education. When 71 per cent of the economically active people are black, it is important for them to prepare to be in control of the economy because that is the thing that will make the cookie crumble ultimately, our control of the economy. But what is hampering us is black unity. Some people have criticised us, saying we keep mobilising Inkatha but not doing anything. But we are not going to just say to people by a magic wand that they must stay away from work without organising. It is a very painful thing to organise people but that is the price if I am serious about what I am doing. I don't want to involve myself in a failure.

Aren't you powerful enough already to paralyse Durban by a strike?

Of course. Definitely. One might say we should have a show of strength. But we must have an issue to hang it on, something that affects the workers directly.

What is the role of your Women's Brigade?

I regard them as the backbone of the movement. In most African countries you will find women play a very important role. And some of my ancestors, the Zulu kings, had regiments of women who were mobilised to do work in the lands. Women here are in the forefront of food production. I don't separate that from the liberation struggle. When I think about use of worker power, I think about food production, so that when there are stay-aways people are not going to go under because they haven't got enough mealie-meal for porridge to eat. Yesterday I was talking to ordinary peasants about the importance of food production not just to fill their tummy but as part and parcel of the liberation struggle.

Like the Afrikaners, you are struggling for power. But how do you avoid the danger that you referred to when you quoted Acton?

I am aware of that danger. But the difference between us is that we are not mobilising to dominate people. What's the point of struggling just to change the faces of the people who dominate the rest? You as a South African are my brother just as much as any black brother of this country, whether you have a white skin or not.

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Black leaders reject latest Nat proposal

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG - The National Party yesterday faced rejection of its latest constitutional plans which now include the possible development of a new parliament comprising white, coloured and Indian MPs and a single "Southern African" nationality for all races.

The plans were dismissed by black leaders and the white opposition as another evasion of basic black demands and as an attempt to gain more credibility for the President's Council.

According to the pro-Nationalist newspaper Beeld, which closely reflects the Prime Minister's views, the President's Council could pave the way for a new parliament comprising white, coloured and Indian representatives elected on separate voters' rolls.

Beeld also confirmed government plans to develop a "Southern African" nationality for the various components in its proposed constellation of states.

The newspaper quoted a government source as saying the "ultimate dream" would be the establishment of a "confederation of Southern African states" co-ordinated in a "confederal consultative chamber".

The South African cabinet regards it as particularly desirable that these states within the confederation should accept independence for the important reason that this will bring about better consultation at the confederal level," the newspaper said.

Beeld emphasized that although the components in the Southern African constitution would share a common nationality, they would continue to have separate citizenship.

But Dr Nthato Motlaneng, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, said yesterday the plan "doesn't even provide a basis for discussion."

"We have said it again and again that blacks will only accept a unitary system of government, or at the most, a federal system which is not based on race," he said. "The whole scheme is rejected out of hand."

The Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the coloured Labour Party, said the plan continued to deny all South Africans common citizenship.

He added that the plan underlined the view that the government continued to make all decisions in spite of its claim that the President's Council introduced a new era of "race consultation."

"We continue to stand for a unitary state with one-man-one-vote," he said.

Mr Colin Eglinton, national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, said he did not want to comment on speculative reports, but added that the plan appeared to be an "unattractive attempt to try to give the President's Council a meaning it certainly does not have in its present form."
SELL OUT

Brothers accuse President's Council man

A JOHANNESBURG businessman, Mr Salaam Abram-Mayet, has been labelled a 'sell out' by his brothers for having accepted nomination to the President's Council.

And in Natal the Poovalingham family is also said to be divided over the nomination of the Durban attorney to the council.

Dr G N Abram, a medical doctor, said he was opposed to the council and had written to his brother Mr Abram-Mayet explaining why he was wrong to accept the invitation.

'I will try to make him see the light. I would like him to withdraw, because this body must fall without support from the majority of the country's people. It is only a matter of time before the Nationalist Government is forced into the same direction as Ian Smith. Yet they still refuse to learn the lessons of Zimbabwe.'

Another brother of Mr Abram-Mayet said serving on the council would be a betrayal of the black masses of South Africa.

AGONISED
'Most of the family believe in solidarity with the oppressed, and the council is a puppet body aimed at dividing and exploiting the people. We must reject it totally,' he said.

In Durban another nominee, Mr Pat Poovalingham, said he was going against his wife and only daughter in agreeing to serve on the council.

'It was very difficult and I agonised for a week over the decision.

His wife, Mrs Sakonthalay Poovalingham, the principal of Durban Indian Girls' High School said: 'My daughter and I have no confidence in this Government and do not believe in their promises.'

There were 'some tensions' but they 'believed in democracy,' she said.
The flag of the ANC flew high in Soweto yesterday at the funeral of Rev Castro Mayathula. Here mourners march from the church to the graveyard.

Pic by MAC MOGOROSI
Hero's funeral for Soweto leader

By Z 8 MOLEFE

ABOUT 2000 mourners packed Soweto's Regina Mundi Catholic Church yesterday for the funeral service of leading Soweto community leader and churchman, Reverend Mashawela "Castro" Mayathula.

Speaker after speaker eulogised Reverend Mayathula, the fiery speaker who was a founder member of the Soweto Committee of Ten and president of the African Independent Churches Association, as a fearless champion of liberation in South Africa.

Mr Liphosa Mafodzi of the South African Black Social Workers Association: "He was not only a man who talked about liberation but believed and lived it."

Amid chants of "Amandla" and raised clenched fists, Mr Tom Manthata, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, spoke of the packed church that Reverend Mayathula was a hero who emerged from the confusion in South Africa.

Mr Joe Tsholoe, representing the Writers Association of South Africa, etched a painful picture of Reverend Mayathula the detainee at Modderbee Prison during the Government's clampdown on the country's black leadership in 1977.

"Let his family," said Mr Tsholoe, "allow us to pick up his weapons and continue with the struggle. To pick up his vision of a free Africa. We respect him for that vision."

The dignified atmosphere of the church was electrified with roars of "Amandla!" when Mrs Martha Mahlangu, mother of Solomon Mahlangu, the guerrilla who was hanged, in simple but emotion-choked words said: "He went through lions and guns in his life. He was a man who was going to lend us the blind."
By Z B MOLEFE

BLACK women rarely make it to the top in business — but this discrimination pattern could change.

This follows the establishment of Womanpower — an organisation which could turn out to be a powerful and cohesive voice of working women.

The Government-sponsored organisation will be headed by Mrs Velia Kirkpatrick, a successful businesswoman.

Womanpower will draw together facts, statistics and people in a determined effort to get women of all colours into the workforce and so alleviate the critical skilled labour shortages being felt in the country.

Mrs Kirkpatrick said this week: “A solution will have to be found and part of that solution lies in the hands of the women of South Africa.”

She said Womanpower would try to identify gaps in certain areas of the labour market and shift women into these gaps.

“This is where women traditionally rarely involve themselves in, for instance, engineering and scientific fields. We would like to make women aware of the opportunities available to them.”

The second part of the committee’s programme will be aimed at employers and the working woman.

Womanpower has adopted a number of standpoints on this issue.

**EMPLOYERS:** “Discrimination on the grounds of sex have in the past been one of the most serious impediments for many women who might otherwise have reached managerial positions.”

**SELF-DEFEATING ATTITUDES:** “Women will have to understand these attitudes and avoid resultant approaches which handicap them in their careers if they wish to compete on an equal footing for positions of responsibility.”

**CAREER-ORIENTED TRAINING:** “Many women are not equipped by training for positions that lead to managerial positions and stimulating careers.”

**ASSERTIVENESS:** “Closest associated with the problem of self-confidence in women is their tendency to lack assertiveness. It is necessary for women to distinguish between assertiveness and aggressiveness.”

A cause of particular concern, according to Mrs Kirkpatrick, is the scarcity of women in the crucial management positions.

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**Loan to SA criticised**

THE Swiss Anti-Apartheid Movement has protested “vigorously” against the floating by Swiss banks of a R220-million loan for South Africa.

The movement said the loan would strengthen the “racist regime” in South Africa and was new evidence of the complicity of Western countries with a regime which they condemned only verbally.

The loan has been floated by the Swiss banks in association with Citibank, Barclays and Dresdner Bank.

**AFP.**
NELSON Mandela and Toivo Ja Toivo have been invited to attend the Socialist International Congress to be held in Madrid in November.

The invitation to the ANC and SWAPO leaders — both serving life sentences on Robben Island — was announced in a communique published in London this week.

Banned Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov and Kim Dae Jung, sentenced to death this week in South Korea, have also been invited.

The themes of the congress will be "peace, liberty and solidarity."

Fifty-nine parties or liberation movements from five continents, including the Western Sahara Independence Movement, Polisario, will be invited to attend the congress as observers. — AFP 5 Dec
PAMPHLETS of the banned African National Congress (ANC) and South African Communist Party (SACP) were distributed during yesterday's funeral of the Rev Mashwabade "Castro" Mayathula.

The ANC pamphlet contained a message to the people of South Africa, said to have been written by jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, which was allegedly smuggled out of Robben Island. The introduction to the message was written by Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC.

The pamphlet said that as a guide to the political direction of the future, Mr Mayathula had referred to the Freedom Charter as the most "democratic document detailing the demands of the people."

When the cortage left the church, it was carried in a horse-drawn cart and the majority of the over 2,000 mourners, who were mostly young men, women and children, marched in front and behind the coffin.

All along the route to Avalon Cemetery mourners chanted revolutionary songs in praise of Mr Mayathula, Nelson Mandela and black leaders in exile.

When the procession reached Moroke Police Station, mourners stopped for a while and, with clenched fists raised, shouted political slogans. Members of the Security Police followed the procession and filmed it, but there were no incidents.
SIR — I refer to the article headed “Students should stick to peaceful actions” (SUNDAY POST of August 31) written by F B Ncumela. I support Sam Mabe to the hilt for having condemned the formation of the Inkatha Impi.

The students were boycotting classes in protest against the inferior Bantu Education, and their protest, brother, was peaceful. The writer claimed that students were violent, burning schools and private property, which I can assure you the Nationalist Minister will be pleased to hear. After all, which schools were burned?

During the recent parliamentary session Inkatha was defended by Dr Piet Koornhof. Is this why Gatsha wanted to form Inkatha Impi, so that the Nationalists should always defend him and his Inkatha movement?

Just imagine big, well-built men like Dr Dhlomo and Mr Thula armed to the teeth with knobkerrie and pangas just for harmless students.

Is this what you would like to see brother? What is the use of having ABBEY MOBUTU MASHILE.

Meadowlands.
By WANDA ELDINS

AT 107 years of age, Solomon Mabuza is a living example of how to live a long life without modern medicine.

Sitting on his rustic chair under the clear blue sky, a slight smile on his lips, he tells you he can fix stomach aches, headaches, foot pains and even cure sneezing.

He diagnoses with the aid of a stethoscope — almost as old as himself and given to him by a white doctor back in 1912 — and curries with the assistance of the herbs kept in the little bough of animal horns he carries in his hand.

Chief of the Kukual tribe in the Inyanga district of the KwaZulu-Natal and founder of the KwaZulu Inyanga Association "Inyanga" — as he was nicknamed by his father — has been diagnosing and treating illnesses for more than 60 years.

A dream

It was in 1918, he tells, while working as a minister of the Church of Africa, that he had a dream.

"My wife was very sick. It was at night and she was already turned cold. I had a dream about a big snake," he explains in Zulu, with a smattering of English.

"I dreamed I must take the big snake from beneath the rock which lay next to the near river. Kill a goat and cook the parts of each with some mealie." He says he did what he dreamt and his wife ate of the mince that night and the sickness went.

That event changed his life.

He went to his herbalist uncle at Estcourt where he was living at the time. From him he learned about the herbs and the animals to use in his potions.

Ten wives

He fought for the formation of the Inyanga's Association. "At that time the government didn't want inyangas. I fought for acceptance and to continue my work with the doctors."

Since those days he has outlived nine wives. Only one, Agnes, remains.

Now, the old man who recalls fighting in the KwaZulu "for Queen Victoria" — and means the fact he gets no war pension — there is not much time to treat the people.

He is kept busy with matters related to the association and dealing with the problems of the hundreds of people over whom he is chief and who live in the mountainous countryside way off the beaten track in the far-flung reaches of Inyanga.

When he is at home he rests in his garden, a transistor radio at his side, wiping away the odd tear that trickles from his hazy old eye not through sadness but because he says, the eyes that have seen more than a century so far are "nearly finished."

He says he has no magical formula to keep him alive.

He does not smoke but drinks "Zulu beer and Limosin." He has his own special remedy to control the slight shuffling of his arms and legs.

But it's nothing so drastic as the freshly killed black chicken which, with herbs, he swears by as a cure for paralysis following a stroke.

He has one vision — something he'd like to see before he dies.

"I go to a doctor sometimes when I am sick. The doctor sends medicines to me.

"If an African person has flu or needs blood, I send him to a white doctor. Sometimes there are people who need an operation.

"Sometimes with the help of the inyanga the operation is not needed."
Parents split so boycott goes on

Education Reporter

MIXED feelings about the continuing boycott of schools in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu were again emphasised yesterday when two separate meetings took different decisions about ending the four-month long boycott.

At a meeting, held at the New Apostolic Church Hall yesterday morning, parents, teachers and school committees of the four high schools in the African townships unanimously agreed that pupils should return to school today.

But a second meeting, held at the same venue last night and called by the Parents' Action Committee, the earlier decision was rejected and it was decided that pupils should continue the boycott until the Department of Education and Training 'sorted out' all grievances.

The morning meeting followed a previous meeting held last week between members of school committees and the regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr D H Owens.

Attended by about 600 people, the meeting decided parents should encourage their children individually to return to school today.

Last night's meeting between parents and pupils decided to continue the boycott on the basis that, by supplying textbooks, the Department of Education and Training had only met one of the grievances which had initially sparked off the boycott.

See Page 10.
Pebco plans
election of
a new leader

By VICTOR NDLONU

REPRESENTATIVES of all branches of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) will meet on October 5 to discuss the election of a new president.

This follows the resignation this week of Mr. Wilson Zolile Skosana as president of the organisation and the acceptance of his resignation at a meeting on Friday night.

Mr. Skosana's decision to resign as head of the organisation did not come as a surprise — in fact many members felt that his resignation was long overdue.

Among the reasons for discontent tabulated in the statement accepting his resignation were:

- His failure to act on the arrest of the organisation's leaders.
- His failure to assist branches in their fight for survival after the banning of their leaders. Branches had to struggle alone to "keep Pebco's fires burning."
- His failure to bring Pebco help to Zwide residents in their feud with East Cape Administration Board (Ecap) officials on high rents.
- His violation of Pebco policy by negotiating with the community councils and Ecap.

The move, follows numerous appeals by the KwaZakhele Civic Organisation for him to quit the "hot seat."

They all believe that Pebco would now follow the path set up by its former leaders who are now banned, such as Thozamile Botha who is now in exile.

Mr. W. D. May, a founder member of the organisation, told SUNDAY POST that Mr. Skosana has been a stumbling block to the progress of the organisation and said he was wondering why the whole executive failed to follow suit. He added that the man who takes over, will have to work hard to pick up the organisation's standard.

Mr. B. Petros said he has been waiting for a long time for this resignation.

Some of the members have said that Mr. Skosana had done more harm than good to the organisation.

One lady, Mrs N Mhleli, said she lost all interest in the organisation because for nearly five months had been dormant.

Mr. Sandile Manase, secretary-general of the KwaZakhele Residents Association said he was grateful to receive the "good news" of Mr. Skosana's resignation.

Mr. Skosana said in New Brighton that he would like to make it clear to everybody that he still subscribes to the policies and purpose of the organisation.

"I felt that I should not underestimate the calls that I should step down by the branches, because the organisation belong to the people," he said.

Mr. Skosana, who told SUNDAY POST there is no infighting in the organisation, resigned after about 700 members of the organisation gave the executive of the KwaZakhele Branch a mandate to go ahead with its efforts to unseat Mr. Skosana.
There'll be no apology to Gatsha

THE EDITOR of the University of Zululand's student magazine, Mr Protas Madlala, has refused to apologise to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Inkatha for his scathing attack against the organisation.

Mr Madlala, a senior student at the university, described Inkatha in the last issue of Senzeni's editorial as more of a hero-worshipping organisation than an ideologically-orientated liberation movement.

He said some people joined the organisation to secure their positions, either as teachers in KwaZulu schools, or as KwaZulu civil servants, businessmen or pupils at schools headed by "Inkatha fanatics."

Mr Madlala said he also stated that the people joined Inkatha under the impression that it was a national liberation movement, without realising it only protected and secured the interests of a single man.

Mr Madlala alleged that Inkatha discredited authentic liberation movements and was against true black leaders, and encouraged foreign investment both in KwaZulu and South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi has accused the magazine of unfair criticism, which was, in fact, an insult to the Zulu people and to millions of black people whose support of him had been proved by academic empirical findings.

He described the authors of the article as hypocrites, who condemn foreign investments in South Africa when their own parents were employed by multi-national corporations.

He also said the whole editorial was a pathetic display of a serious political malady in the black community. He said the struggle for liberation had always been hampered by elitist elements in the black community, who failed to identify with the ordinary peasants and black workers.

Following Chief Buthelezi's reply, an Inkatha official said Mr Madlala had apologised to the organisation.

But Mr Madlala, in an interview with SUNDAY POST, 'spurned this and said he would never apologise.'

Mr Madlala added: "What good had the Inkatha leadership done that the other homeland leaders had not done. "What have they done for the suffering masses?" — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.
By OWEN VANOA

A RIGHHAND man of the deposed Paramount Chief of the powerful Thembu tribe, who is now in self-exile, has strongly denied that Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's son is in a "terrorist training base" in Botswana.

Mr Joseph Mbobo told SUNDAY POST that Chief Sabata's son, Buyelekhaya, was studying in Botswana.

"He was reacting to a statement by the paramount Chief Eleci, Chief Bambilanga, that he will be the paramount chief permanently, because Buyelekhaya was training in Botswana."

"The accusation cannot go unchallenged," Mr Mbobo said.

"It is a deliberate attempt intended to smear the dignity of Buyelekhaya in order to stake permanent paramountcy of the Thembus by Chief Bambilanga Mitarama.

"To suggest that he is training is a fabrication and I challenge anybody to prove it." There is documentary proof that he went to Botswana with the knowledge of the Transkei's Department of Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister's office," he said.

Mr Mbobo said when Buyelekhaya left the Transkei he travelled on a Transkei passport. There were affidavits made by the Umtata magistrate on his age and other matters, he said.

Paramount Chief Sabata was deposed recently after being convicted of an offence under the Transkei security laws and impairing the dignity of the State President.

He went into exile shortly after being de-throned. His whereabouts have not been officially confirmed.

Chief Bambilanga has been appointed as Paramount Chief in his place.

Mr Mbobo is a former councillor of Chief Sabata and former national secretary of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Party.

He fled the Transkei after spending 363 days in detention in Umtata prison.
SAIC to discuss its future with Govt

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

The SA Indian Council executive will meet the acting Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, today and its future will top the agenda.

The council's term of office, already extended a number of times, expires on November 5 and there is still no indication of what either the Government or SAIC members will decide.

At the chaotic SAIC session in Durban two weeks ago members deferred a decision saying the executive should first hold talks with Mr Heunis.

Earlier, however, the outgoing Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, told the Rand Daily Mail he was waiting to hear what the SAIC wanted.

Yesterday an SAIC executive member, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said his colleagues would hear what proposals the Government had in mind.

SAIC members are aware their council's credibility has been seriously eroded in the recent educational unrest in the Indian community, when student and other political groups hit out at the SAIC.

In addition, the Durban meeting was marked by indecision and a major split in the majority Reform Party.

Mr Rajbansi said the Phebe view issue and the need for an Indian residential area near the Johannesburg centre would also be raised at the meeting with Mr Heunis, whose new portfolio of Internal Affairs will incorporate Coloured Relations and Indian Affairs.
Black women step up fight against oppression

Staff-Reporter

THERE has been a dramatic increase in the resistance by black women to oppression, claims a lecturer in Sociology at Rhodes University.

This was despite their "feminist consciousness" being overshadowed by the more immediate issues of survival, she said.

"That resistance by women is increasing in the workplace is evidenced by the numerous strikes in which black women have been actively involved over the last decade," she said.

During the Ladysmith bus strike last year, women who could not manage the long walk to work slept on plastic sheets outside the factory gates, she said.

Studies showed that the consciousness of women was becoming increasingly feminist, she said.

"But the feminist consciousness remains overshadowed by the more immediate issues of survival,"

Contact with white women has given black women very little reason to feel a shared sense of oppression, she said.

Studies revealed that black domestic workers were acutely conscious of how different the experiences of their "madams" and themselves were.

Similarly, for most white women, the large social and economic distance between themselves and black women whom they mostly encounter in the servant role, their own good life, and their fear engendered by membership in a minority oppressor group does not allow for much feeling of shared womanhood," she said.

"There does certainly not seem to be much basis for sisterhood, and unless and until such times as black and white women share the same economic reality I cannot see much hope for any movement in South Africa that takes universal sisterhood as its starting point," Miss Shapiro concludes.
Thousands pay tribute to a ‘valiant fighter’

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS of mourners attended the funeral of the Rev Mashabana “Castro” Mayathula in Soweto at the weekend.

Mr Mayathula, 58, who died from a stroke about two weeks ago, was an outspoken priest who helped found the Soweto Committee of Ten and the banned Black People’s Convention. He was also the president of the African Independent Churches Association and was on the board of Voice newspaper.

Speakers at the Regina Mundi service described Mr Mayathula as “a true patriot”, “a comrade”, “a workers’ pastor”, “a father” and “a man of the people”.

Dr A Asvat, a representative of the Solidarity Front, said Mr Mayathula’s vision was that of a just, equal and free society. He described him as a “revolutionary priest who had not been prepared to stand by and watch life ebb away”.

“He spoke of a South Africa free of prejudices, racism, suspicions, poverty and war. Like a true patriot he was prepared to suffer as was shown by his detention without trial. His back was as big and strong as Mount Kilimanjaro — he was a warrior of the burning spear,” Dr Asvat said.

Mr Joe Tholoe, an executive member of the Writers’ Association of South Africa (Wasa), said Mr Mayathula had believed that it was the man at the bottom of the South African structure who would bring down the apartheid system.

“Some of you will say that we should be sitting at the back and recording this event. But we say no. We have a right to be standing here because a year ago ‘Castro’ opened a Wasa congress at Viligespruit. A year before that we were sitting together with him at Modder Bee prison. So we have a right to be here,” Mr Tholobe said.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said his association with Mr Mayathula stretched back to 1949 when the Youth League of the African National Congress had urged the ANC to change its programme of action.

“Many years later he was involved with young people in the formation of Saso and BPC. In 1980 he was still in the forefront to change this society. This bears testimony to the spirit of this valiant fighter,” Dr Motlana said.

Mr Toms Mphathela, a leading figure in the black consciousness movement, speaking on behalf of the Voice, criticised newspapers for failing to “fully record” the situation of blacks in the country.

Other speakers included members of the Azanian People’s Organisation, the Azanian Students’ Organisation Congress of South African Students, the Federation of South African Women and a representative from the Youth Movement.

Traffic came to a halt on the old Potchefstroom road as the procession to the Avalon Cemetery started.
Botha to address Uno

BLACK leadership in Port Elizabeth is excited at the news that the former Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (PEBCO) leader and political refugee, Mr Thozamile Botha, will present its viewpoint at the United Nations.

All agreed that his invitation to talks at the United Nations meeting to show "solidarity" with South African political prisoners is a sign of recognition of the Port Elizabeth organisation.

Mr Botha, together with Mrs Winnie Mandela and Bishop Desmond Tutu, has been invited by the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid.

All agree that Mr Botha is best equipped to voice the aspirations of the Black in South Africa.

WELCOME

Dr J Moodiar, vice president of Pebco, said he was pleased that the world had recognised Mr Botha as a leader. "I regard his leadership highly," he said.

Mr Government Zini, chairman of the Ford Workers Committee, said "the fact that he is regarded by the world as a man deeply concerned for his people speaks for itself".

The invitation is most welcomed and appreciated because Thozamile Botha will accurately convey the aspirations of the black nation, he said.

Mr Zini also congratulated Bishop Tutu for his unwavering stand, and for linking religion with the practical needs of the people.

Mr Dumile Makanda said he was excited at the news which showed the capable way Mr Botha led the people of Port Elizabeth. "I am very happy that he is recognised overseas, while South Africa, instead of utilising his services as an elected leader, rejected and banned him".

IMPACT

Mr Thozamile Botha's public life lasted a mere six headline-hitting months. But they were six months that had a big impact even in the highly volatile environment of black society in the eastern Cape.

He left Port Elizabeth on May 4, and, like many black political leaders before him, chose the path to exile. Mr Botha was no stranger to politics. As a student at Fort Hare University during the 1976 and 1977 disturbances he became involved in the renaissance of politicisation that was sweeping black South African youth.

In October 1977 he was detained for three months and charged with inciting public violence. He was later acquitted.
won't join police — fear political tag

Municipal Reporter

The fear of being used to curb political activity is keeping young coloured men out of the police and the reserve where they are desperately needed to combat soaring township crime.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier D E Nolmgag, has announced that the police will not tolerate vigilante groups or private security patrols in Cape Town's townships.

Meanwhile, says the chairman of the City Council's Housing Committee, Mrs Ruthie Stott, many township residents can do nothing but stay in their homes, bolt their doors and pray that criminals will not batter them down.

RELUCTANCE

Mrs Stott added that the reluctance of young coloured and African men to join the police or the reserve was 'an understandable political objection.'

They fear being used to curb political activity instead of carrying out purely crime prevention duties.

She said her suggestion for private security guards to patrol the townships — and establish a 'presence' at night — was put forward precisely because young people would not join the police or the reserve.

'I understand that for several years the police have been unable to get a full quota of recruits for their training courses,' she said.

'It still feels as I have suggested before, that police reservists should be paid for their time.

'I am sure this would lead to more people coming forward who could be used for purely crime prevention duties.

It is also difficult to see why people who work all day should be expected to work after hours without being rewarded.'

Security patrols would be by no means ideal — 'but I would like to hear what else can be done to protect people from gangs, rapists and murderers.'

'It is just not good enough that we should sit back and do nothing while the law refuses the use of vigilante groups which have been active for several years,' Mrs Stott said.

'Of course, crime prevention is the function of the police. This is what we pay taxes for. But because of the manpower shortage the police are unable to provide an adequate and continuing presence.'

This was why the City Council had felt itself obliged to employ beach constables, and why I feel security guards should be allowed to patrol the townships.'
Policeman tells siege trial of veld blast

Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — A hand grenade exploded in the veld between Mamelodi and Eersterust near Pretoria on February 12, injuring a man, the Silverton siege trial heard today.

Captain Frederick Nel of the Security Police told the Supreme Court here that he examined the scene of the explosion beneath a tree.

He said it was clear that people had stayed there for some time.

CARRY-BAG
The blast had caused a hole in the ground and a packet of bullets had exploded. Several were embedded in the tree.

Captain Nel said he found clothing and a carry-bag at the scene.

In addition, he said, he found an issue of the African Communist, a pamphlet with a photograph of Solomon Mahlangu, pamphlets of the Year of the Spear documents issued by the ANC, and a hospital card in the name of Solly Motswatsa.

He also found a packet of 20 AK bullets.

Captain Nel said a Mr Klas Mahlangu was injured in the explosion and was taken to hospital.

He could not give a satisfactory explanation for the explosion said Captain Nel.

He said that on February 15 one of the accused, Mr Hollie Tau, was brought to his office. Mr Tau identified the hospital card as his.

He said he had last seen the articles in a terrorist base near Garankuwa.

Captain Nel said he visited the base two days later and found an empty cigarette packet on which a sketch was drawn in ballpoint pen.

It appeared to depict the petrol storage tanks at Wallfao, he said.

TREASON
The nine accused have pleaded not guilty to high treason, two charges of murder, 21 charges of attempted murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances, and taking part in terrorist activities.

Their appearance follows attacks on the Silverton branch of the Volkskas Bank and on the Soekmekaar police station in January.

(Procoessing)
Govt planning moves for gag on political funerals

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

DURBAN — The Government is investigating ways to limit publicity on the funerals of insurgents killed by police in attacks, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, said yesterday.

He was replying to calls from the Natal National Party Congress for such action because of the widespread coverage of the funerals of the Sowetans who died in the Soweto Siege earlier this year.

Mr Le Grange said: "We are looking at this matter seriously and trying to prevent these situations, because this unnecessary publicity is in no one's interest and cannot be permitted."

In an interview afterwards, Mr Le Grange said he was also considering steps to "wipe out the political agitators and funerals for their own purposes."

"I am not questioning the right of families to bury relatives — even those who died as terrorists. Nor am I questioning the right of people with a bonafide interest to attend, but we will not tolerate people misusing funerals."

Mr Le Grange said he accepted that people could "share political ideas" at a funeral.

"But there are also political agitators who misuse funerals to incite people in the streets."

A speaker had called on the Minister to ensure that "terrorists killed in operation inside South Africa be buried in the same way as those killed in South West Africa — without publicity."

"There will be many more terrorist attacks, whether we realise this or not. This publicity must be brought to an end," the speaker said.

The minister said the Government had given a lot of attention to the matter, which had been referred to the Rabie Commission investigating security laws.

Until the Government received the commission's recommendations, he could not say if it would pass legislation on the matter.

Mr Le Grange said that by law there had to be a post mortem and inquest for people killed outside operational areas, after which the body had to be handed back to the relations.

"Furthermore, there are no laws that enable us to determine who may attend the funeral and who may not."

He also said the police had made efforts to ensure that the funerals of insurgents remained "limited family affairs."

"We have succeeded in having one of the funerals held by a family so that the matter was not hung out for all to see."

Earlier this year, Mr Le Grange was responsible for a controversial ruling empowering police officers in charge at a trouble spot to bar the Press from the area. Yesterday he repeated the assurance that police officers would continue to exercise this discretion in future.

In Johannesburg last night there was reaction to the Minister's statement.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, said that if people died in detention or under mysterious circumstances their funerals became matters of great public interest.

"Instead of wasting time at congresses by talking of limiting further publicity, they should get to the crux — to avoid death," he said.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said he was tiring of reacting to "some of the extraordinary and often ridiculous things they seem to get up to."

The Government kept looking for scapegoats, he said. "Our people know who they must give heroes' funerals. Nothing the authorities say may stop that. They can't legislate on whom we will or will not honour."
Can black journalists be objective?

IS IT impossible for black journalists to observe the accepted professional dictum of objective reporting? This question has been raised more than once and has now been put with force and some persuasiveness by an experienced journalist, Mr Obel Musi.

Speaking at the University of the Witwatersrand’s Senate Special Lectures, Mr Musi said that black journalists’ “sense of commitment to the grievances of their people” made such objectivity impossible. No black journalist, he contended, could stand aloof from the incredible injustices perpetrated against blacks.

How, for instance, could a black journalist detached in a court of law when he heard a judgment being given that made him feel hurt or that he considered untenable?

In contrast, Mr Musi pointed out, no white journalist had first-hand experience of what happened to blacks when they fell foul of the pass laws.

Mr Musi’s sincerity and the depth of his feelings are beyond doubt. Nor does any reasonable person expect a black to adjure commitment to his people because he has chosen to become a journalist.

A sense of commitment is not unique to those with black skins. Nor, for that matter, is a sense of justice or a feeling of revulsion at witnessing an act of injustice, in court or out of it.

“Clinical detachment” is beyond any of us where deep issues are involved, and no one, to my knowledge, expects it of a reporter. What is expected of him — and this is primarily a duty to his readers, not his employers — is honest reporting that reflects the facts without distortion and without the kind of selectivity that can give a false impression.

This, of course, is easily said but not nearly so easily done. The personal factors of cultural background, temperament and beliefs cannot be excised. No two men will approach a task from precisely the same angle or see it in precisely the same light.

But that applies to all of us — even to judges for all the semi-divinity that hedges them in and liberates no one from the duty to exercise his professional skill honestly and according to the highest standards.

Failure is forgivable. What cannot, I believe, be accepted is the deliberate rejection of standards because they are difficult to maintain.

Black journalists in South Africa are only on the fringe of the great task that awaits them. They face enormous practical difficulties and crises of conscience which, as Mr Musi says, are hard for whites to understand.

No doubt in due time they will discard much of the journalistic furniture we now consider essential. Other times will demand other modes.

But it would be tragic if, in a mood of understandable revolt against current injustices, they jettisoned the one quality that distinguishes journalism from propaganda and gives it its permanent value.

Two or three weeks ago I mentioned in passing that strange aristocratic phenomenon, the peeress in her own right. Franz Auerbach of Risidale has asked for more details.

To quote Whittaker’s Almanac, “Peeresses” were “particularly liberal in their treatment of the widows of distinguished men, but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males.”

A good example of the latter category is Countess Mountbatten of Burma, formerly Lady Patricia Knatchbull, who recently succeeded her father because he had no male heir. In the line of inheritance not been open to females, the title would have become defunct.

Sample titles of peeresses in their own right are (as noted above) Countess Mountbatten of Burma and the Baroness Berkeley. Less formally they would be referred to as Lady Mountbatten and Lady Berkeley. Their peeresses remain hereditary, passing to males wherever available.

These personages, mostly of ancient lineage, are not to be confused with life peeresses of whom Lady Falkender (formerly Mrs Marcia Williams, secretary to Harold Wilson) is a controversial example. Life peeresses’ (and life peers’) titles die with them.

As a footnote, my statement that even the best British newspapers now bungle titles was strikingly confirmed the other day when I saw the Dean of St Paul’s, London, referred to in the caption to a photograph in The Times as “the Rev Alan Webster.” Deans, as every cub reporter knows, or ought to know, and did know when I was one, are “the Very Rev.”

REPORTS that the SABC’s top structure is to be “drastically shaken up” within a few months must be viewed with caution until more details are known.

The need for some such action has long been obvious. Equally obvious is the need to find a first-rate man (or will it be men?) to head the SABC’s executive staff when the present joint directors-general retire.

In November last year I urged that the new head be “thoroughly acquainted with the SABC’s role in the educational and social fields, and its potential as a broadcasting medium.” I was interested, therefore, to see that according to Beeld the emphasis in the top echelon is now likely to be placed less on the administrative side and more on programme content.

This is a sound principle. Less cheering, though, is the comment that “this emphasis will fall ‘within the country’s total strategy for national survival’.” This has menacing implications for those who believe that the SABC is already too closely identified with the law and order aspect of things, which, in the nature of things, can only be a euphemism for the National Party policy.

A quaint sidelight on the thinking behind the projected shake-up is that in this context the SABC’s news department is being criticized on the grounds that during the Simonstown by-election TV gave the unsuccessful Mr Eddie Barlow a “much more favourable” showing than it gave the successful Mr John Wiley.

At least this counterbalances complaints to me from a PEP supporter, following last week’s column, that one of Cape Town’s English-language newspapers was grossly unfair to the Frogs and Eddie Barlow.

STOP PRESS:

IN ADDITION there is the persistent question of incorporation. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down poration. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down poration. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down poration. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down poration. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down poration. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down poration. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down poration. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down poration. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down poration. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down poration. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down poration. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down poration. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down poration. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down poration. Orinda residents have voted incorporation down poration.
A new poll, published in the Sunday Times, showed that the majority of South Africans were satisfied with the way the Prime Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, was leading the country.

The poll, conducted in February 1980, revealed that 90% of respondents were satisfied with the overall performance of the government. This is a significant increase from the 77% satisfaction rate recorded in 1978.

Among the key findings of the poll:
- Sixty percent of respondents believed that the relationship between whites and blacks had improved in the past year.
- Eighty percent of respondents said that they were optimistic about the future of South Africa.
- Seventy percent of respondents believed that the country was moving in the right direction.

However, the poll also highlighted some concerns. Twenty percent of respondents expressed reservations about the pace of change, particularly in terms of equal opportunities for all races.

The poll results were welcomed by the government, which has been implementing a series of initiatives aimed at improving race relations and economic conditions.

Overall, the poll suggested that the government's approach to governance was well-received by the majority of the population.
Segregation, discrimination hurt most

A SOCIOPOLITICAL survey of coloured and Asian opinion by Markinor reveals important trends within these two population groups.

As in 1978, the following target groups were interviewed: 300 coloured male motorists living in Cape Town and 500 Asian housewives in Durban.

The deep pessimism among coloured people revealed by the survey can be ascribed mainly to the fact that they were interviewed in June 1980, at a time of great unrest in their community and when the political situation seemed unstable and volatile.

The Asians were interviewed in February this year.

at the beginning of an economic upsurge and at a time of expectations of major changes by the Government.

Markinor usually does surveys of black and white opinion. A feature of the coloured and Asian surveys was that few economic issues such as unemployment, low wages or high cost of living were mentioned by people questioned.

These were frequently brought forward by blacks in previous surveys. But among the coloured and Asians they do not seem to play the crucial role.

Their dissatisfaction is caused by segregation and discrimination rather than economic factors.

White links on decline — coloured

A SERIOUS deterioration in relations between the coloured and whites is disclosed by the poll — only one percent of the coloured people are very satisfied with their present situation.

Although the poll reveals increasing pessimism among the coloured people about their economic future, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is given a more favourable rating than his predecessor, Mr B J Vorster.

The results for the Prime Minister are very interesting. Indeed,” says the poll’s compilers.

More credit

“Mr Botha is given more credit than is his Government. While 26 percent of the coloured people believe the Government’s handling of the relationship between the coloured and whites is competent.

38 percent feel Mr Botha is leading the country rather well.

“His positive ratings are nine percent higher than those of Mr Vorster. There is thus still a fair amount of goodwill towards the Prime Minister among the coloured.”

The poll of coloured opinion reveals that:

1. They showed a very much more depressed attitude in June 1980 in comparison with their position in 1978. They are largely dissatisfied with their present situation, feeling they are not being given a fair deal and are much more restless than they were two years ago.

2. Only 11 percent evaluated the general relationship between the two races as good or very good — a decline of 19 percent from the original 20 percent in 1978.

3. About 22 percent felt that coloured/white relations are improving, while 38 percent say they are getting worse.

4. About 58 percent say that the coloured are not very, or not at all, satisfied with their present situation. Only 18 percent agreed that coloureds are fairly or very satisfied, while the group of ‘very satisfied’ comprises one percent.

5. In spite of all the difficulties and problems, 40 percent, as was the case in 1978, are confident of a happy future for all races.

Animosity

A marked feature of the survey is the high proportion of “don’t know” people who rejected the answer “don’t know.”

“Usually in sociopolitical surveys of this kind a high proportion of “don’t know” can be interpreted as a sign of reservation, or even animosity, and can thus be added to the ratio of negative answers,” say the compilers.

Coloured people who believe that race relations are improving base this on a feeling that times are changing.

Better mixing

They believe there is more friendship between the races and that whites are showing more interest in mixing with them than ever before.

They point to better communication and understanding.

The many coloured people who saw deteriorating race relations based their view on the then current unrest. White attitudes to the boycotts and strikes were seen to be unsympathetic, unfriendly and unhelpful.

The racial tension was seen to increase because the coloured people demanded equal rights not given to them voluntarily.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.

2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red ink, crayon, or white printing or writing, or on separate sheets, additional to those provided, will not be accepted.

4. All answers must be clear, legible and written on the examination paper(s) provided for this examination. Any answer written on any other paper will not be accepted.

WARNING

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification by the University.
No birthday joy for the Mandelas

NELSON Mandela, imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress (ANC), has given his wife, Winnie, a birthday present.

Mrs Mandela will be 44 on Friday, September 25 and a traditional family "celebration" will be held at the home to which she is banished in Brandfort, near Bloemfontein. This "celebration" means fasting for 24 hours in memory of Mr Mandela who has been in jail since 1962.

Mr Mandela's daughter, Zinzi, said their family had always fasted on their mother's birthday because any normal celebration was out of the question.

"We cannot celebrate while my father cannot be with his wife on her birthday. It would be ridiculous," she said.

The gift from Mr Mandela was two books written by the Russian author, Tolstoy, and they contain a lengthy inscription from the jailed leader.

Mrs Mandela received the gift when she visited her husband on Robben Island last week.

With her on the same visit was Mr Oupa Seakamela, Zinzi's fiance and future son-in-law of Mr Mandela.

Mr Seakamela, father of Zinzi's five-month-old daughter, Zoleka, visited Robben Island for the first time to talk to Zinzi's father about their future plans and other matters.

Mr Seakamela said he was thrilled to meet and talk to the great leader both as a future relative and as a respected international figure.

It has been his dream to go to Robben Island to talk to Zinzi's father and to ask him for her hand.
The ‘tiger of a woman’ is Mittah, the mother of five girls

TALK ABOUT strength of character, then you’re talking about Mrs Nto Mittah Maphike.

Forty five year old Mrs Maphike is the mother of five girls. Two of them, Toloki and Muntu, left the country in 1976. They were 16 and 18 years respectively.

She is a former Terrorism Act detainee. She spent nine months of her five-year sentence in jail, after being found guilty of recruiting four youths to undergo military training outside the country.

She was released on December 12 1979 after her appeal in the Pretoria Supreme Court was successful.

Mrs Maphike does not say much about her family. Of the two daughters who left in 1976 she says: “I’m not longing about their leaving. They are tomorrow’s daughters and they will grow.”

UNDERSTAND

She says her two other daughters, Rubi (7) and Khamato (15), know and understand why their sisters had to leave, and also know about her detention, although much of it doesn’t seem to make sense to Rubi.

She says Mr J L de Villiers, the magistrate, once said to her, “jy is ‘n vo .. tier van ‘n vrou” (you are a bloody tiger of a woman).

One wonders whether the “tiger” Mr de Villiers saw in her is her character, or the results of her experience.

She prefers to keep her experience in prison to herself for fear of possible reprisal.

Mrs Maphike presently works for the Black Sash as an interviewer. She had been unemployed for seven months after her release.

She says her work is exciting and frustrating too.

“Meeting and working with different people everyday is exciting, but what about those people who come to the offices daily without passes. Some can’t be registered. The worst cases are those who have been endorsed out of Johannesburg.

“That a black should be refused the rights of her birth place, is really sad and frustrating,” she says.

A former student of the now banned Mr Curtis Nkondo, she says she respects this teacher for his ‘greatness of mind’. “I don’t think there are many teachers like him,” she told me.

She says: “Our children are getting a very poor quality of education which will only be corrected once we’ve been given our rights.”

She is a strong believer in the God of our forefathers, Qamata, and believes that he will see us through.

She urges other women to hold on and not lose faith.
New branch of SCA to be formed

THE Soweto Civic Association (SCA) will form their 15th branch on Sunday at Klipspruit.

The main speaker at this meeting which will be held at the Anglican Church and will start at 2.00 pm will be Dr Nithato Motlana the chairman of the Committee of Ten, the mother body of the SCA.

Dr Motlana will speak on the aims and objectives of the SCA. Mr Isaac Mogase, a senior member of the SCA, will speak on rents and Mr Johny Mota on the Pudde fare increases.

The remainder of the programme includes Mr I Lephosa of SABSWA, on the structure of Klipspruit and social hazards, and Mrs E Khurwayo, a former resident of old Pinzville who will represent the residents. There will also be an introduction of members, election of a committee and resolutions.

NEW BRANCHES

In addition to forming new branches, the SCA continually visits existing branches to initiate programmes and to go on an intensified membership drive.

On the same day two established branches will hold meetings. The meetings which will also start at 2 pm will be at the Orlando East Catholic Church and the Bridgeham Memorial Hall, Jabulani. Rev Lebogang Sebidi will chair the Orlando East meeting and Mr Leonard Mofala. The SCA which held a successful meeting at the Holy Cross Anglican Church a month ago is preparing for their first congress which will be held next month.
Govt an ‘agitator’

BY detaining student leaders considered to be ‘agitators’, the government avoided “the reality of accepting itself as the agitator”, the South African Students’ Association (Sasa) said in a statement yesterday.

Sasa was commenting on the detention at the weekend of Oupa Pale Lebalere, president of the students’ representative council of Fezeka High School in Guguletu. Nineteen other students and several community leaders are still in detention in the Western Cape.

“The detention of Oupa Pale Lebalere and other students and community leaders again highlights the regime’s repressive legislation and its illegitimate existence. This persistent attention to student and community leaders is a further manifestation of the oppression which the regime maintains in Azania.

“The government’s basic reason for detaining these people is because it considers them the agitators of strikes, stonings and boycotts. It seems the government deliberately avoids the reality of accepting itself as the agitator.”
Thanks', from 'Castro's' wife

THE LATE Rev Mashwabada "Castro" Mayathula's widow, Mrs Monica Mayathula, has extended a hearty thanks to the black community for the sympathy she was shown after the death of her husband three weeks ago.

Mr Mayathula, who was a member of the Soweto Committee of 10, was killed by a stroke at Baragwanath Hospital on September 7 and buried at Avalon Cemetery last Saturday.

In a statement issued yesterday Mrs Mayathula listed 15 black organisations and one newspaper in particular, to whom she said she was particularly grateful.

The statement said, "On behalf of my and our extended family, I humbly express our sincere, deep and heartfelt gratitude for the material contribution, physical and moral energies extended by your organisations, associations and councils at the burial of my late husband.

"It is our wish and prayer that you wax in numbers and dedication, lest we be doomed for sabotaging our late 'Castro's' sentiments."

Another statement issued by the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), thanked the masses for giving Mr Mayathula a hero's funeral.

"We would like to thank the organisations, which rallied to the call when requested to do so. May this solidarity prevail so that when the trumpet calls again, the black nation must respond with the same enthusiasm, respect and dedication as it did to Mayathula," the statement said.
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Modise - bail now granted

MR BENJAMIN Modise Metsing (24), secretary of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), was yesterday granted bail of R150 and leave to appeal against his 18 months sentence.

Mr Metsing of Moroka, Soweto, had pleaded guilty before Mr A H Barlow of causing malicious damage to 20 examination papers belonging to a Mrs Elsie van Staden of the Department of Education and Training.

He appeared in the Orlando Regional Court.

Lodging his appeal Mr N J de Vos, for Mr Metsing, said the sentence imposed on him was excessive and induced a sense of shock. He said the magistrate had misdirected himself in over-emphasising the gravity of the offences and under-emphasising his (Metsing's) personal circumstances.

Mr Barlow suspended six months of the sentence for five years. No conditions were set for the bail granted to Mr Metsing.

Mr N J de Vos, instructed by Priscilla Jana and Associates, appeared for Mr Metsing. Mr H D Worte prosecuted. Mr Barlow was on the Bench.
A THIN GREY veil of cloud covered an otherwise blue sky and sunlight tried to filter through the countless shadows of people gathered at Regina Mundi Cathedral in Soweto, for a memorial service for Solomon Mahlangu shortly after he was hanged for his part in the Goch Street at shoot-out.

Outside the church, there was a kaleidoscope of cars of all makes and sizes. Here and there, groups of people talked in low voices. An engine started and suddenly police were joining the crowd as more people entered the huge church.

Inside, a tense but colourful crowd looked up at a tall man in a Xhosa dashiki, praying.

Out of a bearded mouth, a gruffly voice bellowed: “In the name of the black Messiah, the God of Hatias, the God of Hoshoon, the God of Shaka and God of Ntu…”

Thus prayed Bishop Mshwefela Mayathula, known in the gheto as Castro, named after the Cuban revolutionary leader who delivered the country to its people.

Because of disillusionment, many of the established churches Bishop Mayathula preached the Christian doctrine from an African perspective which many contemporaries lauded as founder of black theology.

“Mayathula used to dream about the message that a black Messiah was to liberate us. He saw the church as an insulator of the liberation force,” said George Waspch, who together with Bishop Mayathula, was detained in Modderbee Prison from October 19, 1977 to August 1978.

Born in Willowville, Transkei in 1921, Bishop Mayathula was educated at the Lovedale Institute in Alice, together with the late Sir Serho Khamza of Botswana.

Then he came to Johannesburg where he worked as a South African Railway booking clerk until the call to ministry took him to Fort Hare University where he obtained a degree in theology.

A founder member of the Mayathula, he was first detained in 1974 after the pre-Pretoria rally. He was interim president of the Black Peoples Convention in 1973 and in 1975 and 1976 was president of the African Independent Churches Association.

Mr. Chris Mokotedo, whose last name recently expired, said: “I remember Castro from the University Christian Movement days. He always attended our conferences. In fact, he was a vocal and regular militant, a revolutionary at heart and one who did not believe in peaceful negotiations.”

“Castro was the black Messiah, establishing a black church and a black Christ. He believed in action.”

“I remember him once telling a BPC conference that people should march to Pretoria and take their country,” said Mr. Mokotedo.

Tragedy

Mr. Leonard Mostia, who was with him in Modderbee Prison said: “Where do you begin talking about Mayathula? He was a phenomena.”

“I admired the intensity of his beliefs. Although educated, he was not an intellectual. He mixed with the masses and during our detention, prayed all the time.”

For Castro age was no impediment — he hobnobbed with the young and old.

Questioned on his involvement with the youth he would answer: “I am preaching the gospel of liberation to the young.”

This time, the people who worked with and knew Castro are banned. Even the last man who saw him alive, Mr. Hlako Banchi, cannot tell us if Castro had a last mess-}

Revolutionary Reverend Mayathula saw the church as a force for black liberation in South Africa.
Back as chairman

STEVENS TO HEAL PLAIN SPLIT?

MR CHRIS STEVENS is still chairman of the Westridge / Portland Ratepayers' Association and everything points to their rejoining Compra — the Combined Mitchells Plain Residents' Association — after an earlier split.

Earlier this week Mr Stevens said he wanted to lead his association back into Compra, despite the fact that he had resigned as chairman two weeks previously, saying executive members weren't dedicated enough.

A press statement issued this week said a 'withdrawal of all resignations' had been accepted and that the executive had no objection to rejoining Compra.

However, members of the association are to be asked their views before the rift with Compra is finally healed.

Meanwhile, the fledgling Portland Residents' Association isn't interested in joining Compra.

The association was formed earlier this year when the area appeared to be growing too big for the existing ratepayers' body — the Westridge and Portland Ratepayers' Association — to handle.

After attending Compra meetings, delegates have talked of being disillusioned.

'We've decided against joining Compra because we found that basic problems weren't being dealt with as we would have liked,' one said.

Compra chairman Mr James Petersen commented, 'Ptyland have not yet formally constituted themselves, but we will give them every encouragement if they want to join up.'
A working class hero

JOSEPH MAVI, the president of the Black Municipality Workers' Union, will be appearing in court tomorrow to face charges under the Sabotage Act in connection with the recent Johannesburg municipal workers' strike.

Although he shot to prominence two months ago as a leader of the strike, it is a relatively unknown quantity to most people.

Mavi was in the public limelight only a week ago at the funeral of the Soweto's leader, Reverend Moses Mabhida. "I can't bear his soul. Many mourners did not understand the champion for justice that he is Mavi.

This week SUNDAY POST met Mr Mavi, at his humble but neat Soweto home and a story of dedication and sacrifice unfolded — the story of the Transkei-bom young man who, 23 years ago, decided to come to Johannesburg to work and seek his fortune.

The first job he landed was that of a recorder with the City Council's Water Branch at the Nancefield depot in Soweto. He remembers the time as being in a fight against this, his first employer, that he would establish himself as a fighter for his people years later.

Like all young men hungry for adventure and fortune in the city of gold, Mr Mavi had to move. He worked at a job for National Cold Storage in Doornfontein.

After two months with the company, he joined the Central News Agency, but this was not enough for the hungry soul who was Mavi. "In 1960 I enrolled for a driver's licence course. At the same time I was saving money. I could lay my hands on and accumulate it.

Two years later Mavi was the proud owner of a licence and he again moved to another job, this time working for a cattle company as a truck driver.

Again the city council played a part in Mr Mavi's life. In 1963 he was back with the council's water branch and the following year he noted an "historical" job with the council’s Transport Department.

"History in the scene that he and a few blacks were the first to be employed as drivers in the Transport Department in the scheme which saw much of the council's "marble system" crumbling.

He fondly remembered the occasion this week: "The late Siseko Motedi of the now-banned World newspaper interviewed us on how we felt about our jobs."

"And, Mr Mavi's face lighted up, "my colleagues had chosen me to give the interview."

In 1968 Mavi resigned from his new-found "prestige job" and threw himself full time into working for his people.

He joined the South African Federation of South Africa.

The federation another, indelible mark on Mr Mavi. This was the era of the fiery champion in black politics. Mr James "Sofasone" Mphahlela, Mr Mavi rubbed shoulders with the great "Sofasone" in the federation. A test was coming for the never-say-die Mr Mavi.

Federation members in the Orange Free State's Bethlehem townships were up in arms against the "marginalization" of their organizations. The local authority, however, was being demolished by the local authority without any compensation. Mavi was with the 21-man delegation. Including the federation leader, Mr G Nqobile, went to Bethlehem to tackle the problem.

But the federation, identified the location residents as dangerous areas. The town clerk who had arranged to meet the residents was not there. Mr Mavi and a few of his colleagues had to dash to the town and approach the land clerk at his house and remind him of his obligation.

According to Mavi, the land was under the bridge now. Won the battle and the residents were finally paid their compensation when they were moved.

In 1970 Mr Mavi was back to work, working for a large furniture company as a long-distance driving. He was not happy that he had his first taste of trade unionism.

He was voted onto the executive of the Transport Workers Union. But this was to cause him pain.

"I discovered that the union's executive had no real power in the running of the union, Some white officials resigned from the union and another was introduced as a general secretary. At the same time Mr Mavi was nearing 34 years in the union, and the power struggle was now becoming a reality."

Mr Mavi, an irresistible force meeting the immovable object, which was the white officials in the union, and something had to give. Mr Mavi met with the chairman of the union and told him that he could not allow that because all along had dissociated himself from the union. He had no choice but to walk out of the meeting.

But Mr Mavi was not alone in the walkout. Something like 15 others in the meeting followed him out of the hall. After that, he and those who followed him out of the meeting decided to form another union. But the road was stung with thorns.

According to Mr Mavi, when they approached the council on their intention to form a union, the council ruled that only the council could create the transport department employees. But they were not deterred. On June 1973 this year, exactly six months after the city hall meeting at which Mr Mavi walked out of the council and others called a meeting at the city hall to formally launch the Black Municipality Workers' Union.

At this meeting Mr Mavi was elected president of the union, and five other members were elected to the executive.

The rest is well known — the clash with the city council. Mr Mavi and the largest strike by workers under one employer in South African history, the shipping out of those workers who did not agree with the council's terms and the arrest of Mr Mavi, who now faces a number of charges under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, commonly known as the Sabotage Act. He appears tomorrow in the Johannesburg Municipal Court with two of his union colleagues.

It is the untiring dedication of this man to the cause of the workers in South Africa that has made him such a compelling voice, and a voice from whose lips are likely to hear more.
Soweto Ten to hold annual congress

By SAM MABE

THE Soweto Committee of Ten will next month hold its first annual congress since it opened its doors to full participation in its activities by Soweto residents last year.

During this congress, which will be held at the Holy Cross Anglican Church in Orlando West on October 11, elections for a new committee will also be held.

Dr Nthato Mohlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said he and the remaining five members of the committee would stand for elections. He was certain residents would re-elect them to office for another 12-month term.

"This is the Soweto residents' committee and they should give us the mandate to go or with the work we have been doing since our last conference in September last year, or say whether they want other people to take over from us.

"At the moment, I am left with only five members of this committee because some were banned and others resigned. But I had a good team and I would be glad to find myself working with them again," Dr Mohlana said.

The members of the Committee of Ten are Dr Mohlana, Mr Legau Mathabathe, Mr Leonard Mosaia, Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, Mr Lebamanga Sebidi and Mr Tom Muthatha.

All of them, except Mr Sebidi, were founder members, who were elected when the committee was founded in 1977. Mr Sebidi replaced Mr Veli Kraa.
Chief Buthelezi in attack on POST

By CHARLIE MOGALE
KWAZULU leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday launched an attack on the black consciousness movement.

He accused the black consciousness movement of manipulating Wasa, which in turn he said manipulated POST's sister paper, Sunday Post, to print a vitriol and concerted attacks on me.

Chief Buthelezi, who spoke of "the so-called black newspapers" and "the so-called black consciousness movement", was addressing a crowd of about 1000 people at the Shaka Day celebrations at the George Thobe Stadium in Sharpeville.

RAIN
The audience dwindled to about 300 when heavy rain started pouring during Chief Buthelezi's speech.

"When Wasa was formed, some of us saw in it a union of black journalists, and there was absolutely nothing wrong with that. But now they have started attacking me under the guise of being a black organisation," he said.

Week after week Sunday Post was publishing articles attacking me.

"It is no longer a question of fair criticism. They promoted a Wasa vendetta against me - on behalf of the so-called black consciousness movement.

"I have had more than my fair share of character assassination, particularly in certain newspapers which claim to be black newspapers and merely because black journalists working on them are black.

To occasional calls of "Shenge!" Chief Buthelezi called for the end of in-fighting among black leaders in South Africa.

POLITICS
"Today we have people who are not satisfied with just having differences, but who will not hesitate to literally kill those who have differences of opinion with them in black politics. I have been at the receiving end of this grouping for quite some time now.

"They use character assassination and they reserve the worst vitriol in their utterances and writings for other blacks with whom they have political differences. They have even tried to assassinate me," Chief Buthelezi said.

Disunity among black leaders was entrenching apartheid and making it easier for whites to "laugh all the way to the bank when blacks don't get a fair share of the country's wealth."
THE second of a two-part series on the black schools boycott in the Peninsula by Argus Education Reporter, Derryn Deavin.

IN cataloguing the events of the boycott of African schools this year, it must be remembered that the boycott was not something that happened out of the blue, but was rather a result of the tensions that started around 1976 and have been building ever since.

With no release valve for these tensions and no apparent change in the education system, they had so violently protested against four years previously, the black pupils responded spontaneously when their colleagues on the Cape Flats and elsewhere in the Peninsula came out in boycott against "inferior education."

It was not so much that they took their cue from the coloured schools, but more of a spontaneous response: a member of the Parents’ Action Committee said.

There was, in a sense, the attitude that they would be losing what they had got anyway.

Internal

The boycott started in February, at one of the two high schools in Guguletu, namely Fecella High. It started over an internal issue regarding the pupils' Student Representative Council (SRC), but by May had spread to other high and higher primary schools in Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu.

Once out on boycott, the pupils formed a regional committee and drew up a list of short-term demands.

- Even at this stage, there were no signs of disenchantment on the part of the pupils with the school committees.

As far as they were concerned, the school committees were not paying their role in effective bargaining with the Department of Education and Training, but were simply relaying instructions from the department’s regional office to the pupils.

One of the pupils’ original short-term demands was that all members of school committees should resign.

Givern task

In the light of this early May, the community elected the Parents’ Action Committee, which was given the task of communicating the pupil grievances to the Department’s Regional Office.

On May 25, a further meeting the Parents’ Action Committee was extended and it was decided that to be effective the committee should negotiate directly with the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. F. H. Hettenberg.

The meeting with Dr. Hettenberg took place on June 10 — the last day of Parliament.

A member of the committee recalls it: "We felt the short-term demands could be dealt with locally but that the long-term demands should be presented to him."

However, after reading our memorandum, the Minister immediately told us he did not represent us and could only deal with the ‘legitimate’ bodies, like the school committees and the community councils.

"He said he was making a compromise by allowing us to see him. The whole meeting rounded around his not recognizing us while there were many more urgent issues on hand."

The Government's inflexibility in dealing only through the so-called legitimate channels was marked entirely by the boycott.

As far as the people are concerned, they are not legitimate channels. The members of the Parents’ Action Committee have been motivated by a genuine desire to represent the community and convey its grievances. It was an impossible situation.

In an attempt to rectify some kind of situation, a delegation from the Parents’ Action Committee visited Port Elizabeth and have discussed with the PE Parents’ Action Committee.

They returned to Cape Town and on the evening of September 10, called a meeting for parents and pupils.

In the meantime, the school committee held a meeting that morning urging parents to take their children back to school the next day.

Reports have intimated that our meeting reversed the earlier decision by the school committees to return to school. However, our meeting was simply a report back on the discussions held in PE.

The meeting then decided the pupils would return to school on September 15 if a positive response was received from the authorities, the member of the Parents’ Action Committee said.

On September 4, the Department of Education and Training closed all
BLACK women in South Africa differ in their opinion about so-called multiracial organisations. Some believe they are unrealistic in an abnormal society which practises apartheid and others think they are a platform for black women to air their grievances.

Should we join or keep away from mixed clubs?

Vesta Smith: Lucy Mvubelo

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers who serves on the Women’s Legal Status Committee (a multiracial organisation) says by joining such organisations black women’s grievances will be heard.

“That’s where we are able to voice our problems, and tell them that they should vote for people who have our welfare at heart,” she says.

An executive member of Women for Peace, she says she has observed a change in many white women.

“When I started with this organisation, I could sense the communication gap between the two race groups. Some white members are not mixing with the blacks wholeheartedly, while the black women on the other hand were suffering from an inferiority complex.

“Today most of the white women in the movement have changed their attitude towards their black workers. Some of them come with them to our meetings, and this shows that mixing is going far,” she continues.

Mrs Mvubelo urged for more black women participation in the mixed organisations because “people like myself who have worked with them have benefited a lot.”

Mrs Joyce Siwani, a leading woman in the black community is concerned about the so-called multiracial organisations which are only open to “a certain class.” She believes that they are there to make black women aspire to the status of white woman.

She believes that these organisations sprang up to recruit black women when they realised that “the country was on fire during the 1976 unrest.”

“It serves as another means of extinguishing this fire,” Mrs Siwani adds.

Ms Malshediso Mokone of Naledi, Soweto, says the organisers of these movements should first win the confidence of black women by working towards political rights for blacks before they can speak in terms of “loving one another in this abnormal society.”

Mrs Thabile Mangena says these organisations are far removed from blacks’ aspirations. She says she would join multiracial organisations under different circumstances, but at present, it would be ridiculous. She says her blackness in this country is why black and white are prevented from living together peacefully.

Mrs Vesta Smith, a community worker who turned down a number of invitations from the executive women’s clubs, prefers to refer to them as bi-racial clubs “because they are of the black and the white race groups.”

She strongly opposes their existence “because we do not know how sincere they are that they suddenly want us to be one.”

She believes that they are another way of “pressing us not to worry about our rights in this country.” Mrs Smith, however, believes that there are individuals in the white community who want to see blacks enjoying the same privileges as them.

She adds that she “hopes they are doing something.”

Referring to a report that one of the clubs offered free luncheon has for black women who cannot afford the fees, says says:

“It’s not for any other to worry about money at this time, but it is the principle that matters.”

She was also surprised that the organisers expected to get a reasonable number of black executive women while their policy in the country barred blacks from acquiring the same experiences.

Mrs Agnes Moncho, who was a finalist at the Businesswoman of the Year Award recently, says she foresees black women presented with such awards Ms Nomvuyo Ndiadlambo, director of Education in the near future.

Alive also feels the same way as Mrs Moncho about multiracial organisations. She is a member of the Toast Mistress Club. She said she did not see them as a class movement.

“There is a need for black women to be exposed to various skilled fields and until we see our white counterparts and share our problems, we will not be in a position to know what is expected of us as black executives,” she added.

“If people start grumbling, there are sour grapes involved,” she says.

She adds that she would not wish to be caught napping “when things get right.”
Bid to boost boycott fails

MEETINGS organised by the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) were held in several black townships in the Northern Transvaal at the weekend but efforts to increase the bus boycott have been unsuccessful.

Yesterday morning Lobowa Transport continued to operate a limited service at Lenasia near Transvaal Park even though there was only a partial boycott in the Pomona area.

Sebego workers have maintained a total boycott of the company's buses on the Pomona route for almost six weeks.

Workers in Pomona have reported large scale intimidation by Azapo activists from Vaal_riv, the area in which Chief A B Koloti, a member of the Lobowa Legislative Assembly, lives.

The chief has urged his people to support the boycott but many of them are walking the long distance to Makweng to catch buses to Potchefstroom.

The boycott was started in Soweto when Lobowa Transport announced a proposed fare increase of 25 cents a day on the Seberogo-Potchefstroom routes and various price hikes on other routes.

When the company, represented by the bus drivers as a "white" company, decided not to implement the increase, demands for reductions in fares followed.

350 Which of the following statements is the position of this flow likely to be equal to?

Be: Term 4: The percentage of this flow likely to be equal to...

"...the interest on an account from the tax deductible of the interest on an account is the same as the tax shield arising from the tax deductible interest on an account..."

Be: Term 3: Interest on this flow is likely to be equal to...

"...the interest on an account from the tax deductible interest on an account..."

Be: Term 2: Cash flow that is tax deductible than the stream in Term 1...

"...more depreciation in this context includes the amount that is tax deductible by the owner of revenue should be used. Further, the most popular method of depreciation allowed is straight-line. To facilitate a fair comparison with that of Term 3 this same discount factor is used in Term 4, the percentage of this flow likely to be equal to...

Be: Term 1: The percentage of this flow likely to be equal to...

"...the interest on an account from the tax deductible of the interest on an account is the same as the tax shield arising from the tax deductible interest on an account..."
Demos hit choir

THE Soweto Teachers' Choir was in hot water again at the weekend when a group of youths disrupted their concert at the Holy Cross Anglican Church in Orlando West.

The youths entered the church shortly after the fund-raising concert had started and paraded placards before the stunned audience.

Allegations on the placards read: "Mazibuko — as a father you have sent children to jail"; "The choir performed against the will of the people in Bophuthatswana"; "Your choir is the toast of the SABC"; "The choir performed at a festival in Venda and "Our teachers are not with the people of Soweto".

On a recent tour, the choir had two performances disrupted by demonstrators in London.

The concert at Lambeth was cancelled when the Lambeth Council received threats that the concert would be picketed by black consciousness groups, while at St Paul's Cathedral, Black Consciousness demonstrators protested against the presence of the choir.

The rector of the Holy Cross Anglican Church, The Reverend S S M Thelejane, said it was sad that the youths had disrupted their fund-raising concert. He said the youths should not have chosen to voice their grudge against Mr Mazibuko at a church — "a place of God."

Mr Thelejane also pointed out that the choir was giving a charity performance to help raise funds in order to pay a debt incurred when the buildings were renovated last year.

"Mazibuko was not going to get a cent from the performance. All the choir had done was help raise funds which we needed badly."

Mr Jabulani Mazibuko, mentor of the choir, said the demonstration by the youths was motivated by people who disliked him and the success he had struck with the choir. He denied claims that he had "sent children to jail" by allegedly giving incriminating evidence in a court case involving scholars.

"I did not send any children to jail. Now my life, that of the choir members and even the future of the choir itself is threatened by people who dislike me," said a distressed Mr Mazibuko.

Mr Mazibuko also hastily denied some of the allegations levelled against him and his choir. "We did not perform in Venda and there were five groups invited at the Bophuthatswana show. Why do they pick on us?" he asked.

Mr Mazibuko had this to say about the demonstrators: "I grant them that they were not violent."
Anti-apartheid group is divisive agent — PAC

By BRUCE STEPHENSON
London Bureau
BLACKPOOL. — The anti-apartheid movement has been bitterly attacked as being a "divisive agent" between the South African liberation movements in Britain.

On the eve of the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, the Pan-Africanist Congress observer to the conference warned a meeting this week that if the Labour Party gave money to the ANC and not to the PAC, this could cause deep bitterness between the two movements.

Mr Michael Musundane, the PAC observer, was speaking from the floor of an anti-apartheid meeting where he objected to the exclusion of the PAC from the platform.

Official speakers were Mr Solly Smith, the ANC's chief representative in western Europe, Mr Joseph Olo of Swapo, and Mrs Judith Hart, a member of the Labour Party's national executive and Minister of Overseas Development in the last Labour government.

Shortly after Mrs Hart had told the meeting that the Labour Party had given between R500 and R700 to guerrilla movements in South Africa since 1970, Mr Musundane said:

"The Labour Party has to be careful not to cause divisions between the organisations fighting in southern Africa, as happened in Zimbabwe when Zanu or Zapu were favoured for grants at different times.

"The PAC is not represented on the platform. The organisation is being played down by the Anti-Apartheid Movement. Certain people are trying to be divisive," he said.

The chairman of the Anti-apartheid Movement, Mr Bob Hughes MP, said he was not aware of divisive actions within his movement.

The only aim of the Anti-apartheid Movement was to expose the practices of apartheid, he said.
BLACK POLITICS

1-10-80

31-12-80
Mandela:
Judgment
reserved

JUDGMENT was reserved in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday on the application by Nelson Mandela that he be allowed to hand certain documents to his attorneys.

The application, a test case to establish whether a convicted prisoner can give written instructions to his attorney, was heard by the Judges President, Mr Justice Watermeyer, and Mr Justice Grosskopf.

Mandela, former leader of the banned African National Congress, is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

He applied to be able to hand two documents to his attorney, Mr Stanley Kadowsky, and to give written instructions to him because he believed that conversations between him and Mr Kadowsky were being overheard and recorded.

CONSULTATION

The Chief Assistant Commissioner of Prisons, Marinus Brink, said the consultation room door on Robben Island had a normal glass window.

A person outside could hear conversations if those inside spoke loudly or were near the door. If they spoke softly, they could not be heard.

Mr Brink denied that Mandela was not in a position to give proper instruction to Mr Kadowsky or was prejudiced in preparing his defence.

He added that the Minister contested that the documents were privileged.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

The black man is not buying...

Tribune Reporter

Van der ROSS (exclusive group for distribution to the masses)

He described the council as a solution that was not a panacea: a package of apartheid policies, neatly tied with racial ribbons.

Mr. Vincent Farrell, chairman of the Teacher's Action Committee, formed in the Western Cape during the recent school boycott: "It's a bad move — conceived, devised, directed and produced by an ex-cabinet group that by barring blacks from gaining on the Council 20 percent of the population was denied the right to participate in decision-making.

Mr. Farrell said that by excluding blacks the real leadership among the oppressed will never be found sitting in this advisory council's chambers. The very nature of the Council precludes their participation. Nobody is so naive to believe that you can change or eliminate the abhorrent South African way of life so easily.

The Council is a delaying tactic, a ploy to disguise the cancerous symptoms of an almost terminally ill society. While F.W. de Klerk is playing party politics, South Africa burns.

The hat in the hand at the back door is long gone, says Mr. Farrell. In 1980 the black man can find the forum to say the things he really feels and does not need any longer to plead from his knees.

Dr. Nthato Motlan, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten and of the Soweto Civic Association, says everyone knows there are three fundamental principles — a common homeland, equal citizenship rights, power sharing.

"Yet while the Prime Minister is busy introducing the Council his lieutenants are busily announcing that in the so-called white South Africa there will be no common homeland, no equal citizenship rights, no sharing of power.

What would replace the Council with?

"Nothing. The people must accept a declaration of intent that must delete present thinking among Nationalists as well as among whites in this country, namely, a general commitment by all to the three principles I mentioned."

Confrontation

After that, a constitutional meeting comprising all races should be called — elected on a one-man-one-vote basis — to hammer out a new dispensation for the country.

Chie F Gats Ntshangase, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, president of Inkatha, feels that those who have agreed to serve on the Council have teamed up with the white power elite.

"We won't do anything to make it look as if we approve of the Council. We are, however, prepared to continue negotiating with the Government."

He said the Council was merely a Government proposal. Instead of waiting for confrontation, it should look for another solution.

Obid Kunene, Editor of Hlanga: "It is not children's play or pig-headedness to suggest a halt or moratorium to such proposals as the President's Council. Why waste so much energy, effort and expense trying to pump life into a doomed structure?"

David Curry, national chairman of the Labour Party: "The Government has done little to help create a climate of change."

The fact that it refuses to draft a programme of action which would eliminate statutory discrimination proves that the National Party is still bound to the policy of separate development.

"In the serious times in which we are living the exclusion of the majority of the population from any constitutional participation is no way in which to solve our problems; instead it will do nothing more than precipitate and increase polarization between the races.

Professor Richard van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape: "We see the Council as a means to an end. Maybe it is nothing more than an attempt to initiate a new order in which there would be a greater measure of justice."

"It is the first time that coloured people are being asked to serve on a council which will be concerned with essential constitutional tasks."

He said, however, that the one shortcoming was the fact that blacks have been excluded.

"But we must try and break away from petty condemnation of those people who think that by serving on the Council they are doing what is right."

Stanley Jacobs, president of the Transvaal Association of Teachers: "It is unacceptable because we regard it as a mechanism to divert the attention of millions of disfranchised black persons from what has been the fundamental aim of all black political organizations since the turn of the century."

"We have to reject the Council because it is built upon a structure that is a manifest attempt to form an unhappy alliance consisting of four so-called ethnic components against a section of the black community which already has to endure a process of unnatural Balkanisation in a country which is as much theirs as anyone else's."

Obid Kunene, Editor of Hlanga: "It is not children's play or pig-headedness to suggest a halt or moratorium to such proposals as the President's Council. Why waste so much energy, effort and expense trying to pump life into a doomed structure?"

Van der ROSS (exclusive group for distribution to the masses)

Tribune Reporter

BUTHELEZI

MOTLANA

KUNENE
Leon

(Continued from Page 1)

Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, said: 'I think it is extremely naive to believe that a token representation on a completely Nationalist-controlled President's Council can be an effective answer to the demands of the time. I find it even more naive to believe that any process seeking constitutional changes that is undertaken without the participation of the African— the largest majority— can be of any consequence.'

The national chairman of the Labour Party, Mr. Davin Curry, said that the stand of the President’s Council would be predominantly Nationalist and would do things which would stay firmly within the frame of National Party policy.

PROOF

Taking into consideration how Mr. Leon has acted politically over the last two years, it was expected that he would accept the invitation.

The fact that he has made this statement is proof to us that he has accepted and it is hoped for him to come out and say so clearly.

Mr. Curry said that the stand of the Labour Party was that participation in the council would merely spell out to the Government agreement to the terms. If the coloured people stand firmly, he said, the Government will be pressurized into including blacks.

Leon

‘Closest to national convention’

21 Oct 1980

Leon on why he backs Council

Argus Correspondent

KIMBERLEY — Mr Sonny Leon, former leader of the Labour Party, yesterday broke his long silence in coming out strongly in favour of participation in the President’s Council.

He confirmed that he had been invited by the Government to serve on the council and said he was still making up his mind.

Factors that could influence him were domestic ones and the possible political effect of Dr Eschel Khodoo’s acquittal in the Appeal Court.

Mr Leon said he saw merit in the President’s Council because it is the closest that we may ever come to that much sought-after National Convention.

It had to be realised that any changes that came about in South Africa other than by means of physical violence would be on Government terms.

The Parliamentary Opposition had been shown to be 'of no consequence whatsoever as far as practical and lasting change was concerned,' he said.

PRACTICALITIES

'This must not be taken to mean that I accept and condone everything the Government does.' Far from it. I abhor suppressive legislation based on skin colour as much as the next person, but I am concerned with the practicalities of the situation and it is for this reason only that I see merit in the council,' Leon added.

The exclusion of blacks, or the inclusion of any other racial group, does not mean anything to those who are in the council and should do
Tutu: I will never accept a seat

Roland Bureau

BISHOP TUTU
‘White man is building up a legacy of hatred.’

Tutu’s ‘no’

(continued from Page 1)

bitterness he would one day regret.

South Africa had only two options for the future. Matters could remain fundamentally as they were — in the hands of the whites, or nearly so.

The other is political power-sharing. Our solution is a political one. I am an ardent believer in this. We don’t want the crumbs of concession from a generous master’s table. We want to be at that table planning the menu with him.

The key was: political power. The Budget, for instance, benefited the white voter while blacks were hard hit with increases in the price of basic commodities.

CHEAP LABOUR

The concept of the council he said, was flawed, because blacks were excluded and members were nominated.

That is a very serious flaw. I would not accept nomination because of this. Believe me, I am not a politician, but the Government is getting only those people likely to agree with them,’ he said. Speaking on South Africa to the Year 2000, Bishop Tutu attacked the Government and the whites, saying the white man was building up a legacy of hatred and will prevent them from becoming free. Your history has taught you that. Now we are going through that history. ‘Absolutely nothing is going to stop us from bringing it about. There is no question that we are going to be free. The only questions to be decided are how and when. We want it to be reasonably peaceful — and now,’ he said.

God has supplied South Africa with an object lesson in the form of Rhodesia. ‘Don’t do it like that,’ Bishop Tutu said whites needed to be educated, for blacks were not a ‘swart gevaar.’

ON TRUST

The best guarantees, Bishop Tutu said, were those based on trust and personal relationships. ‘But blacks and whites don’t know each other because the laws of this country prevent us from knowing each other.’

After loud applause, Bishop Tutu was asked from the floor what was the greatest stumbling-block to power-sharing was. He said the greatest problem was fear, of which the Afrikaners’ obsession with his identity was a very large element. The Afrikaner has an obsession with his identity. He should have a greater confidence,’ he said.
President's Council man is booted out

POST Reporter

THE proposed President’s Council suffered a setback this week with the expulsion of Mr Ken Winshiu from the Pretoria Chinese Association.

Mr Winshiu was the first South African Chinese to accept an appointment to the Council. His expulsion from the Pretoria Association was revealed yesterday by a prominent spokesman for the Transvaal Chinese community, who asked not to be named.

The spokesman said Mr Winshiu’s acceptance of a council post had come as a “bombshell” to the community, and that there had been no prior government consultation with its leaders or its representative organisations.

He was not a representative figure, he added.

and could only have been appointed because of his willingness to co-operate with the Government. According to the spokesman, Mr Winshiu was expelled from the Pretoria Association after a stormy meeting on Tuesday night. His reasons for accepting the Government offer were roundly rejected by other members.

South Africa’s Chinese were generally not in favour of participation in the President’s Council, the spokesman concluded. As a mere 0.03 percent of the population, they felt they had “no right” to make decisions affecting much larger population groups, he said.
MASERU. - Two young South African political refugee students who have been living in Lesotho for the past 18 months left Maseru yesterday for the United States to pursue higher studies in music.

They are Vernon Molefe from Sharpeville, and Lebohang Moroke from Soweto. They will study at the Metropolitan School of Art in Syracuse, New York, under the sponsorship of the Pan African Association (a private foundation with headquarters in Baldwinville, New York State).

The two South African youths performed at a local hotel during their stay in Lesotho. Vernon, who plays various instruments, performed during the Leita Mbuli festival in Maseru in September last year.

Before he skipped South Africa, he appeared on stage with the international musician, Timmy Thomas, during his tour of the Republic in 1978. — Sapa.
Black Alliance, to improve image

By Hugh Robertson

THE Black Alliance is to launch a major expansion drive to build up its standing in the black, coloured and Indian communities following the creation of the President's Council.

A meeting of alliance members — all determined opponents of the President's Council — is to be held in Port Elizabeth from October 24 to 26 to plan the new campaign.

Although the expansion drive was first suggested several months ago, it is seen by alliance members as a reaction to the Government's plans for the President's Council.

Inkatha, the Labour Party and the Indian Reform Party, the major components of the alliance, fear that the Government will hold up the President's Council as a body representative of the views of coloured and Indian communities.

To counteract this, they are anxious to form a cohesive and fully representative body which can speak authoritatively on behalf of its members on such issues as constitutional change — a matter which the President's Council is to deal with specifically.

The Black Alliance's expansion drive to counter the role of the President's Council indicates a further polarisation between black, coloured and Indian political groups on the one hand, and the National Party on the other.

At the same time, though, alliance members emphasise that they wish to keep open lines of communication with the Government and that they hope to avoid confrontation.

Commenting on the announcement of the members of the President's Council today, the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said: "The idea of the President's Council came from the National Party: its membership was chosen by the NP and it is answerable to the leader of the NP and to nobody else."

We now see from the members that the overwhelming majority are members or supporters of the NP. Clearly, therefore, the council's deliberations will take place strictly within the limits imposed by the NP and its policies. It will be an NP exercise, with a few others included who will be a tiny minority.

"We already know from the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, himself, what the NP will, and will not, allow in terms of constitutional changes. The whole exercise is an obvious farce. Our refusal to have anything to do with the council has been fully vindicated."
Leon opts for President’s Council

KIMBERLEY. — Mr Sonny Leon, the former leader of the Labour Party, yesterday broke a long silence and came out strongly in favour of participation in the President’s Council. This was his first public statement concerning the council.

At the same time Mr Leon confirmed that he had been invited by the government to serve on the Council. He said he was still making up his mind. Factors that could influence him were domestic ones and the possible political effect of Dr Eschel Rhegdie’s account in the “appeal” court this week.

In a statement in Kimberley, Mr Leon said he saw merit in the President’s Council because it is the closest that “we may ever come to that much sought after national convention”.

He said it had to be realised that any changes that came about in South Africa other than by means of physical violence would be on government terms.

The parliamentary opposition had shown themselves over the past 32 years of Nationalist rule to be “of no consequence whatsoever” as far as practical and lasting change was concerned.

“This must not be taken to mean that I accept and condone everything the government does. Far from it — I abhor suppressive legislation based on skin colour or ethnicity as much as the next person.

PRACTICALITIES

“But I am concerned with the practicalities of the situation and it is for this reason only that I see merit in the council,” he said.

Mr Leon urged all those who were thinking of supporting the council and of participating in it to “remember that it is the first major development on South African political scene, as it is the first time in history that those in authority are prepared to consult with some of the other people in the country.

“We dare not refuse to allow them to just go ahead and do what they want to do.

“If we are as concerned as we say we are, then we should reflect that we are concerned. If we are as committed to change as we say we are, then we should reflect our commitment.”

Mr Leon said one could not afford to place a time limit on one’s commitment and involvement as if this was what one wanted, one might just wish to sit back and let the Government do what it wanted to.

He said the Government had never claimed that the President’s Council was the answer to all South Africa’s problems, and added:

“The exclusion of blacks or the inclusion of any other racial group does not mean a thing. Those who are in the council can and should do everything in their power to set things right. The antagonists of the council would do well to remember that it’s never a question of what the institution is but rather what the participants do with it. That is important.”

Mr Leon said the fact that the council was on Government terms left much to be desired but he stressed that he felt one should concern oneself with the “practicability” of the situation, “not with rabble rousing rhetorical and emotional outbursts.”

LOGJAM

He said it was well to say that only a national convention could break the constitutional logjam in South Africa and he agreed with this, but he asked: What are we to do in its absence? Are we to sit back and allow tensions to escalate? Are we to continue with boycott and obstructionist tactics? And when all hell finally breaks loose, say to the Prime Minister and the Government: “We told you so”. This sort of politics is not going to do the country any good.”

SAPA.
THE chairman of the Chinese Associations conference of South Africa, Mr J S Chum, has denied that a prominent member of the community, Mr Ken Winchui, had been expelled from the Pretoria Chinese Association because he accepted an appointment to serve on the proposed President's Council.

Asked to comment on this in Pretoria yesterday, he said Mr Winchui had been expelled for "another reason" which he was not prepared to divulge.

Mr Chum said that on the whole, his community always co-operated with the Government. To say, therefore, that Mr Winchui's expulsion from the association was a result of his willingness to serve on the President's Council was incorrect.

"As far as this matter is concerned, we are closing it in the interests of the community," he said. — Sapa.
Solidarity on rent protests

MUCH as some form of organisational structuring is needed to combat rent increases in Soweto, the new tactic adopted independently by our women is commendable.

The virtue of such spontaneous community action from mothers lends seriousness to the issue, and community councillors would, we hope, consider this politically motive-free action in that light, and rethink the increases.

The fact that their action was not orchestrated by some organisation, or interested pressure groups, should indicate to all that this is not the time for rents to go up in the townships.

Apart from the bad economic climate for blacks in general, anybody who has his finger on the pulse should by now be aware that there is a resistance to increases of any nature almost country-wide by blacks.

Such resistance is symptomatic of grave grievances under which the black populace is sullenly operating. There is no doubt in our minds that blacks are sane enough to agree to increases in various areas, all things being equal. But all things are unfortunately far from equal in the country, and grievances can be counted to make up a formidable bulwark of anger and resistance.

This is a most unfortunate circumstance for the country and one that baffles other race groups, who simply do not understand why blacks have suddenly become so recalcitrant.

Those people at the helm of things should at least take heed of this type of warning so that future action, whether it be a rise in rent or fares, is treated with more circumspection.

We are aware there is no court interdict to freeze the increases, pending the court action by civic organisations against the council and the board. But surely a little bit of tolerance on the part of the officials would have made them stay their hand until the case has been settled one way or the other.
Big Mike's a big hit with the BAAB

But he will successfully defend his heavyweight title against Coetzee in an eighth-round knockout.

On Friday he was the guest of Pretoria's puppet, the Orange-Vaal Administration Board and the Vehal Community Council.

Not only that, he was in Sebokeng promoting a sorghum beer brew that will be sold in the very beerhalls that were among the main targets for schoolchildren during the 1976 uprisings. The containers bear his photograph.

He was also praised by the chairman of the Vehal Community Council, Mr Josiah "Knox" Matjila, at the Vanderbijlpark function. The chairman described him as a peace ambassador.

While Weaver is rapidly losing the fight outside the ring, what are his chances when he meets Gerrie Coetzee to defend his WBA heavyweight title in Sun City on October 25?

He could be knocked down in the opening three rounds. But if he can beat the 10-second count — and chances are that he will — he will retain his title on an eighth round knockout.

This is the bitter-sweet prediction of former professional soccer star and coach turned witchdoctor, Samuel "Aarah" Gumede, who will be best remembered as the bicyck-kicking righthander of Moroka Swallows Big XV during the South African Soccer League days almost two decades ago.

After being called into the ring where Weaver, his entourage and Mr J M van Rooyen of the Orange-Vaal Administration Board were sitting, Gumede asked Weaver to put a note into a small bag containing the witchdoctor's bones.

Weaver was then asked to breathe into the bag. Gumede then throws the bones onto an afro shawl spread on the apron of the ring.

He said Weaver would be dropped somewhere between the first and third rounds. If Weaver beats the count, which he thought he will, he will lose Coetzee in the eighth round.

He said Weaver was physically at his peak and was determined to retain his title. "If Weaver can take the ring in the same spirit, he will win," Gumede said.

Weaver had earlier told guests at the Mohalehatsane Hall in Sebokeng that he had not come such a long way to lose his title.

The champion, who on his arrival said he was not superstitious, later said he believed what the witchdoctor had said because that is what his pastor said before I left home and prediction and prophecy are the same." Weaver's manager, Don Manuel, who watched the proceedings with intense interest, said the witchdoctor's prediction that Weaver was physically at his best "is loccy", but added: "he is in good shape."
Azapo calls for rents boycott

SUNDAY POST Reporter
A MEETING of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) yesterday called for a complete rents boycott.

The meeting, attended by more than 150 people, was held at the Good Shepherd Anglican Church in Tshedi.

Residents decided that the rents should not be paid until the decision to increase them is reversed.

The second phase of the three-stage increases was implemented on Wednesday this week. The first phase was introduced at the beginning of August.

Various speakers attacked the increases by the Soweto Community Council and it was decided that people should not pay rents at all.

"The Government must subsidise the rents since it is responsible for the creation of these locations," one of the speakers said.

Soweto residents could not afford to pay the increased rents, speakers said, and the harassment of people by the Witwatersrand Administration Board could not be tolerated, they said.

The meeting also called on the allowance and salary increments to Soweto community councillors to be stopped to subsidise the increase in rents.

Another rents meeting will be held at the same place next Saturday at 9 p.m.

7. (a) iden tax asset or its transaction, and

(14 marks)

To discuss the tax liability may arise.

(6 marks)

4. (a) To draft the accounts

(b) Specific preparation so far as they appear

and fixed assets and term liabilities.
Demonstrators disrupt game at Lenasia Stadium

By SAM MABE

DEMONSTRATORS yesterday chanted the black national anthem and revolutionary slogans in protest against the reopening and re-naming of Lenasia Stadium after Mr. Rashid Varachia, president of the SA Cricket Union.

The demonstrators, who constituted the majority of spectators watching a cricket match between a white and an Indian team, interrupted what would otherwise have been a quiet and dull occasion attended by less than 120 people. These included the demonstrators and uniformed SAP members.

Earlier in the day, the demonstrators carried placards with slogans attacking the Johannesburg City Council's allocation of the stadium to the cricket council. Members of the Soweto Security Police are reported to have destroyed the placards and taken the names of demonstrators.

When the demonstrators shouted “Amandla, ngawethu,” and “One Azania, one nation” with their clenched fists raised in the air, a police officer warned them to stop disturbing other spectators and threatened to beat them out if they did it again.

About 20 black policemen were ordered to sit on the grandstand to maintain order. For a short while there was silence except from a handful of spectators, who cheered the players in the field.

The demonstrators stood up simultaneously and marched out of the stadium chanting “We shall overcome one day”, when a white member of the Soweto Security Police sat next to Mr. Norman Manoim, President of the University of Witwatersrand’s SRC and also vice-President of Nusas.

After the departure the stadium was left deserted with less than 40 spectators.

After their departure, the stadium’s security officer, tried to object to the demonstrators getting pass-outs, but withdrew immediately when they booed him.

One of the supporters of the Transvaal Cricket Board said: “We have demonstrated because we feel as Lenasians we are deprived of our sports grounds.

“We feel the Cricket Union is a puppet body and is not acting in the interests of the people of Lenasia.”
Free Mandela campaign winds up

AT LEAST 75,080 people have signed petitions calling for the release of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela — six months after the campaign was launched by SUNDAY POST.

The campaign, which received international support, including that of President Canaan Banana of Zimbabwe and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, is now being wound up.

This week SUNDAY POST asked the Minister of Justice Mr Alwyn Schlebusch for comment on the continued incarceration of Mandela in view of the number of people who had signed the petitions. The Minister did not respond.

However, in the past Mr Schlebusch has said that Mandela would not be released because he was found guilty by a court of law.

When the campaign was launched, the editor of SUNDAY POST, Mr Percy Qoboza, said: "One of the realistics we must face up to is that Nelson Mandela commands a following that is unheard of in this land. "To embark on any solution or discussion without his wise input would only be following the "advise" of Ian Smith and others in South Africa and this outcome would be just as disastrous." SUNDAY POST still firmly adheres to this view.
Thebehlali plans hero's welcome for himself

Councillors told to give R20 each for grand feast

SOWETO mayor Mr David Thebehlali left secret instructions before going to the United States that councillors should donate money for a feast he wants to be held in his honour when he returns.

He also ordered that each councillor should organise 100 men and buses to welcome him when he arrives at Jan Smuts Airport.

Recently Mr Thebehlali claimed that meetings of some black organisations in Soweto were inflated by the Press so that those organisations claim to have a large following.

Mr Thebehlali is in Washington where he is attending the International Monetary Fund conference with the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood.

The feast will be held at the Sir Ernest Oppenheimer Tower in Soweto when Mr Thebehlali returns next Sunday. Councillors have been told that each must donate R20.

A meeting has been called for tomorrow night by the deputy chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr T J Makhaya, where final preparations for the feast and welcome-back will be made.

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

kitchen accessories to the feast, and also do the cooking," a councillor's wife who was at the meeting said.

She added: "We cannot do that because it will seem that we are celebrating the rent hikes which Mr Thebehlali and his group initiated."
David Thobehali ... arranged for busloads of people to welcome him back from the States.

This week Mr. Thobehali's wife, Mrs. E. B. Thobehali, called a meeting of all councillors' wives at the Soweto Chambers to urge them to prepare the food for the planned feast. "She asked us to bring pots, plates and other...

confirmed that they had been asked to donate money and organise crowds to welcome Mr. Thobehali.

He said some of the councillors had paid the amount and were organising their wards for the men to be taken in busloads to the airport.

"Tomorrow's meeting is to finalise the details of the feast," he said.

Mr. Makhaya, with whom the instructions were left, confirmed that a special meeting was to be held at the chambers tomorrow.

In a circular to councillors, Mr. Makhaya stated that the preparations to welcome Mr. Thobehali will be on the agenda.

When confronted by Sunday Post, Mr. Makhaya was surprised and upset that the information had leaked out.

"Who told you that? How did you know that?" he asked. He said he was going to find out who was responsible for the leak and take him to task.

"You must not quote me. This is still to be discussed by the committee," said Mr. Makhaya.

The meeting called by Mrs. Thobehali at the Council Chambers has angered Mr. F. Kodi, the opposition leader in the council.

Mr. Kodi said Mrs. Thobehali had no right to call wives to a meeting at the chambers. "The chambers are for councillors only," Mr. Kodi said.
The NTHATO MOTLANA Column

MEET our new columnist.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi doesn’t like him too much, and maybe you don’t either. In fact, many Whites would not mind seeing Dr Nthato Motlana in the cell next to Nelson Mandela on Robben Island — or any place, far that matter, from where he would not be able to make such Articulately discomforting pronouncements.

There are other people, though, White and Black, who have great respect for Dr Motlana’s views. You yourself may consider him either bogeyman or visionary, radical or conservative, controversial, unexpected, surprising outrageous or simply Black and free — but even if you don’t often like what he says, you’re not likely to find it boring.

The Motlana Column, which appears regularly in Frontline magazine, will from now on be reprinted monthly in the Sunday Express to give it a wider readership.

Are Blacks too lazy to be successful? Read what Dr Motlana says about that . . .

Success is not a dirty word

WHAT is wrong with us Blacks that ‘achievement’ has become a dirty word? Is it that we lack ambition? Is it that we feel safer in a crowd than standing out? Or is it all once again to be blamed on the system?

I think there are three answers.

The first is that we have an egalitarian background. Well enough. The second is that we have developed the assumption that a Black man who succeeds is a “White man’s stooge”. That is understandable, but I do not think it is a healthy basis for real development.

The third is harsh, very harsh. It is that we are not making the effort. We are not trying. Too many of us have despairs. We have thrown up our hands in the air, saying that all the cards are stacked against us, so we will wait for liberation.

That, too, is understandable. But it is absolutely wrong. What kind of liberation do we want? Where do we gain political power, but do not know how to run the practical things? Our blackness will not create housing, or efficiency. It will not answer the problems of food and jobs. The needs of progress.

Compare our situation with the situation of the Jews. The Jews were discriminated against everywhere. They had it as bad as we do. In some places — Nazi Germany is the obvious example — they had it almost as a condition for acceptance as a freedom fighter. That does us no good now and will be disastrous in the future.

Let no-one misunderstand me to be saying that I am backing down in the quest for freedom. I am not. Very many Blacks are pursuing that quest. In very many different ways and I support all those which are honest and constructive. I am saying it is false to equate that fight with poverty. That is false to justify sheer laziness with the oppression of the sys abilities that are needed.

Nor does any system of government create wealth. People create wealth by working hard and learning more. If you sit back and wait for a new system to give you equality, you will get equal poverty, benefiting no-one.

Too many of our people are simply bone lazy. Too often we blame the system for our own failures. It is true that there are gruesome disabilities, starting with that monstrous crime against Blacks. But let Education, and including the
But they strived and they toiled and today they are prominent and successful all over the world.

We have taken the opposite response to oppression. We have abandoned ourselves to it.

"It is true that there are many Blacks who are taking active steps to end the oppression — and there will undoubtedly be many more in the future. But what I am concerned about now is not how liberation will come, but where we will be after it has come.

Will we have Parliament filled with black faces, while all the top jobs in the civil service are filled with white ones, because we do not know how to handle these jobs? Or, even worse, will we have nominal Black bosses, like many of our neighbours to the north of us, while everybody knows that the real work is done by their White sidekicks?

I would like to see our country end up in a situation where a man is judged on merit.

The badge of poverty is worn by herb. There is need to end us and any success as "selling out." That is false to opt out of the quest for personal improvement — in school, in university, in the workplace — because this personal improvement means becoming part of the so-called unacceptable middle-class.

There are people who are waiting for a socialist regime to lead them to the land of milk and honey. To those people I say: You are idiots. I become so frustrated by your attitude I hardly have words for it. You boast that you are in the forefront of the black struggle. In fact, you are holding it back. You want equality with the white man. I could not agree with you more.

But equality does not mean that there will have never and will never mean that the man who sits on his backside and expects everything to come to him is as well off as the man who works for it.

In Communist Russia, too, the hard worker is rewarded. The will always be skills and

people in power in every area. Nearly all of whom are White and most of whom have a legendary propensity for demobilizing Blacks by telling us we are "unteachable."

But because these impediments are placed in our path to success, we must work that much harder to overcome them. Let us take a leaf out of the Black Zimbabweans' book of success. They have an enviable record of achievement in school and at university, unrivalled in Black Africa. This they achieve under conditions analogous to our own.

I am maddened by the number of research projects undertaken by Whites in connection with the Black community. These could so easily be done by Blacks. Firstly, to help their own people and secondly to acquire higher degrees.

Of course, I am grateful that these White scholars are doing this necessary kind of work. But where are the Blacks? We should be preparing questionnaires, presenting well-worked out documents to the heads of commerce and industry for funding. Why must our role in this kind of work always be that of interpreters?

Have we no ideas, no ambition? Or have we no confidence — a thing which we cannot develop by grasping the opportunities for ourselves? Or are we lazy?

I exhort my Black countrymen to work hard in school, in university, on the factory floor, in business. Don't let the system get you down. It is your aim to defeat the system.

But when you are a success and have some wealth to spare never forget your great African tradition... Starting with your family and neighbours. Remember, no vulgar ostentation. You must share. You are your brother's keeper.

Of course, you'll have impediments placed in your way to success. Age old prejudices by those now temporarily in power. White prejudices — that Blacks can't possibly do so-and-so and that we are slow thinkers. "When we arrived here they had not discovered the wheel," etc. The frustrations of Bantu education.

You have to succeed in spite of these. And when you have succeeded you can then change — if the majority so wish — the value system of a society you find immoral, exploitative and therefore unacceptable. Do one that reflects your African heritage of ubuntu.
THE reign of Mr Thebehalo, chairman of the Soweto Council, has produced two more shocks.

1. Mr Thebehalo is being paid R750 by Soweto residents for a job that does not exist in terms of the law; and,

2. This salary is R475 more than what is paid Mr Francois Oberholzer, chairman of the Johannesburg City Council Management Committee.

Confirming Mr Thebehalo's salary two weeks ago Mr Nico Malan, Chief Executive officer of the Soweto Council, said Mr Thebehalo was earning this much because he was a full-time chairman of the council.

But this post does not exist in terms of the Community Council Act. In fact the Department of Co-operation and Development last week said his post was an "elected" one and not "appointed". This means that Soweto people are paying him for a "fulltime post" that does not exist.

Further inquiries from the department on why such a huge amount was approved met with a "the department is not prepared to comment on allowances approved by the Soweto Council." Maximum allowances for the council had been approved and these should not be regarded as salaries. The council had decided on limits laid down.

The department also pointed out that Mr Thebehalo is at present "chairman of the board" as well as chairman of the Executive Committee of Soweto.

But the department has also pointed out that the duties of Mr Thebehalo are those normally attached to the position of a "mayor" and no job specification for this position has been prescribed. This means that while Mr Thebehalo is being paid far more than all other community council chairmen, his duties according to the Act are no different.

While Mr Thebehalo earns R750 per month (an allowance) Mr Oberho...
Lebowa police quiz Azapo men

A NUMBER of branch officials of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) were questioned by Lebowa police in Mahwelereng township over the weekend.

Among them was the branch chairman, Mr Joe Malla, who spent a night in the cells on Wednesday and was released the following day. He was again questioned during the weekend.

It was learnt late yesterday that the branch treasurer, Mr Mark Ke-kana, had been told to report to the Mokopane police station, but it could not be established whether he had done so, at the time of going to press.

Most of the executive members were quizzed on Friday and Saturday and released. The police action followed unrest in the township, which coincided with the start of a solidarity bus boycott by Mahwelereng bus commuters.

Various government-linked institutions have become regular targets of arson and stoning. A bank, beerhall, bakery and a van, all owned by government linked institutions, were stoned in two nights of violence in the township.

Meanwhile, the owner of the bus company that has come to the assistance of Seshego commuters, Mr B Harris, said yesterday that he had received a written request from Seshego commuters to formally apply for a licence to operate in the township.

Mr Harris said that he was still studying the request and will take the "appropriate action" in the near future. His buses operate from the outskirts of the Seshego township.
BANNED black consciousness exponent Dr Mamphela Ramphele is to sue two Northern Transvaal newspapers over articles published in the papers last week linking her with the bus boycott.

The action will be against Lefaba Herald and Northern Review, two weekly newspapers, published in Tzaneen and Pietersburg respectively, according to her brother, Mr Thomas Ramphele.

The two newspapers published stories last week, one in the front page, linking Dr Ramphele with the boycott of buses in Lenyeaye, a township outside Tzaneen, where she is based.

Under a front-page heading: "Bus boycott intensifies", the Lefaba Herald said: "Commuters in the black township Lenyeaye outside Tzaneen intensified their bus boycott this week, and empty buses of Lebowa Transport were common on all routes in the area."

Meanwhile, it has been determined beyond doubt that the boycott is instigated by left-wing agitators. It has also been confirmed that Dr Akota Ramphele (79), a restricted woman staying in Lenyeaye, is giving financial support to Azapo (African People's Organization), the left-wing political movement behind the boycott."

The Northern Review, in a Page 15 story, "Banned person in bus boycott" said: "The involvement of certain banned persons in the Lebowa bus boycott is being investigated by the police, and it has now become evident that the proposed hikes in bus fares is merely an excuse for radicals to stir up unrest in the Northern Transvaal."

Dr Ramphele, a former official of the now-banned South African Students' Organization, was banned in May 1977 for five years and banned in Lebowa. She was superintendent of the Zanaphile Circle, a project of the Black Community Programmes in King William's Town, at the time of her banning.

She now runs a surgery in Lenyeaye. She was recently refused permission by the Government to study tropical disease, which are prevalent in the area, at the University of Witwatersrand.
A CONFRONTATION looms between the people of Soweto and the community council over the rent issue.

It seems, in the event of this confrontation, Mr. David Thebehali will be the centre of the flashpoint. We are writing this to warn him to consider his very tricky position.

More and more scandalous revelations are being unearthed about the rent issue as it appears money is being squeezed from impoverished people to line the pockets of reactionary organisations like South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra).

Some people have been tempted to make the rent issue the point of departure for personal vendettas against Mr. Thebehali. He is doing his best, in the meantime, to help his enemies and fuel anger against him from a large spectrum of the township's thinking. Some of the things he has tested off with nauseating ease are simply too grave to understand.

We find no joy in attacking Mr. Thebehali, but he is leading with the chin every so often. We believe it incumbent on him, for peace in the whole country, to take a serious stock of his position.

And the best point at which he could start would be the rent issue. He could make himself a great many friends if he took an aggressive stand vis-a-vis an issue which so intimately touches so many of the people he claims to represent.

We do not want to be accused of keeping our peace when things are so obviously leading to disaster. Our welfare and that of thousands of people is at stake. If this deliberate attempt at poking the nest of discontent is continued unabated.
Azapo leaders detained in swoop

Own Correspondent
PIETERSBURG — Almost the whole executive of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation at Lenyene, near Tzaneen, have been detained in a police swoop in the Northern Transvaal this week.

The detentions are believed to be a police measure in halting a growing bus boycott.

Lieutenant Colonel P Moloto of the Lebowa police said nobody had been arrested for the weekend's stoning of the Lebowa Chief Minister's house and his car. The police are still investigating.

Those detained at Lenyene are the chairman, Mr Mutle Phasha, his deputy, Mr David Mohwihiku, the secretary, Mr Joseph Rabolphu, and an additional member, Mr Mamabolo, a minister of the AME Church.

Police also detained a former Azapo chairman, Mr Meadow Molala, at Mahwelereng near Potgietersrus.

At Seshego, the deputy chairman, Mr Moses Moalui, and an additional member, Mr Mangope Ramohla, were detained.

The chairman of the Seshego branch, Mr Masabolo Raphusu, is being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

Also detained is the chairman of the Seshego Village Committee, the Rev M P Malatjie.
Committed to a free society

By ZODWA MSHIBE

"I stand unafraid! I stand defiant! I stand sorry for the Government — its supporters and its puppets ...

This was the former secretary of the banned African National Congress (ANC), Mrs Florence Mkhize's opening address at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits), recently. She was speaking at a National Union of South African Students (Nusas) focus on homelands.

She spoke softly, but the softness of her voice failed to hide the strength of character and courage of the woman.

The 44-year-old mother of four's true character unfolded when she recalled all that she has done and been through.

She spoke of 1955 when she joined the struggle against women carrying passes.

At that time she was made organiser of the ANC's Natal branch, to establish branches and build up resistance against passes.

"By 1956 there were women from Cato Manor, and all over Natal who formed the 19 branches of the Women's League," she proudly said.

She spoke of the struggle against beerhalls in Cato Manor as though it happened only yesterday.

"I remember how we (women) approached the beerhall and were stopped at the gate by police. We lifted our skirts, and as the embarrassed police hid their faces, we went in.

DEPUTATION

"By the time they realised what was happening, beer was flowing all over the place," she giggled at the memory. She led a deputation to the Pietermaritzburg Commissioner with 652 other women, where five of them were arrested for breaking the by-laws.

"It was no fault of ours really. The commissioner later apologised for having forgotten to alert the police about us. He was expecting us but only forgot to arrange for our coming.

She said they were released soon after the commissioner had explained and apologised.

Mrs Mkhize also spoke of the day they met the late KwaZulu prince Cyprian Bhukuzulu, who told them that they had to carry passes "since my wife, your head has got it, why can't you?" And he added that there was nothing he could do for us, she said.

She was arrested on 20 March 1960 during the state of emergency and released in June of the same year. She was arrested with her aunt Bertha Mkhize, Mrs Kwezama and Dorothy Nyezhe, who is now serving the 13th year of her 15th year sentence.

March 20, 1960 is when the ANC was banned.

Mrs Mkhize remembered the day in 1961, "soon after the 12 days detention without trial declaration, when I was picked up in the street preparing to go into hiding." She said she was charged and released after she was found not guilty.

Mrs Mkhize spoke of the need for a working class women's organisation to guide and help solve the problems of South African women.

"Such an organisation can achieve a lot by fighting segregation and the homelands," she said.

Mrs Mkhize said she does not believe in separating people according to the colour of their skin.

"How can they be called homelands when people don't have the land? If the 1956 Land Tenure Act was abolished then they could be called homelands.

"And for this reason I believe the homeland leaders are ignorant and they don't know what they stand for," she said.

Mrs Mkhize advocates a free and compulsory education system, and
EIGHT officials of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) have so far been detained as police continue their crackdown in the Northern Transvaal.

In Lenyene, near Tzaneen, four members of the executive have been picked up.

They are the chairman, Mr. Mphone Pho- la; the vice-chairman, Mr. David Mohwitu; the secretary, Mr. Joseph Raphala — who was picked up at Gwanele township near Ermelo; and the AME priest, the Reverend Mamabolo, who is an additional member of the executive.

Two more executive members of the Seshego branch have been detained. They are the vice-chairman, Mr. Moses Mothobi, and Mr. Mathebeni Makwana, an additional member of the executive.

They joined their chairman, Mr. Mamabolo Rapheu, who was held in Pietersburg under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

The former chairman of the organisation's branch in Mahwelereng, Mr. Mathebeni Malala, has also been detained.

Also being held is the controversial retired Presbyterian priest, the Reverend M. P. Malafie, who is chairman of the Seshego Village Committee (SVC) and the recently elected mayor of Seshego.

Lawyers acting for the detainees told POST yesterday that Lebowa police had told them that they were holding Mr. Malafie but it was denied by Lieutenant P. Mololo, who said he had no knowledge of the detention.

The detentions followed the weekend attacks on the official residence of the Lebowa Chief Minister, Mr. C. N. Pathutu, and his official car.

A vehicle was burnt, two vans and a bus were stolen, and many windows of the local bus depot were smashed in the attacks.

Azapo and the SVC are to hold a meeting tomorrow night at 7 p.m. at the Roman Catholic Church to discuss the continuing boycott which is now in its 8th week.
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SUBTOTAAL - SUB TOTAL

Mapochs 18/8/80 70
Phalaborwa 1/9/80 31 93
Primkop 30/9/80 98 97
Roodepoort 1/9/80 17 62
Tonteldoos 2/9/80 26 99
Vlugkraal 2/9/80 164 94

Argus Correspondent
PIETERSBURG.
Almost the whole executive of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) at Lenyeve, near Taneen, have been detained in a police swoop in the northern Transvaal. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Colonel P Moloto of the Lebowa Police said nobody had been arrested for the weekend's stoning of the Lebowa Chief Minister's house and his car. The police are still investigating.

The chairman of the Sheshego branch, Mr Mendon Ramohela, and an additional member, the Rev Manabalo of the AME Church, were detained.

At Seshoana, the deputy chairman, Mr Moses Mofu, and an additional member, Mr Mangane Ramohela were detained.

The chairman of the Sheshego branch, Mr Mandoloh Raphua, is held under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.
Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwazulu, has asked the South African Government to look into allegations by Mr Gibson Thula, Inkatha’s principal urban representative, that he had been “harassed” at police roadblocks.

Mr Thula told The Star he had been “humiliated, insulted and harassed” at a roadblock on the road to Ntonjeni, near Vryheid on June 20 this year.

On October 4, he alleges, he was stopped at a roadblock while driving from Ulundi to his Tembisa home.

“At the first roadblock policemen stopped my party, ordered us out of the car and our credentials were rudely dismissed.

“We stood in the cold while every document in the car was scrutinised. The car was searched from top to bottom.”

The SAP Directorate of Public Relations said: “We are aware of the allegations which have been referred to the Minister.”
Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement now has 350,000 members, according to its administrative secretary. They are spread over 700 registered branches, of which some 500 are in rural and urban kwazulu. Another 300 branches await registration.

Buthelezi refused to attend the recent "homeland" leaders meeting with the Prime Minister, or even to discuss the separate black council the government was planning. His absence probably more than any other factor persuaded the government to abandon the separate black council, though it still refuses to incorporate blacks in the president's council.

On the very day when he was expected in Pretoria, Buthelezi spoke at length to John Kane-Berman in Ulundi. Excerpts:

I stayed away to show Mr Botha that my constituency must be taken seriously. I had appealed to him for a moratorium on constitutional experimentation. But he ignored it. I cannot now involve myself in a futile conference in Pretoria when he has gone ahead and passed the legislation and foisted it upon us. I was not slamming the door, but you cannot have negotiations on the basis of that Schlebusch monstrosity. For us that matter is closed.

Where does that leave you politically?

I have always said that we are treading a very long and hard road in the liberation struggle.

Is there any concession the government can make to you - like giving you the whole of Natal - that can make you take independence for kwazulu?

No. Even if they gave us the whole of Natal, what do I do about black people in other parts of South Africa, or, if I want to be ethnic and talk about the Zulus, what do I do about the Zulus in Soweto and other places?

But some people have said Nelson Mandela will be Prime Minister within five years.

I think that is very pathetic and simplistic. A person who talks like that does not understand white power in this country and the extent to which many of them (whites) are prepared to follow a scorched-earth policy when they see they are being dragooned. I realise they won't be converted simply by appeal to reason, so pressures must be brought to bear on...
them, but to think that just by threaten-
ing them you are going to change them
amounts to a wild goose chase.

We have seen white rule overthrown in
three neighbouring states in the last ten
years. Why can't the same happen here?

There are similarities, but also very big
differences between those minority rules
and here. Mozambique was colonised but
the Portuguese still looked at Portugal as a
mother country. They did not regard them-
selves as indigenous, as we are as
Africans are. This is a very important
psychological factor which cannot be
ignored.

When it comes to power that is
wielded by whites on the spot here, I
have spoken to some Frontline presidents
who have themselves said that they don't
think there is one African country or
even a combination that can take on this
country militarily. Certain members of
the Patriotic Front, who were in the
armed struggle, have said to us that South
Africa is not ripe for it. One must firstly
have a base to use as a springboard. Most
of the Southern African countries have
their economies so interlocked with
South Africa that each one of them says
that while they hate apartheid, they
cannot afford to provide bases for
liberation movements from South Africa.
Do you see the game that is being played
by the South African army in Angola? I
as a black man feel a kind of humiliation
each time they go into Angola, an
independent state, and start shoot, shoot,
shoot. Power, as Lord Acton said, tends
to corrupt and absolute power corrupts
absolutely. The power they wield is of
such a nature that it goes to their heads.
I don't think any of these countries could
withstand this type of hot pursuit.

Would you discourage people from going
across the borders to join the ANC?

I have never discouraged them. Although
I pursue non-violence, I have never
blamed the ANC for having opted for
violence. I have said that choice was
forced on them by the government,
which placed them in that position.

You don't see violence as an instrument
for change then?

I wouldn't say so. I'm a pragmatic man,
but I don't think the time is ripe now.
Empirical findings have shown that the
majority of blacks as of now are not in
favour of using violence. When you
understand the extent to which we are
oppressed and brutalised by this society,
one would say that the natural thing is
for black people to cross the borders. But
I do not think that black people - I
always respect them because I think that
through that suffering over the years they
have distilled a certain wisdom - would
go into a violent situation just because
anger and frustration tell them to do so,
and die futilely with no returns for them
in the liberation struggle when they
haven't a snowball's chance in hell to
make headway through violence. It is my
duty to protect as many black lives as
possible.

But while I'm committed to non-
violent change, I have always stated that
my people's options are my options. If
there is nothing left to do but violence, I
would not run away from that responsi-
ability. If the people feel it is time to die
then that would be my choice. People
often forget that black people did resist
white encroachment here and that
thousands of black people were killed
here. Our people were not afraid in the
past to fight whites and Western
technology with their bare hands. I don't
think that that will never happen again in
future when something maps within us.

How does Inkatha differ from, say, the
Black People's Convention or the Amanzi
People's Organisation?

It differs in so far as we believe in the
wisdom of the ordinary black worker, the
man in the street, because we can never
accomplish what we are seeking unless
the ordinary people are involved. They
are in the majority and throughout
history they are the people who have
always given their lives.

I depreciate the idea that a black elite
must impose its will on people without
respecting their dignity and organizing
them. You must have the humility to
get down to the people and tell them.

"Good people, let's do this."
The reason why Inkatha is a mass
movement is that we don't have an elitist
approach. We are in Inkatha because we
believe that the ordinary black workers
and peasants are the kings as far as the
struggle is concerned.

Is this why you opposed the recent
school boycott in Durban?

I was not opposed to the principle of the
school boycott, but we in kwazulu
have children from the black people,
african school in Soweto. Even Dr Molana's
child is here in one of our schools. Black
people in kwazulu stay for their
education. It is not financed by Pretoria.
The schools are financed by us and I
regard it as one of my duties to regard the
sweat of the black man who is exploited
as sacred and I would not support a
situation or situation where people want
to see that sacred sweat of the black man
up in flames.

What about the allegations in some newspa-
papers that Inkatha represents a type of
Zulu imperialism?

It serves their purpose to promote that
because we happen to be Zulus and we
happen to have a certain history because
King Shaka dominated the whole of
Southern Africa and other kings paid
tribute to him. But it is nonsense and
very poor arithmetic to say we are trying
to establish imperialism, because Zulus as
a group are not more than other blacks
put together. My support transcends cultural
groupings.

But Jimmy Kruger warned you not to
open your membership to non-Zulus.

I defined him, I told him, Mr Minister, as
long as you, as National party, get
Whites of all ethnic groups as members, I
have the right to get any African to join
Inkatha.

Why did he not take action against you?

I think it is the power of Inkatha, I think
it is the power. Afrikanners know power
when they see it.

Have you wielded that power?

Well, no, not yet. The tragedy in
Southern Africa, not only here in South
Africa, is divisions amongst our people,
and that is why I have not wielded it. We
will be more effective when we join hands
but that is not possible because of the
ideological puritans amongst us. It has

PLEASE TURN OVER
You are my brother, too, white man

CONTINUED

nothing to do with operating in the system or not operating in the system.

What is your relationship with the ANC?

The fact that our brothers have done a very important job keeping the whole debate about apartheid alive internationally must not deceive us into thinking that they externally are more important than the black people in South Africa here in the front line. When the United Nations and our brothers in the OAU regard them as sole representatives and say that only what they are doing is relevant to the struggle, that what we do is irrelevant, that can only sow the seeds of civil war. We in Inkatha more that any other organisation are the custodians of the ideals of the ANC. Though our strategies are different, when we plan we should synchronize somehow. It is very important that we should not be seen to be at daggers drawn.

What is your attitude to the recent ANC sabotage attacks on Sasol?

Having analysed white power in this country, I would not say it is going to make the cookie crumble. Saying so is a question of analysis, not of criticising the ANC for having done it.

What is going to make it crumble?

Black unity. I tell you that's the secret. There's no other secret. With black unity we can destroy the economy of this country.

How?

By using our worker power. By keeping away from work. That is why youth must acquire education. When 71 per cent of the economically active people are black, it is important for them to prepare to be in control of the economy because that is the thing that will make the cookie crumble ultimately, our control of the economy. But what is hampering us is black unity. Some people have criticised us, saying we keep mobilising Inkatha but not doing anything. But we are not going to just say to people by a magic wand that they must stay away from work, without organising. It is a very painful thing to organise people but that is the price I am serious about what I am doing. I don't want to involve myself in a failure.

Aren't you powerful enough already to paralyse Durban by a strike?

Of course. Definitely. One might say we should have a show of strength. But we must have an issue to hang it on, something that affects the workers directly.

What is the role of your Women's Brigade?

I regard them as the backbone of the movement. In most African countries you will find women play a very important role, and some of my ancestors, the Zulu kings, had regiments of women who were mobilised to do work in the lands. Women here are in the forefront of food production. I don't separate that from the liberation struggle. When I think about use of worker power, I think about food production, so that when there are stay-aways people are not going to go under because they haven't got enough mealie-meal for porridge to eat.

Yesterday I was talking to ordinary peasants about the importance of food production not just to fill their tummies but as part and parcel of the liberation struggle.

Like the Africanders, you are struggling for power. But how do you avoid the danger that you referred to when you quoted Acton?

I am aware of that danger. But the difference between us is that we are not mobilising to dominate people. What's the point of struggling just to change the faces of the people who dominate the rest? You as a South African are my brother just as much as any black brother of this country, whether you have a white skin or not.

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DEVIL'S ADVOCATE

It's a matter of tactics

JOHN KANE-BERMAN wades into the most emotional issue in black politics with both first flying, and argues that boycott politics is leading nowhere.

With the echoes of the anti-SAIC triumph still resounding, this is not perhaps the most auspicious time to try and open up some debate on the question of participation in the next community council election in Soweto (on the assumption that it will some day be held). Such a debate nevertheless seems to be necessary, because the first salvo in the campaign has already been fired by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who recently reported that a survey in Soweto had found that two thirds of the residents (and four out of five people in the 16-24 age group) favoured participation as long as its purpose was to work for the people and not simply be manipulated by the government.

Participation is of course a highly risky business. But the record shows that it does at least have mixed results. Buthelezi can, and does, claim to have used it successfully in KwaZulu because Inkatha's control of the Pretoria-created legislative assembly has enabled it to block the government's plans to nationalise another six million South Africans. Since the fundamental strategy of political apartheid is to turn blacks into foreigners, this is a considerable achievement. At the very least it means that the question of black political rights at the centre of power - Pretoria and Cape Town - has not been taken off the agenda.

The independent black trade union movement is another example of successful participation in the "system", and nobody, surely, can accuse the unions of being stooges in agreeing to register only if their conditions were met (which they have been to a very large extent). The key thing about the unions, of course, is that their effectiveness rests not on official status but on shop-floor organisation. If registration makes access to factories easier than it might otherwise have been in some cases, the unions can extend their power base. This does not mean that unions which have refused to register are wrong, only that those which have registered are also not wrong in their tactics.

Boycotts are not right or wrong. They are only good or bad tactics, depending on the circumstances in each particular case. No one understood this better than Nelson Mandela. Because tactics surely is what it is all about. As long as one keeps one's aims firmly in sight, there is nothing inherently wrong with tactical manoeuvres to achieve them. Churchill hated the Bolsheviks and all their works, but was he wrong to forge an alliance with Stalin to crush Hitler?

Turning again to Soweto, a number of harsh realities have to be recognised. The first is that politically it is in rather a mess. The civic association which Nkhato Motlana formed after the 1976 upheavals has never got off the ground. This is not to condemn Motlana, merely to state a regrettable fact. From time to time other groups try to organise rent or bus boycotts, but these invariably fail. One may argue that part of the reason is that the communities we are dealing with are extremely limited and the last thing the government had in mind when it set them up was that they should become bases around which political power could be built. People serving on them risk being lumbered with the responsibility to do all sorts of things but little or no money to do it with. They also risk failure and therefore loss of reputation.

But does all this mean that a boycott is incapable of producing political leaders who can outwit the government? Is it incapable of throwing up leaders who can grab an institution set up by the government for its own diabolical purposes and
use it for other purposes?
I'm not sure that the council could not be used as a political tool for the right purposes. For a start, it gives a bit of political insurance against banning -- not the kind of insurance to be lightly dismissed. Secondly, it could be used as a base around which to form political parties. The government would find it a bit more difficult to stop, say, Motlana's association from holding meetings if he were the "Mayor" of Soweto. Policy decisions could then be taken in the party caucus and the council merely used as the tool to carry them out.

The power of the people is not a slogan. It is there. The challenge is to mobilise it, to put that beautiful wine into bottles. If the only bottles that the government will not smash with banning orders are the ones it provides itself, then one must seriously consider using them at least one can -- while taking care not to get trapped inside.

Soweto mobilised behind a mayor with massive popular backing would be a force that Putco, for example, would have to reckon with seriously in setting bus fares. It would be able to exercise all kinds of options if Putco, again just as an example, did not talk turkey.

The business sector in general would also find itself vulnerable. It is already worried that blacks are becoming alienated from capitalism and it is desperately seeking some sort of legitimacy for itself.

Well that kind of legitimacy would be something that Soweto, mobilised through leaders speaking not for six percent but for hundreds of thousands, could give it -- at the right price.

And what's to stop the "Mayor" holding a report-back meeting at Jabulani and then announcing, again just as another example, that there are "Free Mandela" petition tables at all the exits and that they will be set up at all the township offices during the week?

One could go on. The point, surely, is that the whites who happen to be ruling this place are not always as clever or as smart as they think they are. If ten million workers in Poland can succeed -- as they have, tough wood, so far -- in out-witting both their own and the Soviet government, which is probably as nasty as the one we're saddled with, what's to stop a million blacks in Soweto out-witting Koornhof? Chances are that he'll be so busy making promises he won't notice what's going on behind his back -- or under his nose.

"Send someone a bill for a million pounds. They'll think we've got a computer."

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**Give a Ravan book this Christmas...**

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**WESSEL EBERSBORN**

**STORE UP THE ANGER**

RAVAN BOOKS ARE AVAILABLE AT ALL LEADING BOOKSTORES
Azapo to meet on rent rise

THE SOWETO branch of the Azanian People’s Organisation will hold a meeting on Saturday at Good Shepherd Anglican Church, Tladi.

The chairman of Azapo, Mr Popo waMolefe said the aim of the meeting is to put to general membership and Soweto residents the stance on the rent issue taken by Azapo on September 4 at the same venue.

Mr Molefe said: “In light of the disclosure that the Administration Boards are funding the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra), an organisation propagating the policy of separate development, we as a branch stand confident that the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) and the community councils have no economic problems and that they can afford the subsidy of the rents.

“It is against this background that we see the rent increases as naked exploitation and deliberate intentions to bleed the already starving residents of Soweto.”

All progressive organisations fighting the rent issue are requested to attend. The meeting starts at 2 p.m.
The African National Congress, of all the black urban groups opposed to the Government's programme, appeared to be growing fastest because of the frustration of rising expectations among blacks, Mr Harvey Tyson, Editor of The Star, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Speaking on constitutional and other political developments in South Africa at the National Development and Management Foundation conference, Mr Tyson said the ANC was also gaining because it had plenty of money and it was able to mean different things to different people.

"To the youth who seek confrontation it represents a campaign of violence. To the elders, who remember the dignity and peace of men such as ANC leader Chief Luthuli, it means unity and belonging, and hope," he said.

The dividing line in black politics today, Mr Tyson said, was between those who are prepared to work, and usually oppose the system from within; and those who talk only of total confrontation.

He said urban groups increasing their influence on a nationwide basis through their rapidly spreading organisational networks were the ANC, the various black civic associations opposed to the community council system and the black political movement, Inkatha.

Mr Tyson said there was an urgent need to take dramatic steps to broaden the capitalistic base of the nation and to get rid of legalised racial discrimination.

"South Africa's entrepreneurial class is only two percent of the population — one of the smallest in the capitalist world. There are many limitations, but perhaps the worst is the racial restriction on business enforced through the Group Areas Act, the Land Acts and others," he said.

In the area of industrial relations Mr Tyson predicted employers and trade unions would be rocked during the next year by the combination of politics and organised manpower presently stirring in the labour market.

"The government has been warned to let the popular movements be. They should avoid banning and oppressing unions, as they did with the communist-influenced South African Congress of Trade Unions."

Page 8: Warning of "volatile" 1981.
Botha to speak at UN

NEW YORK. — Black activist Thozamile Botha, who fled South Africa in May this year, will address a special United Nations meeting on Friday to register "solidarity with South African political prisoners''.

Mr. Percy Qoboza, editor of POST Transvaal and Sunday POST in Johannesburg, will also speak at the meeting, organised by the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid.

Mr. Botha, a former schoolmaster, gained recognition in South Africa in 1979 as chairman of the Fort Elizabeth Black Civic Association (Pebco).

His firing by the Ford Motor Company in November last year led to a strike by hundreds of "black" Ford employees, and he was reinstated.

He fled to Lesotho in May this year after being banned by the South African Government.

Mr. Qoboza is temporarily an "editor-in-residence" at the Washington Star.
Sued papers
'still wait'

By MATHATHA TSEDU

EDITORS of the two Northern Transvaal newspapers that the banned Black Consciousness leader Dr Mamphela Ramphele intends suing over articles published in their papers linking her with the bus boycott in Lenye, have not been contacted about the matter.

Mr Dejager said he was awaiting to hear from Dr Ramphele's lawyer. He added: "I do not see how she can link her name with our story."

Part of the article in question read: "Meanwhile it has been determined beyond doubt that the boycott is instigated by left-wing agitators. It has been also confirmed that Dr Aletta Ramphele (32), a restricted woman staying in Lenye, is giving financial support to Azapo (Azanian Peoples Organisation), the left wing political movement behind the boycott."

Dr Ramphele was banned in 1977 while she was superintendent at Zanempilo Clinic in King William's Town. She was banished to Lenye, a township near Tzaneen, where she runs a surgery."
Editor’s six-point plan for change in SA

**Qoboza answers charge in Die Transvaler**

By John O’Dell

**WASHINGTON** — Mr Percy Qoboza said today he was “shocked” by the six-point plan announced in Die Transvaler that his series of articles in the Washington Star had done “radical” harm to South Africa.

Mr Qoboza, editor of Post Transvaal, said he was not prepared to say anything further about the Transvaal’s claim, except that he had been “completely shocked” in what he had written.

As temporary editor-in-chief at the Washington Star, Mr Qoboza wrote an article on September 5, followed by a series of articles this week, under the following headlines:

- The Real Truth of Africnla
- Separate White Races
- South Africa
- The Black Consciousness
- Race and Race
- Politics
- The Case for South Africa

Mr Qoboza said there were several things the government could do immediately to reduce tension, restore its credibility and to create a climate for talks leading to a peaceful sharing of power by all races of South Africa.

These steps would include:

- Releasing all political prisoners.
- Lifting bans on independent political activity.
- Setting up a political party, such as the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and the Black Consciousness organisations.
- Suspending all discriminatory laws.
- Granting amnesty to all political enemies, together with permission to return to South Africa with full rights or participation in the society.
- Starting negotiations aimed at the calling of a constitutional convention at which all races would participate to begin the formulation of a new South African Constitution.

“These are not radical demands. They are modest and minimal. They might not be enough to convince the African National Congress of the need to talk. But they would be enough to make it hard for the African National Congress to make such a refusal.”

In bringing the South African Government to the point where it will agree to these steps, the issue of talks has been raised in a number of countries in which the international community will be essential.”

- Haking the American government understand.
Johannesburg — Self-exiled leaders of the banned African National Congress should have the humility to accept that they are out of touch with the situation at home, the Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday.

His statement came during an address to the Inkatha Women's Brigade in Umlazi, in which he accused the ANC's "external mission" of launching bitter attacks against him on false grounds.

He named the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, and its secretary, Mr Alfred Nzo, as the men responsible for the attacks.

"The gentlemen are paddling around the world is that I am against the black liberation struggle in South Africa because I did not endorse the use of violence by children in KwaMashu or the destruction of black schools," Chief Buthelezi accused the men of cutting off scholarship funds from a foundation which he had set up in memory of the dead ANC leader, Chief Albert Luthuli, because they saw the foundation as a Zulu institution and its trustees supporters of 'bantustan policies.'

It was at that point that he advised the external mission to have the humility to admit it was out of touch with the situation in South Africa.

In KwaZulu black communities contributed nearly R3.3 million to the building of schools between 1977 and 1979.

"How can the ANC's external mission expect me as a responsible leader to support any destruction of property which has been paid for by as deprived a people as black people," Chief Buthelezi likened the destruction of schools to the "national suicide" of the Rhodes — BHE.
Sobbing SA writer shocks at book fair

"You people stole everything out of my country, made the rules that I can't walk around. Now I've been brought here. Am I being turned into a prostitute? Should I say I'm grateful that I got a passport? I'm sitting here because of what you've stolen from me."

As Matthews sobbed, another African black man on the panel tried to soothe him.

"It's alright, brother, it's alright," he said.

That irritated Matthews. "I don't need an apology from anybody," he cried. "I've seen our children shot. My mother was black, She cannot live with her husband because they make rules."

"You people stole every-thing out of my country, made the rules that I can't walk around. Now I've been brought here. Am I being turned into a prostitute? Should I say I'm grateful that I got a passport? I'm sitting here because of what you've stolen from me."
No one tried to stop my trip to SA: Ray Charles

RAY Charles, the high priest of soul, said, on his arrival here on Friday, no one tried to stop him coming to South Africa.

"I go anywhere I like to play and sing for the people. I admire the way I always fascinate the audience with my first piano note," he said.

The blind singer's concert season in South Africa will begin on Wednesday at the Coliseum Theatre in Johannesburg.

Ray says he is happy with the tag "genius".

"I was labelled the genius by people who respect me. It is just a word that means nothing much. People respect you because of what you are."

The legendary soul and blues singer says he was influenced by the late Nat King Cole.

"I also have respect for blind singer Stevie Wonder. He is an all-rounder musician. The other artists I respect are the late Charlie "Bird" Parker and Dizzy Gillespie," he said.

Ray, who plays several musical instruments, including an alto saxophone, says he was not influenced by the late Charlie Parker to play the horn.

"I started playing alto sax before Parker. I have worked to be where I am today. And some of the musicians I have groomed include saxophonist Hank Crawford and pianist Billy Preston."

Ray says, besides music, he likes to play chess and be in the good company of friends.

"What I dislike most is going to a party where there are lots of people. I like people. I really do. But a place full of people makes me nervous."

The blind singer says he has three sons and a daughter, but they are not musicians.
INKATHA WOMEN GATHER AT ULUNDI

Tribuno Reporter

THEY came by train, by bus and on foot from all over South Africa — teachers, nurses, domestic workers and housewives — to take part in the 4th annual conference of the Inkatha Women’s Brigade at Ulundi.

In black skirts, khaki blouses and black boots, and flaunting Inkatha’s black, green and yellow, more than 1,000 delegates crowded into the large tent put up for the three-day conference.

The theme was simple and direct: “The struggle,” said national secretary Mrs A Thela, “is right where you are — at home.”

Presenting the annual report of the movement, she said the role of the Women’s Brigade could not be over-emphasised.

This role was to promote Inkatha’s aims — the achievement of radical but peaceful social-political change by playing “a significant part in the implementation of the resolutions of Inkatha’s general conference.”

Another aim was to make Inkatha’s principles meaningful to the ordinary peasant, the ordinary worker and youth, all of whom looked to the movement for guidance.

It was for these reasons that the branch activities of the Women’s Brigade have been geared towards “the everyday problems of oppressed black people in different parts of the country,” to tackle the basic socio-political problems stemming from “the evil system” of apartheid.
The black women in this country is forced to lead a stereotyped life, says Rebecca Mphahlele.

Pics: ROBERT MAGWAZA

She's totally dedicated to the community

MRS REBECCA Mphahlele is a sensitive woman. What makes her sensitivity so pronounced is the fact that she is very outspoken-especially when one touches the subject of the black woman of South Africa.

She says today's black woman is a stereotyped person--who is only interested in her paying job, with little or no concern whatsoever about what is outside her family life.

But she does not blame women for this. She believes that black women are overworked; expected to play a double role as both housewives and contributors of the country's economy.

Born in Vrededorp about 40 years ago, at the time when there was a mass exodus from country to town, she is the only child of a couple which was among the first victims of migratory labour. Her father worked at the Kimberley Diamond mines for nine years, while her mother was both housewife and "washing girl".

"In--"
ANC outgrows the trauma of being in exile

Influence growing among governments

The banned African National Congress (ANC) is gaining the upper hand among groups involved in black confrontation politics, writes Political Reporter Tom Duff (left) in the first of two articles on the organisation. The main reason for this must be found in the decline of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

Lebamo ... "leadership was disastrous."

The ANC has effectively taken over the PAC's role as the leading black political organisation in South Africa. The decline of the PAC has been attributed to the leadership of Mr. Potgieter Lebalo, who was deposed after a damaging struggle within the PAC in 1978.

"He was a disaster," says one Western diplomat who keeps a close watch on the PAC.

The murder this year of a prominent PAC leader, Mr. Sibeko, has dealt a severe blow to the organisation's international reputation.

Some sources say the PAC never quite got over the death of its founding father, Mr. Robert Sobukwe in 1978.

While the organisation may still have significant support in South Africa, especially among an older generation of people, its international reputation is fading.

"The PAC people, generally speaking, are nowhere near the calibre of the ANC," says a diplomat in a mission based in Tanzania, where both groups have offices.

There are signs that the ANC is much better off than the PAC by the Organisation of African Newspapers.

Effective lobbying by ANC leader in exile, Mr. Oliver Tambo, and other prominent leaders, has resulted in the organisation getting increasing support abroad.

Tomorrow: The growing prestige of the ANC.
to free Mandela

Gielgud signs plea

The Star Bureau

LONDON — About 470 men and women from the churches, Parliament, trade unions, the arts and the universities have signed a declaration here for the release of Nelson Mandela and all “political prisoners” in South Africa.

Its signatories included actor Sir John Gielgud, designer Sir Hugh Casson, authors Arthur Koestler and Lady Antonia Fraser, the former Labour Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, the Liberal Party leader, Mr David Steel, and the Rt Rev David Sheppard, Anglican Bishop of Liverpool and former England cricketer. — Sapa-Reuters.
Com of 10 means expulsion says student

A SOWETO student claims he has been expelled because he supports the Soweto Committee of 10.

And his story had been confirmed by his mother, Mrs Roseline Mbuli, who was told that her son, Mzawake (22), had instructed other pupils to demonstrate against rents. Her son attended Daliwonga Secondary School.

Johannesburg regional director for Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom, has however denied the boy was expelled for supporting the Committee of 10. Mr Strydom told POST that the boy left school “of his own accord” on September 3, and after being absent from school for 10 consecutive days was struck off the roll.

According to Mrs Mbuli, the school’s principal, Mr Mnguni, told her that her son was poisonous. According to Mr Mnguni some students and teachers had incriminated her son and claimed he also wanted to burn cars belonging to school officials.

Given the mother’s version of the story Mr Strydom said the mother had only been told of the boy’s attempt to have students protest against rents, and was never told that her son had been expelled. But according to Mrs Mbuli she even pleaded with the principal and told him no other school would accept him. The principal refused to relent.

Contacted for his version Mr Mnguni refused to give his initials, and also told us to forget what the boy claims because it was absolute nonsense. He refused to answer specific questions on the incident.

Early last month students at Daliwonga had a demonstration against rents. The demo was short-lived when men travelling in a car drew guns and the students scattered. Mzawake was expelled shortly thereafter.
MR DAVID Thebehali, the "mayor" of Soweto, arriving from a trip abroad yesterday dropped another bombshell reminiscent of a previous trip when he said he had raised millions of rands for the giant township.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday Mr Thebehali claimed that he had raised a R250 million loan from a consortium of European and American businessmen who favoured investment in South Africa.

Three years ago Mr Thebehali caused controversy when he returned from the United States—and announced offers of a R250 million loan. But it was a loan that never was. Mr Thebehali chastised the Press for wanting details. And he was attacked by the then Urban Bantu Council for telling the Press before informing them.

Mr Thebehali could yesterday not contain himself when he told journalists of his recent R250 million loan. He also went further and committed himself to raising R1 billion, an amount he claims is needed to put Soweto on an even keel.

Asked for further details on the money, which will be repaid over a period of 25 years by Soweto residents, he said it would be used to build:

- Three hospitals at Emdeni, Mofolo and New Canada.
- Ten more clinics in Soweto. Clinics at Mofolo and Emdeni to go up before the end of the year.
- Schools.

Mr Thebehali added that this money would be used to upgrade the infrastructure of Soweto and develop a micro-economy for Soweto, build houses and a recreational centre.
Mandela's leadership "is vital"

Nelson Mandela's leadership in South Africa was vital at this time of increasing government repression and violence, British church leaders have said.

The leaders, including long-term critic of apartheid Canon John Collins of the British Defence Aid Fund, wrote to The Times, Supporting the campaign for his release they say: "His continued incarceration and that of his fellow prisoners has deprived South Africa of a vital leadership which is of crucial importance at this time."

The letter quotes Mandela's commitment, in his speech from the dock during the Rivonia trial in 1963, to "the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities."

Signatories include the (Anglican) Archbishop of Wales, Dr Gwilym Williams, Dr Kenneth Greet, President of the Methodist Conference and the Rev Philip Morgan, general secretary of the British Council of Churches.
The banned African National Congress has campaigned extensively to gain political respectability overseas. But it still has a long way to go in its struggle against the South African Government, writes Political Reporter Tom Duff in the second of two articles on the conflicts within black politics.

Only a few years ago the ANC was regarded by many observers as a largely ineffectual organisation, but now they are beginning to take it very seriously.

There are several reasons for the ANC's growing prestige both inside and outside South Africa:

- Generous sources of funds which have enabled the ANC to open an office in a select part of New York and to make plans for a string of offices across the US and other Western nations where it is not yet represented. According to some reports, a large cash inflow has enabled the ANC to establish a sophisticated communications network linking its various offices around the world.

- The recruitment of key figures in the black consciousness movement. An example of this is the recruitment of Miss Tshifhiwa Mntsoe and Mr Barney Pityana, both of whom were extremely important figures in the black consciousness movement. The symbolic significance of their joining the ANC should not be underestimated.

- The scores of trials involving ANC insurgents in recent years. Attacks on the Sasol plants and a Silverton bank, raids on several police stations, assassinations of state witnesses, black policemen and alleged Bureau of State Security agents, testify to the ANC's growing military campaign. According to reliable sources, East Germans who have a reputation for producing well-trained insurgents, are now in ANC training camps. The increasing scale of the ANC military operations is bound to impress local dissidents, while the apparent policy of generally restricting attacks to patriotic targets rather than civilian targets enables the ANC to retain a broad international acceptability.

- The increasingly effective lobbying operations of the ANC in the West. The organisation is gaining sympathy from a greater array of left-leaning legislators in several Western nations. The recent moves by the ANC to occupy South African seats at the UN have deeply disturbed the South African Government.

- As the longest standing African nationalist organisation, the ANC's roots run deep — not only in urban areas, but in many rural regions as well. It has undergone many changes since its birth in 1912 because white intransigence has caused successive generations of leadership to become increasingly radicalised. In not been able to mount a sustained campaign of insurgency, deed, as a result of this the ANC means different things to different generations of black people. But this enables it to draw support from a broad cross-section of black society.

Vast crowds at funerals this year of ANC insurgents and ANC veterans such as Mrs Lillian Ngoyi where the caves of the organisation have been openly displayed have provided visible evidence of urban black support for the organisation.

Opinion polls conducted in ANC society in recent years have revealed significant support for jilted ANC leader, Nelson Mandela — despite the fact that he has been in jail for a long time and cannot be quoted. Opinion surveys contained in the Quail Commission report reveal the great popularity of his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, among a wide cross-section of black people. She has significant support in rural as well as urban areas.

Despite the fact that the ANC appears to have good relations with the government and is to open up an office in Salisbury, South Africans should be wary of allowing too large an ANC presence in their territories. South African threats to hit at bases across her borders are taken seriously.

However, several astute observers, including the magazines, The Economist, predict that the ANC presence in these territories will grow.

Leaders of Mozambique and Zimbabwe might genuinely resist insurgents acting from their soil for a period. But sooner or later they may well have to bow to international pressures and be drawn into “the last unfinished business of African independence”, the magazine reports.

South Africa's comparative stability at present and its booming economy, show that , the ANC has a long way to go in its struggle against the South African Government. Its past record of being riddled with informers and Government agents makes some dissidents very wary of joining it. As successful as some of its military operations have been, it has had its failures and has so far not been able to mount a sustained campaign of insurgency.

However, as American journalist David Halberstam points out, this is a
Blacks are losing hope for peace in the future and are taking up arms. Unless this process is reversed, Mr. Percy Qoboza, editor of Post Transvaal and Sunday Post, said in New York last week, mankind is faced with a most tragic bloodbath.

Those who seek peaceful change are becoming a threatened minority in the black community, Mr. Percy Qoboza told the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid on Friday.

Mr. Qoboza added: "Those who seek a showdown once and for all are becoming a vocal majority in the white community, bent on maintaining the status quo."

Explaining why Sunday Post launched its campaign to have Nelson Mandela and all the other political prisoners released from jail, Mr. Qoboza said: "We did it in the firm conviction that this action by the South African Government will represent just about our last hope of seeking a peaceful resolution to the problems confronting our nation."

His speech continued:

Already the clouds of conflict engulf most of that nation today as black resistance and anger continue to rise and reach dangerous levels. The prospects for peace are diminishing by the day as black attitudes harden in the face of white intransigence.

Southern Africa has been torn apart by strife in the past decade. The wars of liberation in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa have played havoc with the economies and lives of people in that southern region of the continent.

Peace in that region continues to slip through the hands of the people because of South Africa's fierce apartheid policies.

It was indeed gratifying that so many people throughout the world joined hands with Bishop Tutu and Sunday Post in calling for the release of Nelson Mandela and all the other political prisoners. Bishop Tutu stands as the foremost committed church leader in the fight for the restoration of human dignity and reconciliation among the people of that troubled country.

He should have shared this platform with us today but was unable to do so because the South African Government has withdrawn all his travel privileges. It is the real tragedy of our situation that this champion of peace and reconciliation should have been singled out for this type of punishment.

It may please all of you to know that this action has not left him depressed. It has, on the contrary, increased his resolve to work for peace.
der. He may fail in his attempt to avoid a disas-
ster, but history will most certainly not forget the
gallant struggle he put up to 
save his fellow men 
from themselves.

I am realistic enough to
recognise that high noon
is fast approaching my
country. I am realistic
enough to recognise that
we have only 10
minutes of destiny left
before we reach that high
noon. It is 10 minutes in
which all of us, and
especially the international
community, must renew
one word inaudible)
aggressively the search for a
peaceful confrontation
interpersonal violence
perpetrated against our
people on a day-to-day
basis has forced many of
them to abandon the hope
of peace and take up
arms. Unless this process
of polarisation and com-
mmitment to violence is
reversed, mankind is
faced with a most tragic
bloodbath that would
make any other conflict in
other parts of the world
look like a child's play.

When South Africa
blows up, you can expect
Zimbabwe, Mozambique,
Lesotho, Swaziland, Bot-
swana, Angola, Namibia
and Zambian will suffer
from an escalation of that
tone word inaudible)
even more frightening is
the spectre of an East
West confrontation becom-
ing a reality.

The South African
Government must be
made to understand the
importance of how they
are gambling with
the futures and lives of
people. They must be per-
suaded by all those who
have influence over them
to begin now the process
of negotiation with the
credible leaders of the
black people.

That leadership does
not involve talking with
homeland leaders, some of
whom represent no constitu-
ency at all in the black
community. The people
they ought to be talking
to are to be found in
Robben Island and out-
side the borders of that
tunity to have their say,
they said it loud and
clear — it was Robert
Mugabe.

South Africa is hedging
over Namibia for the sim-
ple reason that the South
African Government is
now aware that when the
people of Namibia have
to have their say, it will
come out loud and clear,
too, that it will be South

Why must the will of
people eventually
act only after
so many lives have been
lost and wasted?

Why can't the South
African Government
realise it is trying to
protect an immoral and
indispensable system?
Why can't they see that even-
tually blacks, in spite of the
massive strength of the
army and the police,
will eventually enjoy their
political rights?

And in conclusion I'd
like to say that military
strength cannot stop the
processes of justice taking
over in my country: they
merely go on to delay the
final attainment of human
rights, while imposing on
that society, both black
and white, unfold misery
and hardship.

That my people will be
free, I have no doubt.
What keeps us awake at
night is how that freedom
will be achieved —
through the processes of
consultation, or through
the barrel of the gun.

The choice is in the
hands of the South Afri-
can Government, and I
sincerely hope they
choose the former. The
only way we are going to
believe that all the empty
talk about change taking
place in South Africa, the
release of Mandela and
other political prisoners
will be an act of faith by
that government to de-
monstrate to us, once and
for all, their willingness
to go around the con-
ference table.

A heavy responsibility
lies on all of us to ensure
that they do. Bearing in
mind my very early warn-
ing that we are approach-
ing High Noon, that
moment is now.
Buthelezi visit to EEC
Parliament divides MPs

By Charles Hodgson

STRASBOURG — The visit of Inkatha leader Chief Gaasha Buthelezi, to the European Parliament in Strasbourg has triggered a major internal row amongst his hosts.

Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, was invited to the Parliament this week by the European Socialist group to speak on the political situation in South Africa.

But the invitation has angered some British Labour Party members of the group.

They claim that Chief Buthelezi’s invitation was without the consent of the large majority of socialists in the Parliament.

The Labour Party members promptly issued a statement “deploring” the Chief’s visit and disassociating themselves totally from the invitation.

Mrs Janey Buchan, Labour European MP for Glasgow and a leading member of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, said last night that she was “extremely annoyed” at the way the invitation had been issued.

HORRIFIED

She claimed that very few members of the group attended the Buthelezi meeting and that “left, right and centre MPs in the group were horrified by what he said.”

While the British apartheid movement was in favour of hearing all sides in the South African political spectrum, Mrs Buchan said that chief Buthelezi should “not have been the first to be invited,” since he was a “semi-official” of the South Africa State.”

While the chief continued talks with other political groups in the European Parliament on an informal basis, British Labour European MPs were seeking assurances that all members of their group would be fully consulted in future before invitations were sent to guest speakers.
CAPE TOWN — Black South Africans were totally unconcerned about "some external threat" and did not consider the country as it was presently ordered to be defensible, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said last night.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Western Cape region of the South African Institute of Race Relations at the University of Cape Town, he said: "They (blacks) are concerned about the present stark reality, which is their oppression as victims of injustice and exploitation under the most vicious system since nazism."

Bishop Tutu said South Africa was one of the most polarised societies in the world.

"Whites were trying to teach blacks lessons in patriotism. Blacks were totally unconcerned about some external threat, even if it be true that the communists are hungry for South Africa."

Bishop Tutu said South Africa could not escape being on the agenda for the liberation of southern Africa.

South Africa faced two options. Political power could remain firmly in the hands of an oligarchy — a white minority outnumbered five to one — or political power could be shared among all the peoples of South Africa.

"Real security will only be found when most South Africans feel and believe that they have a stake in the land of their birth and that they count as human beings."

— Sapa.
'Keep out of Soweto' warning to Ray Charles

By Mike Phalatse

The organisers of the Ray Charles concert in Soweto on Sunday can go ahead with the show — but at their own risk.

This was said last night by the publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr George Wauchope, who denied reports that he had agreed the promoters could stage one show instead of two.

"I met the promoter and immediately realised I was dealing with a businessman. As a politician I knew we would not convince each other, so I let him speak for himself and he said he wanted to have one show.

ANGRY

"But the people of Soweto are not going to attend that show and that's final." To Ray Charles we say: "Keep out of Soweto or else," said an angry Mr Wauchope.

Azapo and other black organisations have also warned the National Professional Soccer League that it faces the wrath of the community if it organises any games this weekend.

Page 11: Ray Charles serves an ace.
Blacks see SA as not defensible, says Tutu

Staff Reporter

BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS were totally unconcerned about "some external threat" and did not consider the country as it was presently ordered to be defensible, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said last night.

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Bishop Tutu said South Africa was one of the most polarized societies in the world.

Whites were trying to teach blacks lessons in patriotism while blacks were "totally unconcerned about some external threat, even if it be true that the communists are hungry for South Africa".

"Most whites would be happy to spit on the corpses of the blacks shot down during the Soweto siege. Young blacks turned out in their thousands to give them what they described as a heroes' funeral."

Bishop Tutu said South Africa could not escape being on the agenda for the liberation of Southern Africa.

South Africa faced two options in the future. Political power could remain firmly in the hands of an oligarchy - a white minority outnumbered five to one - or political power could be shared among all the peoples of South Africa.

"Real security will only be found when most South Africans feel and believe that they have a stake in the land of their birth and that they count as human beings."

There was no way in which whites could continue to "oppress an overwhelming majority with impunity and get away with it". Blacks would be free, but whites alone could decide "whether that freedom will come reasonably peacefully or through violence".

While cosmetic changes could create a momentum which in the end could not be stopped, it could also serve to make people complacent and "think that talking about change is the same as effecting change."

Bishop Tutu said that while the President's Council represented considerable movement for the Nationalists, it was "too little and too late". The exclusion of the black majority and the fact that its members were not elected representatives of their communities were two fatal flaws.

While there had been "some positive things" about the Wichtmar proposals regarding black trade unions, the Report on "will be a tightening of the influx controls and the banning of so-called illegal aliens to squatter poverty and death in the unproductive th...
Europe should change attitude to SA—Sebe

The Star Bureau
PARIS — Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe has appealed to France to re-examine the situation in South Africa, particularly that of Ciskei whose proposals for independence were one of the biggest breakthroughs in 30 years.

He told a group of senators here that if France accepted the Ciskei move to independence this could swing any South African decision in the homeland's favour.

Chief Sebe is on a 10-day visit to France.

He told a news conference before a meeting with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet today his visit had already achieved much.

He criticised Europe's attitude towards South Africa, charging it accepted any little person who made noise or chaos or created bloodshed as a hero.

"Mandela is not even known to the traditional chiefs. He is regarded as a hero because he was arrested."

Explaining why some preferred to co-operate, he said: "The choice to our minds is a simple one.

"Do we count our successes by the number of corpses strewn across the African countryside, or do we fight less dramatically perhaps but just as effectively nevertheless for a new order based on peaceful co-operation?"

Chief Sebe's criticism followed an appeal by the Rev Wilson M. Xaba who left the African National Congress in 1953.

Mr Xaba called on ANC men to put down their weapons and return home to fight apartheid from within.

"It's useless to talk of things you saw 20 years ago," Chief Sebe said, criticising those opponents of Pretoria who lived safely in Europe away from the realities of apartheid.

The Ciskei Chief Minister, who returns home on Thursday had earlier warned the senators that if the Western world continued to refuse to recognise new States as well as those created in a spirit of justice and democracy, it would impose on South Africa a solution wanted neither by blacks nor by whites.

"Such a policy throws up obstacles to the process of change and reinforces the position of those who seek to impose change by violence."

While Chief Sebe would not specify why he was visiting France, observers said he was pressing for political and financial support.
Motlana slams Koornhof visit

CHAIRMAN of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, yesterday said Dr Koornhof should not have been invited to Soweto this week — "when the people are remembering the dark events of 1977.

Dr Motlana described the invitation to Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, as provocative and insensitive.

Dr Koornhof was given the freedom of the city on Wednesday — four days before the black community remembers the banning of black organisations and The World on October 19, 1977.

"Mr Thebehali would be well advised to choose his days with more care," Dr Motlana, who got a hero's welcome when he got to the Soweto Community Council Chambers on Wednesday, said.

He said it was sad to see Mr Thebehali, the council's chairman, watching the angry crowd from the upper storey of the chambers.

"It was sadder still to see a so-called leader protected by so many armed police from his own people," Dr Motlana said.

Dr Motlana, whose committee is leading the campaign against rent increases in Soweto, said he had gone to Jabulani after he heard reports that people were injured there.

"I treated four women and two men for bruises after they had been hit with rubber truncheons," he said. "Two of the women were elderly."

"I was also told that another, with cuts on the head had been taken to hospital."
Exiled ANC ‘won’t be tail that wags dog’

The struggle in South Africa was essentially political and the use of violence to try and solve problems had no hope of success for the foreseeable future, kwadulu chief minister kwaZulu chief minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has said in Strasbourg.

Addressing members of the European Parliament he said that the majority of blacks believed that the highest priority should be given to political developments inside South Africa and that the use of violence was something that "may occur in the next generation."

"The central feature of the South African struggle is political, it is not an armed struggle," he said, "it is a struggle in international debating chambers."

Chief Buthelezi said that while he understood the anger and frustration which led blacks to seek military training, "that anger and frustration is misplaced, at this point in time."

He said the African National Congress in exile had sought for almost 20 years to initiate change in South Africa "and none of them have been successful in their mission to change the ANC in exile that it was responsible to those who had elected to stay in South Africa and that there is no prospect of you becoming the tail that wags the dog."

"I need to understand that the struggle would be won by South Africans at home." Chief Buthelezi dismissed the Black Consciousness movement as a "spent force" and said talk about the "real struggle" being underground was "just political balderdash."

Turning to white political issues within South Africa, he said it had to be accepted that there had been fundamental change in approach and there was a definite realisation that change would have to take place.

He did not say this in a spirit of optimism that whites were about to introduce fundamental and radical change, but people in Europe had to understand that the situation here was radically different from places like Zambia, Zimbabwe or Mozambique.

"White South Africans are part of Africa and in centuries to come they will still be part of Africa. White South Africans are going to survive as Africans. They have no alternative and this produces a dimension which many analysts try conveniently to forget."

"White South Africans perform have to adapt as Africans and they will do so. That process of adaptation cannot take place successfully without black political responsibility towards whites."

"It cannot take place without black initiatives to encourage Whites to adapt and to respond to the realities of the situation," the chief said.

Although he had no illusions about the fact that whites would resist pressure sharing, he had no doubt that they would come to share power.

"All I am convinced about is that politics in South Africa revolves around the central theme of blacks getting whites to share political power without driving whites to suicidal courses of action where destructive violence will pay a price of no return."

Dealing with the policies of the present government, Chief Buthelezi said there were no such things as "vague and unspecified terms," there was no real content to the constitution of state idea and nobody really knew what was meant by the term.
WASHINGTON — If South Africans think they have succeeded in putting the wool over the eyes of the international community with all this talk about change, then they better wipe off the smiles from their faces. Nobody believes them. Nobody wants to accept the myth that apartheid is dead.

What is more, everybody is firmly convinced that the South African Government is the most repressive regime in the whole world. All the money presently spent on propaganda and paying lobbyists in money down the drain and could have been better put to use in places like Soweto.

The fact of the matter is that you cannot put apartheid up for sale anywhere in the world, except maybe in stranger places like Uruguay.

Apartheid remains an obstacle to commerce and the notion is now finally getting into the thick skulls of the international community that the policy may not only lead to frightening wider roles, but that the Southern Africa, but it is posing a dangerous threat to an East-West confrontation.

But then this is what our people have been telling everybody for the last quarter of a century. They did not listen because they swallowed the myth that South Africa was a vital strategic area for long term Western interests.

It was, in their short-sighted view, in the West’s own interests to maintain minority government’s you can trust. A self-defeating strategy strongly advocated until recently by the likes of former state secretary, Henry Kissinger. Events in Zimbabwe showed just how shortsighted.

The most devastating experience for Americans came just a few weeks ago when Robert Mugabe visited the country for four months before elections in this country. How could he be given the red carpet treatment, and as chief of state in Zimbabwe, S. Africa’s future president?

The blue-eyed boy, who would be good medicine for the West.

Everybody prayed and hoped for Soweto, the blue-eyed boy they could trust. This was something about clerics with the right ecclesiastical culture that makes Americans comfortable.

Well this cleric did not make it. Mugabe did, and thousands of Americans saw him, not as a “rampage marxist terrorist” But a nice, articulate, concerned man who is most electrifying perceptive intellectual. They saw their President hug him at the white house. Who would have thought the President would hug a “terrorist”. Not this one. Mugabe has ceased to be regarded a “terrorist.” The impact of his election victory has shocked him. Just like baptism cleanses original sin. In the world of high voltage power politics, it’s all next.

It was this almost traumatic experience that led to a serious rethink on South Africa. Most serious analysts, whose job it is to revitalize policy, are now seriously looking at the options available to the United States.

They proceed, unfortunately, for the nationalist party, from this by reviving premises, namely:

- That nobody in good sense can expect the South Africans, Government to last very long before he gives the rising expectations and anger of the black community.
- The long term interests of the West must be dictated by policies that will ensure that a future black government in South Africa — and it is only a fool who will deny the inevitability of such a government will place at the disposal of the West the strategic mineral resources (the country has. In simple terms, the government has now finally forced the hand of the West. They are seen as a risk to Western interests. They are seen as a communalism trump card in the region.

What is more, they are seen as dangerously gambling with the stability of international relations.

Whatever candidate emerges from the presidential elections here, they cannot afford a foreign policy that continues to accommodate apartheid.

There is the general belief in South Africa, mostly one at that, that a Reagan administration would mean the lessening of US support. Nothing can be further from the truth. There are at least two blacks in the Republican camp who would emerge in very senior positions in the Reagan camp and having had discussions with them recently, they are all for medicine for white South Africa. And they are going to have a tremendous impact on foreign policy as it affects South Africa.

On the other hand, a Carter victory, which by the way seems more likely now following a series of campaigning disasters, can only mean a tightening up of the screws. A second term would be the more confident, experienced and decisive in putting together a policy that was as erratic in the first year Carter.

All round there is trouble for South Africa. Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, must insist on foreign policy in South Africa ever developing from less than anything else the government of the most fudging around with, threats to bring that trouble to South Africa is coming sooner than expected.

The “independence” of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda are treated with monus and contempt. Not even the most contemptuous was demonstrated by the chief of the State Department in a briefing I was given on foreign policy. He looked at pictures of the Venda “independence” and remarked that Patrick Moshesh, who was a post complete with KwaZulu, looked like the “doorman at the plush Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg.” I did not disagree with that observation.

The President’s council also revealed the same amount of contempt with the coloureds and Indians serving on it branded as “opportunist” of the same sort as “homeland leaders”.

In the end South Africa must produce something more dramatic than the
Another Jimmy Carter victory will mean a tightening up of screws for SA.

Robert Mugabe was portrayed by the US Press as a "rampant terrorist." If Ronald Reagan becomes US President it is bad medicine for white SA.

Fik Botha must stop playing up to the gallery in SA over Namibia. Henry Kissinger strongly advocated self-defeating strategies.

The Patrial Mafophas are treated with monumental contempt.
BLACK Wednesday, October 19, 1977, will be remembered in services throughout the country this weekend.

In Rustenburg tomorrow there will be an examination of black consciousness at a symposium at the Marang Lutheran Seminary. The symposium starts at 9 am.

After lunch, delegates will be introduced to one of the organisations that succeeded the banned ones, the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO).

By last night POST had the following diary of meetings scheduled for Sunday:

Donaldson Orlando MECWA; the Isiwa Centre, Lenasia; the Lutheran Church, Metal Section, Tembisa; the Bantu Methodist Church, Thuma-nang, Witbank; the Alexandra Methodist Church; the Roman Catholic Church in Welkom; the Lutheran Church in Mahubeleeng in Potgietersrus.

STATEMENT

All the meetings start at 2 pm except Tembisa (4 pm) and Lenasia (3 pm).

In a statement yesterday the Solidarity Front said: "We expect all blacks to participate in meetings called by various organisations and to re-affirm our determination to see a speed end to conflict and the establishment of a democratic society."

Among the speakers at the Isiwa Centre meeting will be AZAPO's national organiser, Mr Leitsatle Mosala, Dr Joe Vorlawa and Mr Achmat Dangor. Speakers are also expected from the Parents Action Committee and the Lenasia SRC.

Speakers in Tembisa will be Mr Enoch Gumede, the Rev Zandi Khumalo, Mr David Magagga, and two AZAPO branch leaders Mr Frank Pole and Mr Lazarus Mokoena.
PAC man to be buried at weekend

MR Christopher Mbuyiselo Sompondo, former member of the banned Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) who was stabbed to death in Krugersdorp at the weekend will be buried tomorrow at the Kagiso Cemetery.

A funeral service will be held at his 2437 Kagiso 2 home in the morning before the cortège proceeds to the cemetery at 2.30 pm.

Mr Sompondo (25) was stabbed to death on Saturday night while accompanying his girlfriend home, according to his uncle, Mr Bernard Ndandane.

A former Terrorism Act detainee, Mr Sompondo gave evidence for the defence in the Bethal PAC trial in which 19 men appeared on charges under the Terrorism Act.
Weekend meetings

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SAVE YOUR MONEY AND SPREAD
Black consciousness

Despite the Court's crackdown on black opposition

The government's clampdown on the opposition and the banning of the most prominent black consciousness group was a major blow to the black liberation movement in South Africa. Although the government's actions were met with widespread condemnation, the black consciousness movement continued to grow and inspire new generations of activists.

The clampdown on the opposition included the arrest of many of the movement's leaders, who were subsequently tried and convicted on charges of sedition and treason. Despite the government's efforts to stifle opposition, the black consciousness movement remained strong and continued to challenge the apartheid regime.

The clampdown on the opposition was a major setback for the black consciousness movement, but it also served to unify the movement and strengthen its resolve. The movement's leaders were determined to continue the fight for black liberation, even in the face of adversity.
By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

FORMER black consciousness leader Barney Pityana commutes to London each day by train, reading The Guardian or The Times.

He works in his garden when he has time, tending runner beans and tomatoes, and on most Sundays he and his family attend the local Anglican church.

All very English, indeed, and yet perhaps for a man so dedicated to the cause of the black identity.

But it would be incorrect to take these superficial signs of having slotted into the English lifestyle as the complete image of Barney Pityana today.

He is out of politics, having resigned from the Black Consciousness Movement of South Africa. He is studying theology at King's College, London. But Pityana remains as committed as he ever was.

This is only a phase in his life but he plans to return to Africa.

At present, Mr Pityana, his wife Dinza and their nine-year-old daughter, Loyiso, live in the small university town of Reading.

It would be very interesting to interview Pityana — former general secretary of Saso and close friend and associate of Steve Biko.

But he is banned and so is his wife, a former field worker for the SA Council of Churches' Dependents' Conference in the Eastern Cape.

So instead of exploring the anomaly of a black consciousness man having so smoothly adopted the trappings of his host country — and also of ascertaining where his political sympathies today lie — one can only collate a pen picture of the young man who fled South Africa to live in exile.

A year after the October bannings, Mr Pityana escaped across the border into Lesotho and from there travelled to the UK. He and his family were granted political asylum here. Soon after his arrival he was immersed in black consciousness politics and was duly elected UK chairman of the Black Consciousness Movement.

After a year, however, he resigned — not only as chairman but also from the movement itself. This indicates deep dissatisfaction because Pityana is a politically committed man.

Since then he has been concentrating on his theological studies.

Mr Pityana has a grant from the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) — the fund which has achieved notoriety since

For Barney Pityana the road leads back to Africa

in the disclosure that Security Police spy Craig Williamson had infiltrated it at the highest level. Dinza Pityana is reading sociology at Reading University, on a grant from the World University Service.

Their daughter, Loyiso — which means victory — has been assimilated into the English community.

She likes her English school, chiefly because there is no corporal punishment and the pupils learn through games as well as conventional tuition. She is almost the only black child in this English community, but has many friends.

Loyiso has come up against the isolated incident of racism, but her teachers are quick to curb hurtful attitudes.

Friends say the Pityanas have not suffered the traumas so many exiles undergo living here. But they have forgotten their people at home. They miss their friends, associates, the neighbours they had in New Brighton.

Mr Pityana has always been a committed Christian. Years ago he discussed with Steve Biko his desire to study theology — and Biko, who was not himself a religious person, respected his friend's judgment.

First banned as far back as 1973, it was after the October '77 bannings that Mr Pityana decided to leave South Africa. He was determined to go ahead with his theology studies but the banning orders prevented him from even entering educational premises.

And had he done a correspondence course, he would not have been able to qualify for the ministry for the same reason.

And what of the future? Friends say Mr Pityana's sojourn in England is likely to be a short one. He wants to finish his studies and then may go on to enter the ministry but is not certain of this yet.

What is certain is that he plans to return to Africa. A friend told me he might choose to teach in Tanzania — and therein lies a clue to Mr Pityana's loyalties, because the African National Congress (ANC) has a school for young refugees in Tanzania. Or he may teach or carry out his ministry in Botswana or Lesotho — but wherever it is it will be far from his small vegetable patch and the commuter train to London.

His friends say he enjoys the freedom of political debate in the UK, the respect he has earned for his academic ability and personal integrity — but this spell in England is only one small step along a long road Mr Pityana has set himself — and it leads back to Africa.
Hlaku Rachidi still works as hard as ever.

By DIAGO SEGOLA

THREE years after his organisation was banned — and his own freedom curtailed when he was banned about a year later — Hlaku Kenneth Rachidi still works as hard as ever.

To those who were close to him before October 19, 1977, the former, and last, president of the Black People's Convention was known for his dedication to the movement.

Mr Rachidi, 35, was detained for 340 days from July 1976 and for more than a year from October 1977. The Government finally banned him on December 18, 1978 for five years.

His ban precludes him from taking up certain categories of work and he has few options. So Mr Rachidi has decided to study — continuing from where he left off when he was expelled from Fort Hare University after the 1968 student strikes.

Others expelled with him were former president of the BPC, Mr Madibeng Makodina, and former leader of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso), Mr Barney Pityana, now in exile in London.

Mr Rachidi is studying through the University of South Africa for a Bachelor of Business degree. Detentions and restrictions placed on him have hampered his studies, but he is now nearing the end of his course.

Early this year he sought and obtained permission to attend lectures for several days at Uitsa. He was also allowed to sit for exams with others.

Mr Rachidi is among hundreds of students who started writing examinations this week in Milner Park, Johannesburg. He is writing three courses — Accounting 2, Business Economics and Economics 3.

The unemployed Orlando East, Soweto, father of three children — aged 10, eight and six — looks to his wife, Maytah, a library assistant at the University of the Witwatersrand, to provide for the family.

For several months from late last year he had helped to swell the family coffers by managing a new black marketing company based in Soweto, dealing with cosmetic products.

He had also entered to write his three courses this year so he had to quit the job to devote time to his studies.
Services to mark Govt. crackdown

Staff Reporter

COMMEMORATIVE SERVICES to mark the third anniversary of the crackdown on black consciousness organisations will be held throughout the country tomorrow.

On October 19, 1977, 17 black consciousness organisations were banned and most of their leaders detained, many of whom were banned on their release.

Sunday's services have been called by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Solidarity Front, Congress of South African Students (Cosa), Teachers' Action Committee, Soweto Committee of Ten and the General and Allied Workers' Union.

Cosa issued a statement yesterday appealing to all people of Soweto to attend the commemoration services.

It appealed to the Soweto Traders Association to call on shops and other businesses to close between 11am and 4pm and also asked this of the Soweto Tavern Association which represents shebeens.

Services that have been organised are:

- A service at the Soweto Zoys' Memorial Church at 11am.
- A service at the University of the Western Cape at 10am.
- A service at the University of the Witwatersrand at 11am.
- A service at the University of Venda at 10am.
- A service at the University of the North at 10am.

Services will also be held at the University of the North, University of Venda and University of the North Wes.
ANC's former chaplain dies

R. O. WEN VANOA
A FORMER Treason tria-
list and former chaplain of
the banned African Na-
tica Congress, Rev W S
Gawe, of Peckou near
King William's Town,
died on Thursday night —
five days after celebrating
his 80th birthday.

According to a member
of the family he was not
ill. He died in his sleep.

The doyen of African
politics, Mr Gawe was a
pensioned minister of the
Anglican church. He was
spending his retirement
farming.

A staunch supporter of
the ANC, he was a mem-
ber until it was banned in
1960.

He was a close friend
of the movement's leaders
imprisoned on Robben Is-
land. He attended confer-
ces together with lead-
ers like Nelson Mandela
and Walter Sisulu.

Mr Gawe was charged
together with them in the
treason trial in 1966. At
one time he was the chap-
lain of the ANC.

His houses at various
mission stations were
subjected to frequent police
searches and he was
quizzed several times be-
fore he went on pension.

Mr Gawe is survived by
his wife, two sons and
four daughters.

One of his sons, Mr
Stephen Gawe, left the
country on an exit permit
in 1966 to further his stu-
dies.

At the time he left he
was under a banning in
this country.
WHERE is Mr Ray Charles staying? Since the controversy surrounding his show at Jabulani Amphitheatre, it has been impossible to get in touch with him for an interview.

A tight security net has been thrown around him to protect him against journalists who want to talk politics. When we arrived in Johannesburg from Maseru last week, he stayed at the plush Landmark Hotel but SUNDAY POST was told that he checked out the following day.

The promoter of his show, Mr Armi Artzi, told me over the telephone that “because of the politics that have been dragged into Mr Ray Charles’ show, phone calls and interviews with him have been blocked.”

When I told Mr Artzi about the importance of Mr Charles expressing his own feelings about black organisations’ warnings against going ahead with the show which falls on a “black day”, he agreed that I could speak to Mr Charles.

He would not say where Mr Charles was staying but said the only place where he could arrange an interview for me was at the Colosseum between shows.

I arrived at the Colosseum shortly after the beginning of the 6 pm show and when the show ended, I was kept waiting for close on two hours during which Mr Artzi told me he had been pleading with Mr Charles to speak to me.

He said Mr Charles would have been happy to speak to SUNDAY POST but he changed his mind when he was told that the interview was about the black organisations’ warning that his show he cancelled.

Meanwhile, organisers of the show were this week reported as saying the show would go on despite objections.

About 200 security men with between 30 and 40 dogs would be deployed to safeguard fans attending the show. Police could also be called in if there was trouble.

Earlier this week, Aza-po issued a statement on a telex message sent to Mr Charles discouraging him from coming to South Africa.

The message read: “Much as you are regarded in great esteem in SA, your coming to perform here will be seen as nothing else but collaboration with the evil forces that exploit blacks in this country.”
Lebowa bans all Oct 19 services

THE Lebowa Government has reimposed the ban on all public meetings in the bantustan.

The ban, confirmed by the Lebowa police chief, Brigadier W M van Zyl, is the second in two weeks and expires on Monday morning.

The ban has effectively ruled out a number of services scheduled for today to commemorate the State clampdown on black consciousness organisations on October 19 three years ago.

A seminar on black consciousness, which was to have been held at Mankweng Township near Turffloop last night, was cancelled "due to the news of the banning.

A similar ban was imposed last weekend after the Seshoeng branch of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) advertised its meeting to discuss the detention of its leaders and the ongoing bus boycott.

Communists later travelled one km outside Seshego, into so-called "white" South Africa, to beat the ban and hold their meeting there. Police baton-charged them. The ban follows a series of attacks on bantustan institutions including the recent attack on the official house and car of the local Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi.

The only commemoration service that will go ahead in the Pietersburg area today will be at the Lutheran Church in New Look Township near the Pietersburg railway station. The service starts at 12.30 pm.

The chairman of the Far Northern Transvaal region of the Media Workers Association of the South Africa (MWASA), Mr Khanyile Makhadzana, yesterday reacted strongly to the ban saying it was an attack on freedom of expression and would not deter the people from the truthfull course," he added.

Meanwhile, various services to commemorate the banning of 18 organisations will be held in other areas today.

Sport has been cancelled as a token of respect but, according to organisers, the Ray Charles show scheduled for the Jabulani Amphitheatre will go ahead.

The Rev C P Bowers-Bowers is to preach on poverty and oppression at St Anthony's Presbyterian Congregational Church, Vrededorp, today. He is a banned person.

There will be three main services in Soweto at the DOCC in Orlando East, one at the Seventh Adventist Church in White City Jabavu and another at the St Matthews Anglican Church in Emmarenti. The services start at 2 pm.

Other services will be held at Bophelong Methodist Church in Vanderbijlpark, Jiswa Centre in Lenasia, Lutheran Church, Moriting Section, Limpopo.

The others will be held at Bantu Methodist Church, Thulamang, Witbank, Alexandra Methodist Church, Roman Catholic Church in Welkom and the Lutheran Church in Mahlewerg in Potgietersrus.

In Port Elizabeth the service will be held at the St Stevens Hall in New Brighton.
I say without doubt I have done the right thing. I chose to try and stop the unrest in my country.” So said Mr Jimmy Kruger, then Minister of Justice, on the day of the banning of 18 organisations, the closure of three publications, and the detention without trial of at least 45 people on Wednesday, October 19, 1977.

Today, three years ago, Mr Kruger was mistaken. We knew he was wrong and told him so. But nobody believes us. Even today.

For from being snuffed out, black aspirations are running higher than ever.

The past three years have proved that Mr Kruger was mistaken. We knew he was wrong and told him so. But nobody believes us. Even today.

The past three years have proved that Mr Kruger was mistaken. We knew he was wrong and told him so. But nobody believes us. Even today.

After nearly three years the commission found that genuine black grievances were the cause of the unrest. Which was not difficult to establish, in the first place.

Today, pro-Government arguments take the form of the causes of the unrest.

And so, Black Wednesday will be remembered today. It will be another day in which we dedicate ourselves to fighting for justice. For freedom. For full political rights.

We cannot afford to step back in the struggle. We will be judged not on what we failed to achieve.

Our task has assumed great urgency. We have the Government has learned the lesson that banning, detentions and other repressive measures will not remove the pro...
"I SAY without doubt I have done the right thing. I chose to try and stop the unrest in my country." So said Mr Jimmy Kruger, then Minister of Justice, on the day of the banning of 16 organisations, the closure of three publications, and the detention without trial of at least 45 people on Wednesday, October 19, 1977.

Today, three years ago, the Government, in one fell swoop, removed from the public eye all black organisations they believed to be stirring up trouble and unrest. They banned The World and Weekend World, "our own, our only newspapers." They also banned the Christian Institute publication, Pro Veritate.

Despite Mr Kruger's justification of the bans and detentions, this country continues to be a troubled one. Unrest is still rife throughout the country. The Eastern Cape is in turmoil. The Western Cape is in turmoil. The Northern Cape is in turmoil. The Northern Transvaal is in turmoil.

And this week, Soweto erupted once more. Oustsatisfaction still abound. For from being snuffed out, black aspirations are running higher than ever. In the past three years, there have been 100,000 cases of the unrest. Mr Kruger was mistaken. We knew he was wrong and told him so. But nobody believes us. Even today.

Mr Kruger said that several overseas organisations were funding local organisations and helping them continue "on a path of disrupting the Government." He said organisations were banned and people detained because "the threat they presented to the welfare of the country".

There is no doubt that the Government's repressive measures of October 19 are directly related to the events from June 16, 1976.

Even today, the Government still wants to convince the world that June '76 happened because of some "communist plot", not because of genuine grievances.

Only this week, the Minister of Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, told a meeting in Bloemfontein that the government is aware of the "communist-inspired terror cry" that has occurred in South Africa's black urban areas would be the "shattered" from which they would wage war, as the first Soweto violence indicated.

We were, as Radharc, and other intelligentsia, always were, "correct" in our assertion that they will never win. The people try to bring down a government in this manner have done enough wrong. The enemy will be spoken to sword in hand. The confrontation they seek, will be met with confrontation," he said.

The statement suggests that Mr Kruger was not as successful as he thought he would be in his action of October 10. It is also understood that, when the decision to ban these organisations was taken, the cabinet was split. It needed the then Prime Minister Mr J B Vorster's casting vote to push the measure through.

At the height of the unrest in 1976, the Government set up a Commission of Inquiry into the causes of the unrest. After nearly three years, the commission found that genuine black grievances were the cause of the unrest. It was not difficult to establish, in the first place.

Today, pro-Government arguments take the following line:

The Department of Education has made "great strides"; Soweto's boundaries are to be extended; R150m is being spent on the electrification of Soweto; another R150m is to be spent on upgrading Soweto's services; ten day hospitals are to be built at each Ri and R2m each; Orlando Stadium is to be improved to the tune of R220,000; George Goch Stadium is to get a R400,000 facelift etc.

But, unfortunately, the point has been missed. The fact is that education is still segregated. That the expenditure on white school children is still much, much higher than on black school children; that the Government is still pursuing its bantustan policy and stripping people of their birthright; that influx control measures are being tightened up; that migrant labour continues; that there is still an acute shortage of housing, the people are still overcrowded.

The Government has its own priorities. But these are different from ours. We still seek a South Africa that is guided by the principles of justice and freedom of all. We still demand the scrapping of job reservation, the detention without trial, of the Group Areas Act, the pass laws. We still believe in a national convention that is the only positive way to resolve the problems this country faces.

It does not matter, therefore, what the Government does. They can ban the present black organisations, close down newspapers again. They can lock up black leaders, ban them. But unless the attempt is being made to accommodate black political aspirations, that's how long there will be unrest.

Three years later and the arrests continue. This young man was being taken away by police in Soweto on Wednesday.
Fake councillors for Dr Koornhof

As early as ten in the morning, a large crowd had gathered outside the chambers singing freedom songs, with raised clenched fists and shouts of "Amandla ngawethu!"

There were banners saying: "Thebehall is a devil of no description", "Thebehall rectify your mistakes before it's too late", and other similar slogans. While the people were singing and chanting outside, Mr Thebehall stood forlornly at a window looking down on what was happening. The crowd shouted "Thebehall come out!". Police formed a tight cord to keep the people away from the chambers.
ANC challenged

Gatsha Buthelezi urges European Parliament: the future lies with Inkatha

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi rose in Europe's top forum this week and demanded foreign recognition for Inkatha as the biggest black political movement in South Africa's history.

And in a move indicating a final parting of the ways between himself and the banned ANC, Chief Buthelezi announced that Inkatha was opening offices in Europe and the United States to counter ANC propaganda.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha this week told Socialist members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg that sanctions against South Africa and international support for the military wing of the ANC would not help to bring about meaningful liberation for the country. This did not mean that he totally opposed the actions of the ANC, but he believed that Western countries would not sufficiently support an armed struggle which would be a black victory.

The chief was the first black South African leader to be invited to address the powerful Socialist MPs, who comprise the largest political group in the nine-country parliament.

Foreign affairs spokesmen from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Italy and Denmark heard Chief Buthelezi spell out that for black South Africans, the struggle was 'political'.

"It is not an armed struggle. It is not a struggle in international debating chambers," he said.

The hard work of revolution in South Africa begins today with the organization of people into consistent political groups, the creation of self-declared political parties and the accumulation of power that can influence the people's daily life.

In a view that was interpreted as a veiled attack on the ANC's leadership, the chief said that although he did not understand their anger and frustration, the ANC was not a political party for 20million people. In his view they were "white-mongering".

The chief declared: "I do not condemn Jimmy Sweden, nor do I condemn Jimmy Carter because he seeks the power of a president. I do not condemn Oliver Tambo if he tries to help her, a president of South Africa, because he is a black man. I do not condemn God's sake, let us understand that the ANC South African struggle is fundamentally characterized by the black power struggle. It is not simply a black power struggle. It is an idealistic, Chippin struggle. It is a political struggle where there are no minorities, black aspirations to position personal and political power.

The chief's statements come almost a year since his meeting in London with the executive of the ANC.

It is now obvious that, rather than recognising the ANC struggle at this time, they have black fights for power in South Africa, but the ANC struggle is not really independent of the country's politics. The chief was not a black power struggle, he had to prepare new strategies. The chief said: He did not have to prepare new strategies. He had to prepare new strategies. He had to prepare for the European Community that he and his movement would not play second string to the ANC.

He demanded recognition abroad as the biggest black political movement in the history of the country. The chief revealed that Inkatha had decided to open offices in Europe and the United States to further the aims of the movement. The chief said that this was the reason why Inkatha had adopted a "multi-strategy" approach.

"Black South Africans know that the highest priorities must be given to political developments in the country at this time. They know that it is the only possible, ultimate resolution of the South African question by violence is something which may occur in the next generation."

The chief said that he and his movement were not going to see a black majority government in the immediate future. But the lack of every black man's mind there is the perception that black power will triumph in the end. "Inkatha will be increasingly liberated by increased numbers of people from across the continent. We cannot believe that the foreign communities will be left indifferent to our struggle. We believe that the ANC has done its job with a period covering the future, but a black community in the perception of the dynamics of the struggle of the ANC," he said.

The chief was clearly making an appeal to those black South Africans who support the ANC. The chief was clearly making an appeal to those black South Africans who support the ANC. The chief was clearly making an appeal to those black South Africans who support the ANC. The chief was clearly making an appeal to those black South Africans who support the ANC. The chief was clearly making an appeal to those black South Africans who support the ANC. The chief was clearly making an appeal to those black South Africans who support the ANC. The chief was clearly making an appeal to those black South Africans who support the ANC. The chief was clearly making an appeal to those black South Africans who support the ANC. The chief was clearly making an appeal to those black South Africans who support the ANC. The chief was clearly making an appeal to those black South Africans who support the ANC. The chief was clearly making an appeal to those black South Africans who support the ANC. 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The chief was clearly making an appeal to those black South Africans who support the ANC. The chief was clearly making an appeal to those black South Africans who support the ANC. The chief was clearly making an appeal to those black South Afri
ANC's former chaplain dies

B OWEN VANQA

A FORMER Treason trial-ist and former chaplain of the banned African National Congress. Rev. W.S. Gawe, of Peletso near King William's Town, died on Thursday night — five days after celebrating his 80th birthday.

According to a member of the family he was not ill. He died in his sleep.

The doyen of African politics, Mr. Gawe was a pensioned minister of the Anglican church. He was spending his retirement farming.

A staunch supporter of the ANC, he was a member until it was banned in 1960.

He was a close friend of the movement's leaders imprisoned on Robben Island. He attended conferences together with leaders like Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu.

Mr. Gawe was charged together with them in the treason trial in 1956. At one time he was the chaplain of the ANC.

His houses at various mission stations were subjected to frequent police searches and he was quizzed several times before he went on pension order.

Mr. Gawe is survived by his wife, two sons and four daughters.

One of his sons, Mr. Stephen Gawe, left the country on an exit permit in 1966 to further his studies.

At the time he left he was under a banning in this country.
Police nab 13

POST REPORTERS
POLICE yesterday detained at least 13 people at Black Day commemoration services in Soweto and Lenasia.

They also baton-charged a service, at the Seventh Day Methodist Church in White City.

Those who were detained at this service were Mr. Mandela Ndlovu, Sunday Post reporter, Mr. Leonard Mosa and Mr. Tom Manthata both of the Committee of Ten, Miss Amanda Kwadi of the Women’s Federation, Mr. Solly Liefman and Mr. Leslie Sekoto, both reporters of SAPA and three unnamed executive committee members of Cosas.

The commemoration service at the Jiwasa Centre in Lenasia was interrupted when police arrested banned journalist Miss Juby Mayet and three other people.

The crowd jeered as police also took away Mr. Craig Charney, a reporter of the afternoon paper, The Star, Mr. Parnoo Chetty and his wife Sushita. Mr. Charney was released after the police had read his notes and asked for his identification.

After the arrests, the three hundred people present passed a resolution demanding:
- The immediate release of yesterday’s detained people and “all our imprisoned leaders”;
- The right to hold peaceful meetings without police harassment and provocation.

At the Seventh Day Adventist meeting, the audience of about one hundred people, mostly students, was not warned to disperse before the baton charge.

The audience was listening to a poetry rendition when suddenly a group of black uniformed policemen marched in. There was a split-second silence as the people absorbed the shock. Then the police started baton charging without warning.

Those tried to leave the hall through two side exits and police and were beaten with batons too.

Among those who were detained were Mr. Joseph Mawu of the Johannesburg Black Municipal Workers Union, Mr. Paul Mabuza of Sanco, and Mr. James Mahlaba of Tabazwa.

Police could not be reached for comment.

Those present at the Lenasia meeting said people were free to follow.
Foreign sportsmen should respect the political vibes

It always seems a bit of a shame to take issue with sportsmen in matters political, but today's world of dog-eats-dog, one has to play the game according to the rules.

If American sportsmen can see fit to sacrifice their pride by boycotting the Olympic Games because they are in Moscow, we just don't see how they can be so comfortable about giving white South African sport a shot at the world title.

All the jazz about Jack Americans only comes here for clean, honest, beautiful sports is just a lot of jive, to use their parlance. They know the issues and they should respect the political vibes in countries other than their own.

Mike Weaver who is fighting Gerrie Coetzee (though white SA is well-liked and shamelessly favoured by many blacks) has been littering his trail to the Sun City fight with all sorts of political biopapers. We are just about tired of his PRO jobs, with community councillors and all but kissing white kids in Pretoria. Come off it Mike you know what the score is, as a black man.

President Carter in an attempt — an unsuccessful one as it turned out — to put the skids on the Soviet Union for the so-called invasion in Afghanistan led the boycott of the Olympics, which affected not only Americans but other sportsmen very far from the United States. Even sportsmen in Africa, for political reasons best known to their leaders, joined the boycott. We don't presume to know if America's foreign policy was right in this case, but this is not the point. The point is sportsmen, who will forever pretend they are living in their own little wonderland, untouched by dirty politics bowed down to the dictates of politicians.

The Olympic Games are not professional affairs in the sense that sportsmen don't get money for performing there, but the prestige and the accumulated goodbyes anybody gets from being at the games are enormous. So the sacrifice for many sportsmen this year was as great as one would presume Mike Weaver would lose if he did not fight Gerrie in South Africa.

As for the whole scenario as played out in this country, it's nothing short of disgusting. White South Africans take sports so personal that it is like they are about to go into World War III, if their men are pitted against black Americans. They are also fighting to repair a very badly dented image and by beating the best in the world, they are busy trying to psyche themselves into feeling they are jolly good fellows.

We like boxing and we simply love the heavy-weights be they South African or American. But we are not going to sacrifice principles simply to indulge whims and at the same time save other peoples' consciences as well as lining the pockets of foreigners who pretend they don't know the score.

Warm thanks to Dube folk

SIR, As a simple POST sufferer at Dube station, I would like very much through your paper to thank those Dube residents for their warm, tender and lovely greetings day after day, early in the morning.

I have been doing this for hardly a month and three weeks but to my surprise I already have friends, already had conversations with teachers, politicians, example is of a Dube resident who usually greets me with nice, warm words and then asks me the news of the day, hoping that perhaps her husband's release or his welfare are published. Mind you, I know her only as a customer. I only know about her detained husband, where I saw her photo published in Sunday Post.)

To her I say, keep it up sister, hope that one day you'll meet your husband. Everything you do, never forget to include Jesus' name. Be not lose courage, stand up and fight for justice.

Now back to the residents at large, I say: Hats off to you for your kindness.

One spirit: One nation.

HARRY MOTLAATSI
MOLORANE
Jahavu.
Beyers Naude preaches on commemoration day

Dr Beyers Naude, banned former director of the Christian Institute, yesterday conducted the service at St Anthony's Congregational Church in Vrededorp, in spite of a banning order served on him three years ago.

Dr Naude was banned on October 19, the day that the Christian Institute and 17 other organisations were prohibited by the Government.

The members of the congregation were invited to speak to Dr Naude after the service, but were requested to approach him individually as his banning order prohibited him from speaking to more than one person at a time.

Dr Naude led the congregation in prayer and conducted the sermon. As he is a banned person none of his text may be reported or quoted.

At the close of the service Canon Michael Carmichael, of the Congregational Church of South Africa, delivered a poignant prayer for all political detainees, and banned or restricted persons, calling on God to help them remain strong in their convictions, and to liberate them from their restrictions.

He also prayed for the Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers and all political leaders, asking God to forgive them, and to grant them “enlightenment.”
SOWETO women have taken the high rent yoke on their shoulders.

This was clearly demonstrated at the Community Council chambers last Wednesday, when more than 500 women, accompanied by their husbands and children, called on a meeting with the Soweto "mayor", Mr David Thebehali.

The chambers was heavily guarded. The police were out in full force. There was the security branch, the riot squad, the SAP's and others who could not be easily identified. Their presence could not deter the women.

They demanded a meeting with Mr Thebehali, whom they could see peeping through his second floor office window. The young and the old were there holding their umbrellas high to protect themselves from the sun. Mr Thebehali's name was on everyone's lips.

There was no communication between the police and the crowd until a few hours later, when women delegated a few to present their statement to Mr Thebehali.

The statement read: "We, the women of Soweto hereby reject the leadership of Mr David Thebehali and the Community Councils. We also reject vehemently the increased rents which aid racist organisations like SABRA. We have no citizenship in the land of our birth, and therefore reject the honoured citizenship conferred on us by Piet Koornhof.

The statement never reached the "mayor". A few minutes after the delegation appealed to the "guards", police cars drew closer to the crowd and an announcement followed: "We give you one minute to disperse or we'll remove you."

A minute passed and there was still confusion among the group when the baton charge started. The youngers sprang upon their heels while the elderly women struggled up from their knees. There was chaos. It was the survival of the fittest. The elderly were the most handicapped, trampled during the stampede, some fell on the ground while batons landed on their flesh. They screamed but it was of no use.

The situation was unsatisfactory, the women were furious, and after recovering from the shock, they went back to face the guards, demanding for a meeting with Mr Thebehali. A confrontation with the police lasted for about seven hours, and no woman wanted to go back home before she showed her face.

In the meantime, the "mayor" (from his speech) was least bothered about the unrest outside the building. He was waiting for the arrival of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof to land at the chambers and receive the "Freedom of Soweto".

While he went on town with praises for "ingwes" as he called them (because he claims he is not afraid of anyone - he brings together both the black and the white in the country), the crowd sang freedom songs from a distance, none could hear his address.

Some of the armed guards at the doorstep of the chamber complained that he was not addressing the people on the issue at stake - the rent increases.

One of them said: "Nkosi nqondi aya Xhulume ngendaba ezekwenza, na lo talk about what people are here for."
Angry women lash out at Thebehali

BLACK WOMEN feel that it is high time they came together and initiate a firm front which will tackle issues affecting their daily lives. On Wednesday, outside the UBC Chambers a spokeswoman said on behalf of her sisters fighting the rent issue: “It is a pity that Mr Thebehali is not prepared to face reality and reverse the situation.

Right now he is back from abroad after spreading propaganda that life in Soweto is splendid, whereas there are malnutrition cases in many families because of the critical socio-economic situation.

He is not even ashamed to patronise in poorer areas of Soweto. Deceiving residents with “rent relief”. Enough harm has been done already in White City and Phiri with relief protection.

Mr Thebehali must stop donating Soweto to whomever he wishes. He has no right to declare “Freedom Day” on a calendar when the black man has been subdued below the level of resistance.

It’s time he should leave migrant workers in hostels in peace.

Mr Thebehali is a self-sacrificed leader who obliged to the call of money from the oppressor.

In conclusion she said: “Mr Thebehali is above the level of our heartache, miseries, and daily sufferings. He has turned deaf and dumb to the cries of the people he claims chose him to be their ‘mayor’.

Our efforts in trying to reach for him has caused unnecessary chaos, casualties and arrests. As for collaborating with Sabra when independent projects like the Orlando Orphanage have to be closed down because of lack of funds!

When current repressive measures are taken against the black man, Dr Piet Koornhof is honoured and declared our redeemer. The women feel that Mr Thebehali is not fit to be captioned as the leader of Soweto.”
Sekoto Liefman on bail

THE CASE of 17 people who were arrested by police during a memorial service at the weekend was yesterday postponed to November 4 for further investigations.

They are: Ms Constance Ngobeni; Ms Amanda Kwadi; Mr Sylvia Zizima; Ms Nana Mkhonza; Ms Sylvia Gumede; Mr Mxolisi Stambu; Mr Johannes Mokhosi; Mr Nycefe Jali; Mr Innuarie Motuang; Mr Isaac Ngwenya; Mr Daniel Magagane; Mr Mandla Ndlozi; Mr Solly Liefman; Mr Leslie Sekoto, Mr Khulekani Tshikori and Mr Cosma Magudulela.

Mr Sekoto and Mr Liefman are each out on R30 bail. The rest are out on their own recognisance.

Two others arrested, Mr Tom Maphata and Mr Leonard Mosila, have paid admission of guilt fines.
Inkatha in Europe 'not to oppose ANC'

THE Zulu Cultural Movement, Inkatha, was not setting up offices in Europe to counter the banned African National Congress of South Africa, the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

He was addressing members of the organisation on his return from Europe, where he was invited to attend and address the European Parliament's session in Strasbourg from October 13 to 17.

'I don't regard the ANC as my target, but Pretoria,' Chief Buthelezi said.

In all the discussions he and his party had had with members of the European Parliament, they had expressed concern about the black-white conflict in South Africa and wanted to know whether there was still any chance for peaceful political change in the country.

He had told them that the blacks in South Africa were in an 11th hour struggle, but that he had told his 'brothers' that they should look at the logistical problems in gaining their freedom — as those neighbouring countries that opposed South Africa had found.

'Nobody, but nobody has pledged guns or identified themselves with our brothers, and even Mugabe (the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe) has said he will not provide a base against South Africa.

'While I don't say violence may not happen tomorrow, I told parliamentary members that I believe we shouldn't sit looking at the horizon and doing nothing about the situation.'

Chief Buthelezi said he told them that if European countries were interested in the problems black South Africans encountered in their liberation struggle, the least they could do to 'strengthen our arm' was to give them humanitarian aid "just like other developing countries which they assisted with that kind of aid."

He declined to say whether he was successful in obtaining aid.
JOHANNESBURG. — The Zulu cultural movement Inkatha was not setting up offices in Europe to counter the banned African National Congress (ANC), the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

He was addressing members of the organization on his return from Europe, where he had been invited to address the European Parliament. “I don’t regard the ANC as my target, but Pretoria,” Chief Buthelezi said.

In all the discussions which he and his party had had with members of the European Parliament, they (the Europeans) had expressed concern at the black-white conflict in South Africa and wanted to know whether there was still any chance for peaceful political change in the country.

He had told them that the blacks in South Africa were in an 11th-hour struggle, but that he had told his “brothers” that they should look at the logistical problems in gaining their freedom — as those neighbouring countries that opposed South Africa had found.

“Nobody, but nobody has pledged guns or identified themselves with our brothers, and even Mugabe (the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe) has said he will not provide a base against South Africa.

“While I don’t say violence may not happen tomorrow, I told parliamentary members that I believe we shouldn’t sit looking at the horizon and doing nothing about the situation.”

Chief Buthelezi told them that if European countries were interested in the problems which black South Africans encountered, the least they could do to “strengthen our arm” was to give humanitarian aid, “just like other developing countries which they assisted with that kind of aid.”

He declined to say whether he had been successful in obtaining aid, but said that if money was forthcoming it would not be used for Inkatha but for all South African blacks.

It was important for blacks in South Africa to get assistance from outside. They needed financial aid for agriculture and food production. Asked when Inkatha would establish offices in Europe, Chief Buthelezi said the question was academic at this stage. “It’s not a question of where; it’s a question of who goes where.” It was important for South African blacks to be represented abroad. At present there were only the external factions of the ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress overseas. It was important for Inkatha to set up offices in Europe but, he emphasized, they would not be used to counter the ANC. “Whatever people say, the struggle will be in South Africa by the people of South Africa.” — Sapa
Cosas man in detention

MR. SIMON Nkodi, the secretary of the Vaal branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), has been detained by security police following a protest march over the increased rents which was held at the weekend.

Mr Nkodi was detained with three other students, Mr Doctor Bohale, Mr Petrus Malindi, chairman of the branch, and one student known only as Kganyapa. The three were later released after questioning.

Mr Nkodi, Mr Bohale and Kganyapa were arrested by the security police near Sebokeng Cinema in Zone 7 on Saturday afternoon after the march. Mr Malindi was fetched by the police at his home on Sunday.

The protest march was held after a meeting of the local Cosas branch was held at the Sebokeng Roman Catholic Church on Saturday. A group of students carrying placards and singing freedom songs marched through the streets of Sebokeng to the cinema where they were confronted by the police.

The police have confirmed the detention of Mr Nkodi, but would not say when he would appear in court.

It is reported that several students were also picked up from their homes during a police swoop on Saturday night. The students had protested over the increased rents. It is also alleged that there is a move to increase the rents again next year.
‘Greedy whites’ get all the money

Buthelezi asks Europeans for aid

Mercury Reporter
INKATHA would welcome ‘humanitarian aid’ from Europe such as was given to developing countries because, although South Africa was rich, all the money went to ‘the greedy whites’, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said on his return from Europe yesterday.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu was invited to address the European Parliament in Strasbourg by the Socialist Group of that body.

‘We didn’t go cap in hand begging for money,’ Chief Buthelezi said, ‘but obviously we don’t get a fair share of the riches of South Africa as far as education, health and agriculture, for example, goes.

‘If European countries are interested in the problems which black South Africans encounter in their liberation struggle, the least Europe can do to strengthen our arm while we are struggling for liberation is to give us humanitarian aid just like other developing societies which they assist,’ the Chief said.

Chief Buthelezi discussed opening Inkatha offices in Europe but denied that this was a move to counter the ANC, which has senior representatives in New York and London, with others lobbying political groups in Europe and behind the Iron Curtain.

‘As the largest black organisation in South Africa we need representation in Europe. Our target is not the ANC, it is Pretoria. The black South African organisations represented in Europe are 20 years out of date. Europe needs to know what the situation is from people inside the country,’ he said.

He could not tell when these offices would be opened because ‘we need the right people to run them.

‘As you know, the South African Government hasn’t given blacks much of an opportunity to develop diplomatic skills.’

The Chief was impressed with the way the European Parliament worked, each member representing a philosophy such as the Christian Democratic Group and the Communist and Allies Group, rather than a country.
Pretoria the target not

ANC — Gatsha

JOHANNESBURG — The Zulu cultural movement, Inkatha, was not setting up offices in Europe to counter the banned African National Congress of South Africa, the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

He was addressing members of the organisation on his return from Europe, where he was invited to attend and address the European Parliament’s session in Strasbourg last week.

“I don’t regard the ANC as my target, but Pretoria,” Chief Buthelezi said.

In all the discussions he and his party had had with members of the European Parliament, they had expressed concern about the black-white conflict in South Africa and wanted to know whether there was still any chance for peaceful political change in the country.

He had told them that the blacks in South Africa were in an 11th hour struggle, but that he had told his “brothers” they should look at the logistical problems in gaining their freedom — as those neighbouring countries that opposed South Africa had found.

“Nobody, but nobody has pledged guns or identified themselves with our brothers, and even Mugabe has said he will not provide a base against South Africa.”

“While I don’t say violence may not happen tomorrow, I told parliamentary members that I believe we shouldn’t sit looking at the horizon and doing nothing about the situation.”

Chief Buthelezi said he told them that if European countries were interested in the problems black South Africans encountered in their liberation struggle, the least they could do was to give them humanitarian aid.

He declined to say whether he was successful in obtaining aid.

Asked when Inkatha would be establishing offices in Europe, Chief Buthelezi said the question was academic at this stage.

Chief Buthelezi said it was important for South African blacks to be represented abroad.

It was important for Inkatha to set up offices in Europe but, he emphasised, they would not be used to counter the ANC.

“Whatever people say, the struggle will be in South Africa by the people of South Africa.”

— SAPA.
Police arrest 22

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

POLICE have confirmed the arrest of 22 people during the "Black Day" commemoration services in Soweto and Lenasia yesterday. Nineteen people were arrested at the Seventh Day Adventist Church in White City Jabavu and were charged with allegedly trespassing.

The other three, Mr Paroon Chetty, his wife Sushila and banned journalist Ms Juby Mayet, were arrested at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia.

Mr Chetty has been charged with allegedly obstructing the police and resisting arrest. His wife faces charges of crimen injuria. Ms Mayet faces a charge of allegedly contravening a banning order in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The arrests at the Seventh Day Adventist Church followed a report by officials of the church that their building was being used without their consent. Major O P Mziliuko, FRO of the Soweto police, said yesterday.

Police had then intervened, he said.

The 22 appeared in court yesterday. All have been released on their own recognisance. Except journalists Leslie Seekoe and Selly Liebmann who are out on R30 bail.

Police reacted sharply to allegations of baton-charging at the Seventh Day Adventist Church. Major Mziliuko said.
By LEN KALANE

SECURITY. Police pounced on an October 19 commemoration service at Kagiso, Krugersdorp, at the weekend and arrested a banned young man, Mr Lawrence Molathlegi Nlloko to and others.

Eleven other people were arrested on the same day, including Mr Nlloko to’s pregnant girlfriend, Learoma. They were however all released after their pictures had been taken. Mr Nlloko to (22) is still being held.

Police made the swoop at about midday on Sunday at the St Mary’s Roman Catholic Church in Kagiso 2. The gathering was one of the services to commemorate the banning of 21 organisations and publications three years ago.

Mr Nlloko to, banned and under 12-hour house arrest at his 504 Kagiso home, is said to have attended the service.

Ten youths, including Nlloko to, and two girls (one Nlloko to’s girlfriend), were also held. Nlloko to was taken to the Krugersdorp police headquarters. Nobody is allowed to see him.

YOUNGEST PERSON

Mr Nlloko to, serving a five-year banning order, is the youngest person banned by the South African Government.

Since his banning in 1978, he had had several confrontations with the law.

Early this month, a Krugersdorp magistrate withdrew charges against Mr Nlloko to who was accused of allegedly obstructing the police in the course of their duties. The charge followed an incident outside his home on September 9 involving the police.

In July this year, a Krugersdorp magistrate found Mr Nlloko to guilty of breaking his banning order under the Internal Security Act by going to the movies without permission. The court found he wrongfully and unlawfully left Krugersdorp, where is restricted and went to the Lyric Cinema in Fordsburg.

Mr Nlloko to was sentenced to four months imprisonment, suspended for three years for breaking the banning order.
Gatsha: Inkatha is not against ANC

THE Zulu cultural movement, Inkatha, was not setting up its offices in Europe to counter the banned African National Congress of South Africa, the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

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While I don’t say violence may not happen tomorrow, I told parliamentary members that I believe we shouldn’t sit looking at the horizon and doing nothing about the situation.”

Chief Buthelezi said he told them that if European countries were interested in the problems black South Africans encountered in their liberation struggle, the least they could do was “strengthen our army” was to give them humanitarian aid “just like other developing countries which they assisted with that kind of aid”.

It was “very important” for blacks in South Africa to get assistance from outside. Among other things, they needed financial aid for agriculture and the production of food.

Asked when Inkatha would be establishing offices in Europe, Chief Buthelezi said the question was academic and theoretical.

“Should it be a question of who goes anywhere? Is it a question of who goes anywhere?”

Chief Buthelezi said it was important for South African blacks to be represented abroad. At present there were only the external factions of the ANC and Pan-African Congress overseas.

It was important for Inkatha to set up offices in Europe but he emphasised they would not be used to counter the ANC — 0958 20/1/88
Labour events at Ford's Port Elizabeth plant often contain important pointers to labour trends. Now, a battle has emerged between two unions at the company which may have significant implications. After a recent trip to the area, Labour Reporter STEVEN FRIEDMAN assesses these developments.

Ford has always stemmed chiefly from the Cortina plant. The reasons for this are significant. "Cortina plant workers are younger and have a higher standard of education. We are more worried about exploitation," says Mr Makhanda and other members of his executive.

In other words, younger, more articulate, workers with higher expectations are coming into the factories and they are more prepared to challenge long-held management prerogatives.

Which is why Mr Makhanda is confident of obtaining support at the other two plants. "Younger workers are moving in there and they support us," he says.

And there's an old theory that the black workers can be "bought off" by higher wages, higher educational qualifications, greater status and the like.

But the New Brighton home in which Macwusa's leaders gathered raised serious doubts about that suggestion. The house is small, and it and its environs are certainly not comparable to conditions in the white suburbs.

But it is well furnished and there is a large table and chairs set in the corner. And the men inside it have formed a new, more militant, union.

Indeed, one aspect of the new union that has attracted UAW criticism is the fact that at least four of its executive members are white collar workers.

The UAW has argued that the new union is "elitist" because it is dominated by men who "have no experience of real worker problems".

Mr Makhanda and his executive acknowledge that they have white collar members - personnel officers at one company has applied to join, they say. But the majority of ordinary members are shop floor workers, they say, who have elected a few white collar workers onto the executive.

Most white collar workers are opposed to Macwusa, they say, and they complain bitterly that many black management men are "stoned out".

But Macwusa men stress that Pecho played no part in launching the union.

An important feature of the new union is its stated belief that unions must be involved in community issues - they must look beyond the factory floor and take an interest in township conditions.

Ford's unions: Where the 'militants' become the 'moderates'
6 I see this drift toward more militant union leadership carrying on for at least the next five or ten years.
JOHANNESBURG. Security Police said today they were investigating an alleged contravention of the Internal Security Act by Rand Daily Mail reporter Arnold Geyer, who was detained on Monday evening.

Brigadier J Du Preez, deputy Chief of the Security Police, said the complaint related to alleged ANC activities by Mr Geyer.

"Mr Geyer is being held at John Vorster Square under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. This section of the Act entitles police to hold him incommunicado for 14 days. Security Police arrested Mr Geyer while he was reporting on the annual conference of the Methodist Church in Welkom. He was brought to Johannesburg on Monday.

Four plainclothes policemen, led by Captain Craig Williamson of the Security Police, searched his flat. Captain Williamson said they were doing so in terms of Sections 20 to 22 of the Criminal Procedure Act of 1977.

The Act entitles police to enter premises and seize and dispose of property.

Later in the day, however, Brigadier du Preez said Mr Geyer was being held under Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act. This Act entitles police to detain him for 48 hours before bringing him to court.

A later check with Security Police disclosed that they had finally decided to hold him under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. — Sapa.
TWO BLACK student organisations this week condemned the detention of a Sebokeng youth by security police during the weekend’s anti-rent demonstrations.

The Azanian Students’ Organisation (Azaso) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), have also called on residents in Sebokeng, Sharpeville and Westonaria to join in the fight for the release of Mr Simon Nkodi.

Mr Nkodi, Cosas’ executive member, was arrested on Sunday — the Black Day — while marching the streets of Sebokeng in protest against rent increases.

A joint statement by the organisations read: “As far as we are concerned Mr. Nkodi was merely expressing his dissatisfaction over the rent increases. His detention was unwarranted. We therefore call for his immediate release.”

The statement also called on all progressive forces — locally and overseas — to exert pressure on the Government to release those detained or convicted under security laws.

“The Government has got itself, and itself alone to blame for the hardening of attitudes against it. We shall continue with our fight against injustices despite the obstacles, even if it means all of us ending up in prison,” the statement added.
Mdelemen, Mayet in court

MR. VUYISILE Horatius Mdelemen (28), former executive member of the banned Black People's Convention (BPC) made a brief appearance with five other men in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Also, the case against banned journalist Ms Ruby Mayet was postponed in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.
THE Women's Federation of South Africa — an organisation comprising mostly of Soweto women — will hold a meeting on Sunday at the Holy Cross Anglican Church, Orlando West to discuss on what steps to take next in the fight against the rents.

Several black organisations among them the Committee of Ten, support the federation in its fight against increased rents.

Various township managers are issuing eviction notices to some residents who have not paid the increased rents.

The Federation has invited the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Municipal Workers Union (MWU), Committee of Ten and Black Allied Workers Union (BAWU) to participate in the Sunday programme.

DEMONSTRATION

The Federation was responsible for the demonstration at the council chambers. About 40 women took part in the demo. And during Dr Piet Koornhof's visit to Soweto last week, hundreds of placard-carrying demonstrators gathered at the Council chambers to protest the increases.

The meeting starts at 2 pm.
Thema accused of insults in US

Newsmans

187 24/10/80

A WELL-KNOWN South African journalist, Mr Derrick Thema, has been thrown out of a United States government sponsored programme, Operation Crossroads.

In an unprecedent-
ed move, the pro-
grame organizers re-
commended that The-
ma's visa be with-
drawn and be put in the first plane to
South Africa follow-
ing complaints by
black American fam-
ilies he was sched-
uled to stay with
abut his attitudes.

United States Interna-
tional Communication
Agency, Pretoria, confirm-
ed yesterday the termina-
tion of Mr Thema's parti-
cipation in the Operation
Crossroads Africa pro-
grame.

Their statement read:
“ICA Pretoria has been
informed by its office in
Washington that Derrick
Thema had to end his
participation in the pro-
grame 10 days before
the end of the session.”

His visa was not re-
voled nor was he expel-
ed from the US. We do
not have details on the
exact circumstances sur-
rrounding his early depar-
ture from the pro-
grame,” the statement
read.

Thema is now editor of
The Star Africa Edi-
tion.

Sources close to the
sponsoring programme,
Operation Crossroads,
told POST of a series of
complaints concerning

Special
Correspondent

Thema's attitude towards
the programme.

“He was a law unto
himself. He participated
in scheduled programmes
if and when it suited
him. He insulted in al-
most all instances host-
ing families by referring
to them as niggers. In
many instances he is al-
leged to have sat on his
host's telephone for long
periods on long distance
calls to his friends with-
out realizing that it is
costing the hosts for-
tunes,” the sources said.

“Nigger” is an insult-
ing reference to black
Americans on the same
scale as “Kaffir” is to
black South Africans.

Thema is alleged to have
used this expression li-
berally to children of his
hosts.

One of the people
who was also involved in
an angry demnunciation
of Thema was Mr Leon Sul-
ivan, who took exception
to Thema's alleged re-
marks against Dr Nihato
Mdlalana, Bishop Desmond
Tutu and other leading
black figures in Soweto.

This is believed to be
the first time that a Uni-
ited States government
sponsored programme has
had to take the drastic
step.

It is now doubtful if
Thema, whose where-
abouts are unknown at
the moment, will easily get a
visa to go to the United
States again. The United
States administration is
very sensitive to insulting
criticism from black Am-
ericans. The view in Wash-
ington is that it is better
to throw out Thema, than
risk the opportunities of
other black South Afri-
cans going to the States.”
Boycott all overseas artists says Azapo

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) will in future urge blacks to boycott all shows and concerts given by overseas artists and sportsmen.

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, was commenting to a morning newspaper's report that the African National Congress and other American groups were calling on Ray Charles to stop his South African tour or face retaliatory action.

World heavyweight champion Mike Weaver has also been asked to pull out of his title fight against Gerrie Coetzee.

Mr Wauchope said his organisation was the first to object about Ray Charles' performances in the country. "We sent him two messages warning him that he may lose the respect of his black fans. By being here he is actually supporting apartheid and its oppressive economic system," said Mr Wauchope.

The promoter of the Ray Charles concerts, Mr Armi Artzi, said from Cape Town there was no way his company was going to cancel the show. "We do not understand how these political groups, here and overseas, want to get involved with our music."

Ray Charles will continue his Cape Town appearances until Saturday night. He returns to Johannesburg on Sunday morning, to be in time for his afternoon concert at Van Wyk's Rust.
ANC to open a Salisbury office

"Mali" Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — The banned African National Congress of South Africa will open an office in Salisbury before the end of the year.

A reliable source said yesterday the organisation’s headquarters in Southern Africa would be shifted from Lusaka to Salisbury.

The source said a leading ANC official, Mr. Joe Ncube, was laying down the groundwork for the establishment of an office in Zimbabwe’s capital.

The source also said the ANC intended to make Zimbabwe a focal point of the “Free Mandela” campaign, which seemed to have flared out in South Africa.

ANC leader Oliver Tambo visited Zimbabwe four months ago and held talks with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. He expressed in principle the establishment of a diplomatic station in Zimbabwe for the South African nationalist movement.

Mr. Mugabe’s government, however, has repeatedly warned that no such station would be established in Zimbabwe. Because of the latest threat, the ANC would immediately demand a military response from Pretoria.

Mr. Ncube will be the first representative of the ANC in Salisbury and a special public lecture will be held to mark the occasion of the office opening.
NEW YORK — Two black South African musicians have appealed to boxer Mike Weaver and painter Ray Charles — both black Americans — to “stop collaborating . . . and come home.”

Dollar Brand, said by cancelling his concert tour of South Africa Ray Charles “would show his support for our struggle.”

Trumpeter Hugh Masekela said Mike Weaver’s acceptance of the World Boxing Association (WBA) challenge fight in Bophuthatswana “gives great comfort to the apartheid racist regime of South Africa.” And he urged the boxer and Ray Charles to “look to their consciences and thoroughly reconsider.”

The comments were made at a news conference at the United Nations this week, sponsored by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) for the ANC.

Black American tennis player Arthur Ashe — who was instrumental in having the Bjorn Borg-John McEnroe tennis match cancelled last week — could not attend, but sent a message saying: “I have seen South Africa delay the day when all people there will be free.”

Ashe, who said he had once played in South Africa in the mistaken belief it would help black South Africans, added: “While there I saw the horror of apartheid . . . I also saw the way South Africa uses sports . . . I therefore call on athletes and entertainers, from the world’s top athletes to Ray Charles. They cannot be used by the South African Government for its own evil purposes.”

Bea Benjamin, who sings under her adopted Muslim name of Sathima, said: “We really do need the support of all international artists, painters, writers, dancers, anybody involved in the arts. We need their support.”

“We need them to say, no, we will not go to South Africa and support the racist regime.”

Hugh Masekela, in a message congratulated John McEnroe for sacrificing the purse offered to meet Borg in Bophuthatswana.

“We strongly urge those athletes and artists who go to South Africa to look to their consciences and thoroughly reconsider. They must stop collaborating.”
Soviet masterplan to liberate whole of Africa

He drew the difference between the Soviet Union and the "Western imperialists" who had supported the government of former Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith, but were now changing their support to the new black Zimbabwean Government.

Asked if Moscow did not have an eye on the strategic importance of South Africa and Zimbabwe's vast mineral resources Dr Solodovnikov sat up, smiled and said: "We are a socialist State and we don't control anything outside our own country."

PRESSURE

When it was pointed out to him that the Soviet Union had definite economic interests outside its own borders, citing the recent case in Ethiopia in which the Government came under strong pressure to replace the country's commercial Boeing aircraft fleet with Illyushin, he retorted: "It's business. We are ready to sell even to South Africa. It (the Soviet-made Illyushin aircraft) is a good aircraft," he said.

He later corrected himself explaining that it would be against his country's principles to do business with South Africa.

SWA/Namibia

Dr Solodovnikov was not satisfied with efforts to achieve a solution in Namibia. They started this thing (the latest Western Initiative) some time back. About four years have now passed and all they have done is just talk and talk, he said.

Asked what was his country's alternative proposal to end the deadlock, he shot back: "Liberating the people by using whatever means possible."

He pledged his Government's support for Swage. He described a socialist (in South Africa) as anyone who fought the Pretoria regime - irrespective of the methods employed, while an imperialist was one who did the opposite.
Inkatha policy

DURBAN community leader and a former member of the African National Congress, Mrs Florence Mkhize, has confronted the Inkatha Secretary General, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

Dr Dhlomo, who is also the KwaZulu homeland's Minister of Education, had criticised Mrs Mkhize for statements she made against Inkatha at a meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand recently.

**Ex-ANC woman attacks Inkatha for its ties with the homelands**

Mrs Mkhize of Lomnitzville, who was a former member of the Women's Brigade of the ANC, and a close friend of Chief Albert Luthuli, made her reply in a three-page letter written in Zulu and English.

She said she was resorting to the letter because she doubted whether the newspapers would publish her statements.

In the letter, which she said she had posted to Dr Dhlomo, Mrs Mkhize once again makes a scathing attack on Inkatha, Inkatha leadership and the homelands in general.

She told Dr Dhlomo in the letter that she was not prepared to commit herself to an organisation that was part of the apartheid system.

She said: "Truly speaking I don't want to be famous. The Government that you are united with in order to lead the Zulu, decided to ban the ANC.

"Do not keep using this 'non-independence' of KwaZulu as a point of departure from other homelands. It is not important.

"What is important is to understand that only Chief Luthuli could have saved South Africa in a much better co-ordinated national strategy than Inkatha ever had or will ever hope to have.

**Voting**

"If voting ever comes, it will not be for apartheid and the homelands and its agents that the people will opt for but for those that have fallen, suffered and died for human justice."

Mrs Mkhize, who signed the letter as a former member of the ANC, said the collaborators in the homeland system were not suffering at all.

“They are conspiring with the oppressor and the imperialists to cushion the impact of the anvil of freedom.

"The hour is here. After Robben Island, detentions, bannings, humiliation, exile, torture and death, prepare for the time when your children may say 'Dad was with the people'.

"Please our honourable doctor, get the hell out of the KwaZulu Parliament. We would like you to find some other job, we are sure you are employable," Mrs Mkhize said.

She added: "The Government with which you are joint partners in ruling KwaZulu banned the ANC. To parade in ANC colours and to invite organisations to talks of ruling Natal are all but tricks of nonentities to get the limelight."
Mr Thebehali’s private war

SUNDAY POST Reporter

THE CHAIRMAN of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, recently rejected a tender from a construction company partly owned by Nafcoc. He also called Nafcoc an enemy of the Council.

The decision was later reversed on the suggestion of the Council’s executive officer, Mr Nico Malan.

In rejecting the tender, Mr Thebehali said it would not be in the interest of the Council to award the contract to the company.

Documents in the possession of SUNDAY POST show that the Mr Thebehali was the prime mover in rejecting the African Development Construction Company (ADCC) tender because of its connection with Nafcoc.

According to minutes of a Council meeting on July 31, Mr Thebehali said: “In view of the close relations between ADCC and Nafcoc and Nafcoc’s apparent enmity against the Council, it might not be in the interest of the Council to support the ADCC by awarding the contract to them.”

The Council decided to award the contract — worth R1 747 278 — to a white company, Meumann and Heyneke, for the erection of sub-station buildings for the Soweto electrification project.

The ADCC tender equaled the Meumann and Heyneke amount. The decision was reversed on the advice of the Council’s chief executive officer, Mr Nico Malan, at another Council meeting on August 28.

But he lost to a Nafcoc affiliate

Thebehali ... Nafcoc is an “enemy of the Council”.

Reverend David Nkwe this week denied he was chaplain of the Soweto Council following his participation when Dr Piet Koornhof was awarded the “Freedom of the City”.

At the ceremony held at the Soweto Council chambers, the chairman of the council, Mr David Thebehali introduced Mr Nkwe as the chaplain of the council before he opened the ceremony with a prayer.

He continued: “However, as a priest I am obliged to pray for all men. It is therefore not possible for me to turn my back on those who ask for my prayers and it was for this reason I was present in the council chambers on Wednesday October 15.”

Rev Nkwe is the parish priest of St Pauls Anglican Church in White City.

Link to council denied

The Rev. David Nkwe who has denied he is the chaplain of the Soweto Council.
Pebco can't ignore the workers

By VICTOR MPOFU

"However, Pebco would be able to articulate the feelings of black people on all issues affecting us," he said.

He hoped Pebco would become enlarged into an umbrella body with representatives from trade unions, the parents committee and student committees. "In this way Pebco was both practically to give the workers a voice."

"However, the discussions must include banned people, representatives of banned organisations and imprisoned leaders if there is to be any lasting peace in the country we all love," he said.

He felt it was wise for Pebco to become involved in the schools boycott other than in an advisory capacity.

"However, the boycott has such wide implications for all that no member of the community can afford to be idle," he said.

He "can't see" him self standing for president of Pebco because of pressures of work.
‘Get out,’ Inkatha men told

TWO officials of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi’s Inkatha movement faced the full brunt of student anger when they attended a court case in KwaMashu this week in which 55 local students are facing charges of public violence.

Mr Lugongolo Mtolo, the “mayor” of KwaMashu, and the Rev Clifford Mngadi, tried to attend the hearing but the students would have nothing of it.

They shouted at the two men to leave the court and showered them with abuse. The two men eventually left.

The students shouted “Amandla ngawe-thu”, “education not domination” and “Mandela is our leader”. — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.
A mother of our nation

Florence Mancotywa tells why she fled Kaiser's harsh regime

IT ISN'T easy to flee a country at 50, with a 14-year-old son and only the clothes on your back.

Florence Mancotywa did it. Six weeks ago she fled the South of Transkei's Matatuzwa brothers to continue the struggle in exile.

Mrs Mancotywa, who was the Transkei Progressive Democratic Party's publicity secretary, could no longer stand the continual harassment from the authorities.

"I was tired. I have been in and out of jail for my political convictions. I was in from 1976 to 1977 for seven months, 1977 to 1978 for five months, 1978 to 1979 for five months and 1979 to 1980 for another five months. And I knew I would be arrested again when news of a planned coup broke, and supporters of King Sabata were among those being blamed."

And Mrs Mancotywa is an ardent supporter of the Tembu king, who fled to London just before she did.

This mother of Africa is the pride of the black people. He is one of the few chiefs who has sacrificed himself for the people.

Under normal circumstances, Mrs Mancotywa's party would have found itself on the King's involvement in party politics. But circumstances were not normal.

"He assumed a leadership in black politics because he saw the destruction of the black race," she said.

What of Sabata's future? "I believe he's going to see more African leaders to tell them of the plight of South African black people, and not just the Transkeians. I can't see him coming back until the struggle is over," she said.

And Mrs Mancotywa, what of her future? When Sunday Post spoke to her, she was unhappy about having to rely on charity from friends and the host country, but at the same time was grateful for the correspondence she's receiving. She is hoping for a teaching post.

"I am fighting apartheid," she says. "I cannot fight alone. And I am a democrat. I can't say we want South Africa purely for blacks."

The middle-aged mother sits at length about the harsh rule under the Matatuzwa government. She says some people are being forced to carry membership cards of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, and those in opposition to the Matatuzwa brothers are constantly harassed.

"The system of law in Transkei is questionable."

Mrs Mancotywa calls on the women of South Africa not to come together. "They should take a leading role, because a woman is the mother of a nation."
Stone-throwing at Ray Charles concert

BY MOETI MOLELEKOA

THERE WAS stone-throwing at the Ray Charles concert in which a white man, believed to be a radio producer, was slightly injured in Welkom at the weekend.

About 800 music fans defied a call by their local black consciousness movement to totally boycott the blind American singer's concert which was held at the Thabong Stadium, Welkom, on Saturday.

Just before the concert could start there were demonstrators carrying placards with slogans such as "Go home Ray, we don't want you here". Demonstrations were organised by the Welkom branch of Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo).

The majority of Ray Charles posters were destroyed. Instead, placards condemning the show were pinned up. Security police confiscated the placards which were on the walls of the stadium shortly before the show.

Large contingents of heavily-armed police patrolled inside and outside the stadium. There was noticeable tension throughout the show. Police escorted the people and cars out of the stadium after the concert.

Ray Charles was accused by Welkom Azapo for staging the show in this country during the present political situation. Azapo said as Ray took part in the American civil rights struggle for political freedom of American blacks, he should co-operate with his fellow blacks in South Africa.
SSRC exec member released after 178 days

A FORMER executive committee member of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC), Mr Titi Mtjenjane (24), was released from detention last week.

Mr Mtjenjane was held for 178 days under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Speaking from his Central Western Johannesburg home yesterday, Mr Mtjenjane said all his former colleagues in the SSRC had either skipped the country or were serving prison sentences.

Mr Mtjenjane was detained on April 29 after he had attended an "Afro Night" session at the DOCC in Orlando.

He was first detained in 1977 and held until 1979 when an appeal against a conviction under the Terrorism Act charges succeeded.

Mr Mtjenjane said he did not have any immediate plans for the future. "I hope to find something worthwhile to do," he said.

Mr Titi Mtjenjane
TWO issues of singular importance to our lives have to be addressed with seriousness and with cool heads.

The first is Inkatha's reported speculation about standing for elections in the community councils, and the second is the wholesale closing of schools.

Whatever the reasons for Inkatha's new political stand we are somewhat apprehensive that more division and hatred is going to result from their participation in community councils.

If Inkatha is trying to use the councils as a means to enter urban politics and thus effectively increase their might, they are surely being naive.

With their force in numbers and shrewd leadership potential, Inkatha may well wipe the floor of all contenders if they enter this sorry business. They will, however, have buried all the credibility they have managed to get in urban areas and increase divisiveness among blacks, urban and rural. They would also be giving the councils the kind of publicity and even credibility in some quarters, which they hardly deserve.

We do not wish to enter into any lengthy argument with Inkatha, particularly as any kind of questioning of their stand usually results in a veritable plethora of replies, but may we presume to advise them. They will be losing all sorts of friends and sympathisers amongst us if they dare enter this scenario.

As for the schools, we wish everybody could be aware of the fact that we are in post June '76 days. In our days students did go on strike, and boycott classes, for sometimes ridiculous complaints, but the problems were quickly sorted out at the school. Sometimes there was a caning, often there was a disciplinary committee action and sometimes even the occasional expulsion and suspension.

Today schools are closed.

The mood in our education has changed, and perspectives have to change too. Teachers and students, plus members of the department, are all highly emotional and it is easy to have a major confrontation stemming from the most insignificant school issue.
Cash for Transkei rebels pours in, says KD

UMNTA. The President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has alleged that money is being poured into Transkei to assist revolutionary elements to rise against the established government.

Chief Matanzima made the charge in a weekend address to thousands of people at Umtata’s Independence Stadium, during the fourth independence anniversary celebrations.

The South African Ambassador to Transkei, Dr H du Plooy, was among the guests.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei had reached its fourth year of independence without any sign of internal unrest.

He cited the World Council of Churches’ recent decision to distribute R604,000 from its Special Fund to Combat Racism, which included large grants to Swapo and the banned African National Congress.

“Make no mistake, these organisations are favoured because they are sponsors of criminal acts of violence,” he said.

“Sam Nujoma has been allowed to address international conferences in Europe — which is fast turning Leftist — where Foreign Ministers of other countries are present.

“The English press is so vocal about unemployment in Transkei, but will say nothing about the 2-million jobless people in the United Kingdom.”

Chief Matanzima said Transkei had a judicial system equal to any in the world, and that the University of Transkei had a top-quality academic staff.

The government, he said, was therefore confident that any attempt to rise against its administration would be engineered from outside the country.

South Africa was a great friend and benefactor of Transkei. Chief Matanzima said this friendship had “aggravated the hatred” of the international community, and it had to be understood that when South Africa was attacked, Transkei would be a target too.

In an independence anniversary address at Cofimvaba, the Minister of Finance, Mr Ramaphosa Madikizela, said the territory’s failure to achieve international recognition could not be blamed on the State, as it satisfied all the requirements of statehood.

Addressing Tembus, Mr Madikizela accused the world community of conspiring to withhold recognition.

This state of affairs presented “certain difficulties”, denying Transkei access to the normal sources of foreign aid available to developing countries — “Instead, we have been outlawed”, he said.

“The nations of the world think this device will cripple our government and destroy our country. Instead, they have not succeeded in four years, and will not succeed in any given time,” he said.

Industrial development was rapid, and a factor to be reckoned with. The Western world was showing great interest and many countries in Europe were fully aware of Transkei’s economic potential.

Referring to the unemployment problem, he said Transkei was inviting foreign investment to create job opportunities.

Turning to South Africa, Mr Madikizela said Transkei was looking “very closely” at Pretoria’s regional economic planning proposals, and referred to the ongoing discussions with South Africa on the issue.

Speaking in Cape Town, the Minister of Health, Chief D D P Ntlamane, said it would be naive to expect total independence without problems such as inflation, unemployment, droughts and underemployed government employees.

“But it is no secret that such problems are common to all developing countries and the Transkei Government has not found them insurmountable,” he said. — Sapa.
Gumede: govt must talk with true leaders

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Constitutional changes in South Africa which took place without the full participation of all the country's people were meaningless, said Mr A. J. Gumede, a former member of the African National Congress at Pietermaritzburg, in a recent interview.

He added: "All the concepts that the South African government is introducing as tools of change can never be viable as long as our true leadership is still imprisoned in Robben Island or is in exile."

The proposed constellation of states is proof of the interdependence of whites and blacks in this country.

Mr Gumede is a Pinetown attorney and chairman of the Free Mandela campaign in Natal. He was a treason trialist in 1956 with the Reverend W. S. Gawe, 80, who was buried at the weekend.

He said it was necessary that the South African government talked with the true leaders of the black nation to pave the way for any meaningful constitutional changes in the country.

"We want to be represented at such talks by our own leaders and not the leaders the South African government fosters, who, of necessity, have to speak for the government," Mr Gumede said.

He said separate development was "absolutely rejected" by blacks of this era.

Events which had influenced the thinking of the black man included the Great Trek, the Union conference and the many other political events which were enacted without dialogue with the people who were affected by such acts.

He enumerated many acts which he said "robbed" the black man of his land and his rights.

Paying tribute to Mr Gawe, he said he had been a stabilising influence during the treason trial and "became our chaplain in prison.""}

3000 mourn at Gawe funeral

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — It was a funeral with a difference.

It was attended by about 3000 mourners.

The funeral, which took place on Saturday, will only be completed this afternoon, in East London, in a 50-minute ceremony, and then Rev W. S. Gawe's body will be cremated.

The ashes will be sent to England, to Mr Phandula Gawe, Mr Gawe's eldest son, who is in England.

Mr Gawe's body was reposed silently at the Peelton Congregational Church as speakers paid their tributes but, at the end of the funeral service, which was conducted by the Bishop of Grahamstown, Bishop Kenneth Orm, the body was taken back to a local funeral parlour.

 Tradition was maintained and people returned to the Gawe home to wash their hands.

In the church, there was an empty chair in the row seating the bereaved family. The chair would have been occupied by Mr Phandula Gawe.

Mourners came from Cradock and Port Elizabeth.
2 children die in celebration after Weaver victory

CAPE TOWN — Two children were killed by police bullets and a man was knocked down and fatally injured by an ambulance when violence flared in African townships in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown on Saturday night.

The three fatalities occurred in the Cape Town townships of Langa and Guguletu.

Vehicles in all three cities were stoned by mobs and the windows of many cars and buses were broken. Other damage was reported.

The unrest began in all three areas soon after the end of the Mike Weaver-Gerrit Coetzee fight in Sun City.

Witnesses said the incidents stemmed directly from the celebrations that erupted when Weaver knocked out Coetzee in the 13th round to retain his world heavyweight title.

Father Desmond Curren of St Gabriel’s Catholic Church in Guguletu said he was driving in Guguletu on Saturday evening when he saw a procession of children, marching down the road.

“They had newspaper posters of Mike Weaver and they were chanting as they walked. Some gave clenched fist salutes as they passed me.”

Father Curren said he saw people fighting and a priest who was driving in the area a little later had his car stoned.

An altar boy at St Gabriels, Augustin Mathe (13), was shot dead when riot police opened fire during the unrest.

The name of the second dead child is not known.

Cape Town’s police chief, Brigadier D.E. Nothnagel, today rejected claims that Augustin Mathe was an innocent bystander on his way to the shops when he was shot by riot police.
Killed two.

VIOLENCE that resulted in the death of two children followed the defeat of South African Corrie Coetsee by black American Mike Weaver at the weekend.

Crowds of children carrying posters and chanting "Weaver" preceded the violence in Guguletu on Saturday night in which two children were killed by police bullets and a man was struck by an ambulance.}

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Crowds of children carrying posters and chanting "Weaver" preceded the violence in Guguletu on Saturday night in which two children were killed by police bullets and a man was struck by an ambulance. The unrest lasted for about an hour.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier S J van Rensburg, said yesterday he believed the Saturday night's violence was "an expression of black feeling after the fight which was won by a black man". His main reason for believing this was that it was the first unrest in the area in many years, and that it occurred just after the fight.

Brig van Rensburg would not give reasons for the banning of the meetings to be addressed by Bishop Tutu, apart from saying they could not be allowed because of the unrest.

An altar boy at St Gabriel's, Augustin Mathe (13), was shot dead when riot police opened fire during the unrest.

In Grahamstown eight cars and four buses had windows broken by stone throwers on the national road to East London just after the Weaver-Coetsee fight ended.

Police were on the alert and either redirected vehicles or escorted them through the Fingo village.

The unrest is believed to be the result of meetings called for the secretary of the Congress of South African People's Organisation in Grahamstown yesterday.

The meetings were one of the main events in Port Elizabeth described as a "new black movement" yesterday. After several intensive talks and bulletins, political leaders have decided to open the fight.

The only incident which has occurred has been the shooting of a couple of miners, who were killed in Grahamstown, in Fort Elizabeth, in the same manner as the other shootings. The only incident which has occurred has been the shooting of a couple of miners, who were killed in Grahamstown, in Fort Elizabeth, in the same manner as the other shootings.

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Fans snub Ray Charles in solidarity

Ray Charles' concert tour was condemned by black political organisations.

Part of the crowd that attended the Ray Charles farewell show at the Fun City, Van Wyk's Rust, at the weekend.

By Kaizer Ngwenya

WAS the Ray Charles' farewell concert held at the weekend at Fun City, Van Wyk's Rust poorly attended because blacks are starting to boycott shows given by overseas artists?

The Fun City concert drew about 2000 music fans and for a larger than life artist like Ray Charles it was a musical disaster. In fact, local groups like Harari and Joy can attract twice the number of people who saw the genius in person at the weekend.

The show at the weekend may have been affected by the Azanian People's Organisation's objection about Ray Charles' performance in the country.

Last week the African National Congress (ANC) and American-based South African-born artists Ben Benjamin and Hugh Masekela also called on Ray Charles to be stopped.
London Bureau

LONDON. — Britain's Anti-Apartheid Movement has criticised the socialist group in the European parliament for inviting Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to meet them in Strasbourg recently.

The movement has also attacked Chief Buthelezi for "collaborating" with the South African Government.

At its annual general meeting in London on Sunday, the AAM condemned in an emergency resolution the socialist group for issuing the invitation and reaffirmed its opposition to the Bantustan policy and all those who collaborated with this policy. They also condemned other black leaders who were "collaborating" with the President's Council.

The movement resolved to protest about Chief Buthelezi's invitation to British Labour MPs — who are part of the socialist group in the EEC parliament — and to seek assurances that no further invitations would be extended to "Bantustan leaders and other collaborators."

It would appear that what has particularly angered the AAM was the use of the European parliament platform by Chief Buthelezi to attack the African National Congress (ANC).

The AAM openly recognises the ANC as "making the main contribution to the liberation struggle in South Africa," said Mr Mike Terry, head of the AAM.

Present at the meeting were representatives of the ANC, SWAPO, the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) and the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu).

The meeting also passed a resolution condemning the detention of 74-year-old Oscar Mpetha, a founder member of Sactu and national organiser of the African Food and Canning Workers Union.
HEY’VE BRANDED HIM A SELLOUT AND A STOOGE AND THEY’VE THREATENED TO KILL HIM BUT WHAT DOES HE REALLY STAND FOR...

should I do a like that?

My opponents are sitting on their fat backsides doing nothing...
The people are faced with serious problems...

Come into my office any Tuesday or Thursday...

My opponents are so politically dishonest...

David Thebehali and Piet Koornhof when they took the first ride in the new Soweto mayoral car

So who is this man David Thebehali?

Thebehali Will Die... A grim warning to the Soweto Community Council

Opponents say that his major opposition is coming from its own organization.

Mr. Thebehali and the Aswan Development Organisation — a local backsliders' group — have alleged that the Soweto Community Council is in cahoots with the Soweto police.

"He is the former President," says a neighbour.

When Soweto rents were increased, he was one of the few who opposed it. But, he says, he was not satisfied with the way things were done. Mr. Thebehali adds.

Once again, he points a finger at the Soweto. He had told his Press conference on his return to the Democratic front that some Sowetans were as much as this country.

Mr. Thebehali and other community leaders have accused him of being a "white collar" politician.

"He is a pragmatist," he says.

Of his more radical opponents he says: "They..."
**Propaganda**

As he addressed the public on television last night, President Thabo Mbeki acknowledged that the country had moved closer to the brink of civil war. "We are facing a critical juncture in our history," he said. "The country is divided and the future of the nation is at stake."

Mbeki's words were met with a mixture of anger and support. Opponents accused him of failing to address the root causes of the unrest, while supporters praised his efforts to bring the dispute to the surface.

Inkatha gets ready to take over Soweto

By HOWARD BARRELL

This 850 million rand (US$49.5 million) windfall reflects the balance of the 900 million rand in the Soweto Local Government's coffers. It is the largest single payment in the history of the local government and will be used to fund infrastructure projects across the city.

The funds were allocated by the provincial government to cover the shortfall in the Soweto Local Government's budget. The local government had been facing financial difficulties for several years, with a large debt to the provincial government.

The windfall is a significant boost for the local government, which will use it to improve infrastructure and services in the Soweto area. The funds will be used to upgrade streets, parks, and schools, as well as to provide social services to the residents of Soweto.

With some parties boycotting the elections the way looks clear for Buthelezi’s people
More stoning in Cape after fight on TV

THERE WERE renewed outbreaks of stoning in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth's black townships following the showing of the title fight between Mike Weaver and Gericke Coetzee on television.

In Langa and Gugulethu crowds of youths sang and danced their way through the streets and three buses belonging to City Tramways were stoned.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Brigadier Danel Nothnagel, said yesterday a police vehicle had been stoned on four separate occasions last night.

Warning shots were fired but there were no reports of injuries. A bus driver had to run for his life when all the windows of his bus were shattered.

All buses to the area were withdrawn after the incident.

In Port Elizabeth the television screening of Mike Weaver's knock-out of South Africa's white heavyweight hope, Gericke Coetzee last night caused a repeat performance of Saturday night after the fight, when deliriously happy fans again stoned vehicles in the streets.

Although the unrest was limited to Port Elizabeth's black townships — not including Grahamstown like Saturday — and not as serious as on Saturday night, police used tear smoke on six occasions.

These facts were disclosed yesterday by the police Liaison Officer in the Eastern Cape, Major Gericke van Rooyen.

POLICE VEHICLES

He said 11 vehicles were damaged by stone-throwing groups of about 20 youths at a time. Nine police vehicles were damaged as well as a bus and two private cars. Damage was not severe in any of these cases.

The unrest occurred in New Brighton and Kwa-zakhele Townships between 8 and 9.30 p.m.

Many police were patrolling the townships at the time because of Saturday's unrest, but police were not expecting a repeat of the boxing emotion of Saturday night.

Like Saturday night, many people flooded the streets shouting: 'Weaver, Weaver.'

No arrests were made and no injuries were recorded.

On Saturday night, police used tear smoke five times in Port Elizabeth as buses and other vehicles were stoned in 11 incidents. Altogether 175 windows of 18 buses were smashed here. In Grahamstown, at the same time, nine vehicles were damaged by stones.
Ray Charles leaves with tail between the legs

BLIND American singer, Ray Charles, sneaked out of the country on Tuesday evening, returning to his American hometown.

The singer's last South African concert was on Monday night at the Civic Theatre in Johannesburg. A day before he appeared at Fun City, Van Wyk's Rust and the show didn't pull many fans.

Charles toured the country at the wrong time — when anger was mounting among blacks over many grievances.

His first township show, which was supposed to be held about two weeks ago at the Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto, was cancelled because of pressure from the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) and Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

His other show on Saturday at the Thabong Stadium in Welkom was not well attended. There was stone-throwing and demonstrators carried placards with slogans.

The demo was organised by the Welkom branch of Azapo.

It was probably the first time in the country a star of Ray Charles' calibre was obstructed by demonstrators.

Reporters tried to get an interview with Charles on Tuesday night before he flew out but a customs official at the airport said the singer was already at the departure lounge.

Impresario, Ami Artzi, told reporters early this week that they would be able to meet and talk to Ray Charles at the airport at 7 pm before his plane jetted out. But the singer had already checked in by 6 pm and was waiting for his flight back home to the United States.
MIKE WEAVER expressed his "sorrow" at the deaths of two children in Cape Town at the weekend after he had beaten South African Gerrie Coetze.

But Weaver, accompanied by his entire retinue, could not say yesterday if he would attend their funeral or not.

POST had told him that leading residents had requested that he attend the funeral as the children were shot in incidents where blacks were celebrating his victory against Gerrie Coetzee.

Crowds of children carrying posters and chanting "Weaver, Weaver", preceded the violence in Guguletu on Saturday night in which two children were killed. A third person was struck dead by an ambulance.

The violence had resulted after Weaver knocked out the white hope, Coetzee in a world—heavyweight bout.

Weaver, restless and holding a blaring recorder playing a track in the O'Jays' latest release, The Year 2000, said: "I'm really sorry about the deaths of those two kids. Moreover, that they were celebrating my victory. Moreover that they are black and I'm black, I'm sorry about the shot kids."

The champion, whom we met just on his way out from a posh Johannesburg hotel was asked what he was going to do to show his real feelings to the families of the children.

"What do you mean by that," he said in his deep American accent. "Like attending the funeral for instance?" came our reply.

Weaver could not answer that and his bodyguard immediately interrupted: "Tell me man, are you a newsman? I'm sorry we have to go out now."

He shoved us aside as Weaver and his entourage left the hotel foyer to awaiting cars outside.

Weaver's manager, Don Manuel, said he would release a statement today when approached.

Meanwhile, black leaders levelled sharp criticism at Mike Weaver.

Weaver's committee of Ten, "Weaver belongs to the long line of men determined to mine gold in disreputable quarters like Bophuthatswana. They have no consciousness at all and are beyond redemption."

Mr Tom Maphatha, a black conscious leader, said: "We would not be surprised even if Weaver did not attend the funeral. Logically he should and we are advising him to. Those kids died for his cause. Moreover there have been resentments about him coming to South Africa."

Azapo's publicity secretary, George Wauchope said: "We regarded Mike Weaver as beyond redemption when we opted for a Bophuthatswana visa. The shooting of the two children will be an everlasting condemning stigma in his life. He is no different from Kalle Knoetze. Azapo calls upon him to show humanity with the bereaved families. We expect him to show some gesture. Azapo pledges solidarity with the families."
Two Azapo men held

By MATHATHA TSEDU

TWO more members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) in the Northern Transvaal, including a branch chairman, have been detained by the police.

They are Mr Laurence Marapyane, who is chairman of the Lebowakgomo branch, and Mr Jackson Mashiane, a member of the organisation. They were picked up at work by Lebowa police on Tuesday, according to officials at the Lebowa government offices.

Lt Col P Moloto, of the Lebowa police, yesterday said he had no knowledge of the detentions and did not think he would be in a position to confirm or deny them, even if he was phoned again later.

The detention of the two brings to nine the number of Azapo members being held in the Northern Transvaal. Eight other members, including four from the Lenyenye branch executive, detained more than three weeks ago, are being held under Section Six of the Internal Security Act.

Security police are also holding the chairman of the Seshego Village Committee and the "mayor" of Seshego, Rev M P Matlatji.
Change is a process, not a solution

Richard Moose.

ON APRIL 20 this year, giving evidence before the sub-committee on Africa of the House, Foreign Affairs Committee, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr. Dick Mosto, said, among other things: "White South Africans must recognise that the process of change must go beyond reforming apartheid. Simply refining the status quo will not receive the apprehension of the United States, nor will it be accepted by the world community or overwhelm the majority of South Africans."

Exactly a month later, speaking before the same committee, Pat Derian, Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, had similar thoughts when he told the committee: "The Prime Minister (Mr. P.W. Botha) has promised to review discriminatory legislation, for example, laws limiting the amount and availability to Africans, as well as the Immobility Act and the Mixed Marriages Act which prohibit sexual intercourse between black and white. The government also has indicated a willingness to engage in dialogue with non-coloured and Asian leaders. In 1979, a government commission looked at all the major changes in labour laws affecting blacks. However, few results have been achieved, but now labour legislation perpetuates ultimate government control of black labour organizations. With regard to the Immobility Act, I would note that during 1979, 229 persons were prosecuted under this Act, 229 convicted and 46 went on trial."

NO CHANGE

She concluded this portion of her evidence by saying: "In sum, for black South Africans, there has been little or no change in existing patterns of discrimination. None of the measures has made any real change in the overall pattern of apartheid. Black South Africans remain excluded from the political process and continue to be denied their basic human rights."

These are but two views that are an answer to South Africa's alleged change taking place. But they are strikingly similar in tenor and content, and they reflect, largely, I am afraid, a genuine concern for the safety and security of the entire subcontinent, threatened with a holocaust. What is even more chilling, it poses a confrontation between East and West. This is the stark realization in Washington now. But then, if only people had listened to our leaders nearly a quarter of a century ago, they would say, as their successors are continuing to say today, South Africa is a threat to world peace."

The conclusion then, seems to indicate that no matter how much the South African government tries to correct such medium, the world today is unable to see the processes by which the imaginary change. It is something that has the miserable body is still moving around Salisbury.

Not so for tens of thousands of innocent men, women and children in Zimbabwe who lost their lives in a war far worse.

The real test of Doctor's leadership will be whether or not he has the courage to make peace for himself, his people and his country, that it is still possible for men and women of reason to sit around the table and work out a mututally acceptable future for all of them. This is the acid test. But time is ticking away.

There is now a sense of realism shown around Washington. A realism that rightly points us to the fact that if South Africa blows up, South Africa will not blow up alone.

SAFETY

It will take with it Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Mozambique, Malawi, Angola, probably Tanzania and Zambia. That means the safety and security of the entire subcontinent is threatened with a holocaust. What is even more chilling, it poses to unleash a confrontation between East and West. This is the stark realization in Washington now. But then, if only people had listened to our leaders nearly a quarter of a century ago, they would say, as their successors are continuing to say today, South Africa is a threat to world peace.

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Chief launches probe

DURBAN. — Launching the Buthelezi Commission of Inquiry to probe the future of Natal, Chief Gatsha Buthelze, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said he was not trying to fragment South Africa, but merely to fragment the impediments to peaceful co-existence among all South Africans.

"With the mounting frustration in our land, simply rejecting and dispersing all Government action and doing nothing in itself a violent strategy."

"It creates the climate in which people sink into the politics of despair, reaction and what is often referred to as subversion," he said.

He said the time had arrived for positive black constitutional, socio-economic planning and economic policy initiatives.

"It will not be used as a weapon in confrontation, but as a new phase in our ongoing search for common ground," he said.

The motives for setting up the commission were to seek ways of dealing constructively with economic, educational, administrative and political problems which intermingle in the fabric of Natal and KwaZulu.

It would also be able to point to meaningful development by laying foundations for alternative models for peaceful co-existence for all people in South Africa.

"I think we blacks, as the voiceless and the dispossessed of this land, must be able to say, even if the worst happens, that we did point the way away from disaster and we were unheeded.

"We must have a legitimate counter to the swelling chorus of voices here and abroad, which intone that all non-violent options have failed," he said.
PE blast: Transkei rebels on list of suspects

FORT ELIZABETH. — Police are investigating the possibility that a Transkei opposition group could be responsible for the bomb blast which rocked the Port Elizabeth home of the Transkei Consul on Thursday night.

The Transkeian Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr S M Qaba, said there was a possibility that an opposition group in Transkei could have been responsible, and he was concerned about the safety of Transkei officials in South Africa.

He said this concern had been conveyed to the South African Government and to the South African Ambassador to Transkei.

The Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, was not available for comment early yesterday, but a spokesman said later the matter was being investigated and the department was in touch with the Transkeian Government.

Brigadier Frak van Niekerk, divisional CID chief for the Eastern Cape, said no organisation had claimed responsibility for the attack, but police would investigate whether a Transkei opposition group had been involved.

The consul, Mr M A Dumatisle, was asleep when the heavy explosion shattered the entrance to his luxurious house in the suburb of Summerstrand.

"We are investigating every possible lead," Brig Van Niekerk said.

"It is possible that an extreme Rightwing organisation could have been responsible. But we are not excluding the possibility of a Leftwing group planting the bomb."

He said the main energy of the blast had been expended on the huge glass panels of the house and the open area outside the front door.

He said Mr Dumatisle had not asked for police protection — "but if he does, we will consider giving it".

The Security Police chief in the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said a powerful explosive was used.

Bomb experts were still combing the debris.

The blast shattered windows 10m from the consul's home and debris was flung up to 20m.

Police will also investigate a report by a neighbour, Mrs W A Cordingley, who said she had heard "youthful voices" and the sound of people running away after the blast.

Mr Qaba said yesterday he would visit Port Elizabeth next week and would later have talks with the South African Government.

Asked who he believed responsible for the blast, he said this was "debatable".

"There is trouble in Port Elizabeth, with people striking against the education system. "The bomb could also have been placed by opposition groups within the Transkei and there are also sections of the South African population who are against the Transkei being accommodated in terms of the apartheid policy."

"All these people have to be seen as possible suspects." — Sapa.
‘Black demands go beyond local power’

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

LEADING black politicians say the Government’s plans to establish town and village councils in black areas have come too late, with blacks today demanding a share in the control and running in the country.

The Soweto Committee of Ten, headed by Dr Ntate Motlana, has flatly rejected participation in the new system, but an Inkatha spokesman on the West Rand said the movement would wait for the final legislation before committing itself.

Inkatha welcomed the creation of the councils as a step in the right direction, but had serious reservations on influx control and the financial provisions of the municipalities.

On Thursday, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, outlined legislative proposals for the creation of town and village councils to replace existing civic authorities in the townships.

In terms of far-reaching proposals, influx control would be tightened, but the position of “qualified” blacks in urban areas would be weakened.

Dr Motlana said one of the basic objections to participation in a local municipality — the lack of freehold rights — still remained.

He said the proposals unveiled by Dr Koornhof were substantially in line with the blueprint the Ten drew up in 1977.

“Our blueprint was received with great enthusiasm throughout the country, especially by the Press and Afrikaans academics.”

He added: “Ours were obviously moderate demands, for which we were bitterly criticized by many young blacks, and we said then that if our blueprint were rejected, the next time round the demands of the people would have gone up.”

Dr Motlana said that in today’s South Africa, blacks were demanding a common fatherland, common residential areas, shared schools and power.

Inkatha’s Press officer on the West Rand, Mr Peter Davidson, stressing he was reacting to newspaper reports on the proposals, said the plans seemed like a case of “robbing Peter to pay Paul”.

Inkatha was particularly concerned that the movement of unemployed people from the rural areas in search of jobs in the urban areas would be restricted further.

He said Inkatha was unhappy that there would be no freehold rights in the townships.

“This would mean that in trying to balance a budget, a council would, to a large extent, be dependent on ministerial whim.”

Referring to the fact that a council budget would need the final approval of the Minister, Mr Davidson said: “If the council does something politically unacceptable to the Minister, it is conceivable he might not agree to the budget.”

But Mr Davidson added: “If the Minister guarantees by way of legislation that shortfalls in the budget will be made up by Government grants, it will go a long way towards meeting our reservations.”

Inkatha is to hold a series of meetings in Soweto, starting on Sunday, to sound out attitudes towards the councils and the priority requirements of the people.
By BARRY LEVY

SOWETO community-leader David Nkwe is a man in the middle.

There was a time when no one doubted that Rev Nkwe was unequivocally on the side of the "people". But Mr Nkwe, Archbishop of St Paul's Anglican Church in Jabavu and chairman of the Orlando Home for homeless children, now sees himself as a pragmatist who is caught between "the masses and the men in blue".

At a huge gathering last weekend to discuss the rent increases in Soweto, he was denounced as an "Anglican who collaborates" and it was demanded that the Anglican bishop should "deal with him".

There were demands that he should resign his post with the Orlando Home. Angry speakers at the meeting accused Mr Nkwe of being the Soweto Community Council's official chaplain because he had offered prayers at the ceremony where Dr Piet Koornhof was granted the freedom of Soweto.

He shrugs off the charges levelled against him with contempt and in turn labels his "accusers" a group of "misguided pseudo politicians" who have abandoned the role of representing the people to follow the "government's way of thinking".

He sees himself as a "man who tries to be reasonable without compromising himself in an untrustworthy system which he despises."

He readily admits that it is a horrible and tightly-strapped system, but also says he does not regard it as a "waste of time and talent with Government officials whom he is in the same boat".

And this week Mr Nkwe, the West Rand Administrator's chief executive officer, denied that his letter to Post newspaper editor Mr M. M. P. Ismail was a challenge to the new government's policies.

"If I was going to challenge the government, I would have done so in a letter to the government," he said.

Rev Nkwe, 33, was among the 58 people who were killed in the 1976 Soweto uprising.

-- By Barry Levy in Soweto

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Between the masses and the men in blue

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Rev Nkwe, 33, was among the 58 people who were killed in the 1976 Soweto uprising.
Here he is, folks, the President of the United States!

over this, but whether I like it or not, I still have to deal with these people.

"He admits he finds himself in a difficult situation.

Each part has its side, he said, he had the wrath of the more of the people and on the hands to negotiate with those who sustain him deplores.

"It's a hard struggle," he said, "but what I am dealing with are the realities that confront us all in this country."

He then handed me a large sheet of paper on which he had typed one small paragraph.

"It reads: "For the 18 years that I have ministered at St Paul's Church in Juba, I have sided with the poor and distressed. I have personally made appeals on behalf of those who have been evicted, helped others to pay rents and have secured extensions for those who were unemployed. I have always stood on the side of the needy and will continue to do so."
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
South African exiles who openly declared they would take over the country by force were nurtured and cherished by the world. Reverend W. M. Xaba, Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, said at Zwelitsha yesterday.

He was addressing Ciskeians at the Zwelitsha Stadium where a reception for both him and Chief Minister L. L. Sebe was held.

Mr Xaba was reporting to the Ciskeians on the visit to France by a five-man Ciskei delegation headed by Chief Sebe, and later to Sweden, visited only by Mr Xaba and his departmental secretary, Mr G. Godden.

"Strange as it seems, it is the enemies of democracy who get the applause and the financial support and assistance," said Mr Xaba.

"Those who operate from outside as exiles, who openly declare they will take over by force of arms, are the ones who are nurtured and cherished by the world," he said.

"We want to know the work of such people and whether they negotiate with the South African Government for famine and drought relief funds, whether they care for displaced people and whether they effectively remove or change the degrading laws of apartheid," he said.

Mr Xaba said those people did nothing but "run away from the apartheid struggle and live in five star hotels in European Countries and East Germany."

He said the "soft voice" of those who cared for their people was "drowned by the noise of the battle cry."

"We do not believe in sacrificing people's lives to promote the cause of some political radicals who left the country 20 years ago and who, today, know nothing of the circumstances within the country," Mr Xaba said.

"We are determined to fashion new relationships between white and black in Southern Africa to ensure a peaceful and prosperous future for all of our children."

Mr Xaba said all over Europe there were exiles "crying" to return to South Africa.

He said there was a case of the son of a South African churchman who had left the country on an exit permit "on promises of a better education."

He said the promised education was not available to him and, instead, there was pressure on him to go to East Berlin to be trained as a "terrorist."

He said the man, who he said did not want to undergo the suggested training, appealed to him to provide the necessary channels so he could return to South Africa.

"He said he did not mind even if his return would result in a jail sentence."

Mr Xaba said, however, when he broached the matter with South African security officials "I was told if the man went out of the country on an exit permit then he would be met on the border by South African soldiers."

He said the problem on the border was that the "children" who were deceived to fight there were poorly trained and could not launch a significant challenge against the South African army.

He warned people who thought life overseas was all sugar and spice that "life there is unbearable."

He said when he was in England he went to see Mr Bonile Jack and Mr Luyanda Ngoma, who are studying at Reading University.

He said both men were "frustrated" and wanted to return as they were finding life unbearable. The two men, who are Ciskei government employees on study leave, will spend more than a year in England. — DDR.
PAC offshoot accuses Tanzania of murdering 7

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY—A dissident splinter group of the banned Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) has accused the Tanzanian Government of murdering seven South African black nationals earlier this year and detaining more than 500 others.

According to sources close to exiled South African black nationalist movements, two PAC factions under former PAC leader Potlako Lebello and Templetom Ntandala have been outmanoeuvred by Tanzania’s support for the remaining major PAC group which survived a split.

But Lebello, who was expelled from the PAC in a palace coup that brought in David Sebeko first and then Dr Vusi Make, still believes he is the PAC’s overlord.

Dr Make, who has introduced a semblance of order since taking over the PAC leadership, is generally seen by a number of African governments as heading the “true” PAC.

The movement’s problems can be traced back to the death of its founder, Robert Sobukwe, in 1978.

A recent offshoot of the PAC has also come into the news. It is the Azanian Revolutionary People’s Party (ARPP) led by Ntandala. According to sources, the ARPP is a minor collection of some former PAC military command personnel based in Tanzania. It is now said to be looking for a base of its own, and Ntandala has recently been seen in Zimbabwe.

According to Lebello’s group, seven of its members were murdered and a further 40 wounded by Tanzanian security forces on March 11 this year.

The group says there are more than 500 members, including members of the high command in jail.
An extract from an address Chief GATSHA BUTHELEZI, President of Inkatha, Chairman of the South African Black Alliance and Chief Minister of Transkei, gave to the Club 100, Cape Town, last night:

"and white will still have to find a modus operandi et vendredi, just as we did in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe it was envisaged that there would be an exodus of whites after liberation. A fund to assist whites who wanted to leave Zimbabwe after liberation was openly spoken of and some sentiment was reached. This was quite conceivable in the case of Zim- babwe as they were talking only about 200,000 whites. But even then the prospects in Zambia have not been as big as was anticipated. It is clear that in the case of South Africa there is an indigenous population of about 30 million whites who are not espoused in the sense in which most of the Zimbabwanese are espoused.

Millions around

It is therefore clear that here we are facing a different ballgame. Even when they adopt the most pessimistic view, and ac- cept the denial of their ability at vent confrontation in South Africa, they must also accept that even if such violence or turmoil occurred, it is not a couple of hundred thousand people who are in the very much around. They will live here and they will die here. The dangers that face us in South Africa are a direct result of racism and apartheid. In general they have prepared us for the worst case, through the barrel of the gun. Leadership is therefore very much to do with whether we accept the status quo or want to change it. The majority of blacks and a mere sprinkling of whites do not accept the status quo. It is obvious therefore that in seeking to demolish the state quo we are talking about a politically and economically de- stroyed society. We are talking about South Africa, in order that it -we should speak with one voice and that whatever young people they should do so through their mass movement or effectively utilized. It was in these circumstances that I launched the call for the youth to yeSire five years ago.

In the pre-1994 society the majority of whites have preferred police and military measures against the black person as a partici- pant in decision-making. Be- cause of the enforced political nature of the government there is a tendency to automatically blame to the present regime or only to a degree, a partial wielding power in this land. The fact that so few whites support the Programmes, may indicate beyond any shadow of doubt that the majority whites do not want the status quo upset.

By-elections

Anyone who has watched elections since 1948, as I have, always want to take the example of the way the country must go.

That is the situation we are dealing with, when looked at cooly, without any traps or irkis. No place for us in de- nominating much when it comes to the lot of places in the South Af- rican Defence Force. So that as a black leader who realized just how alone we stand as blacks as far as the majority of our white country- men are concerned."

Eleventh hour

I have come here because I do not think that this is a waste of time, however valid some of the arguments that are ad- vanced may be. In the first place let me quite clearly state that I have come here to deliver pronouncements. I have come here because in the eleventh-hour situation in which we are in South Africa, it is ab- solutely necessary to leave a single opportunity that is avail- able for talking across the colour- line, at all levels. I accept the argument that it is perhaps too little too late to hope that this might resolve this very brisk of disaster. Any chance of averting violence must be grasped, and the chance of reducing its scale must be seized.

I am not coming here there- fore to comment on my way of thinking. I do so for a fact that as we of this country we are not only to believe that it is important for us and as the people who are assuming that we have now reached a point of no return as far as violence is concerned. Some people here and abroad argue that if we take the grimiest view of the situation and assume that we are going to have a night of long knives, a position to which some people are already re- signed, it is still essential to convene now because we have not yet started to use these proverbial long knives.

Not wasted

We find that in this situation fear tends to dominate the thinking of people inevitably. If in my talk with you today you have been frightened even of just a handful of you, then the time I intended spending with you this evening will not be lost time. I have said much more by way of prevailing remarks because, having the olive branch in our right hand out in the South Africa is not the most popular thing that one would expect of us. You talk about non-violence, particularly after Mzimanhle, Angola and Zambia, and people think you need your head read.

Although we are in an eleventh-hour situation, I still find it comprehensible why some people will talk about the trag- edy we are caught in, as if all that is left before it takes place is for them to blow the whistle to enable black and white who are already in conflict, to be at each other’s throats.

My own political analysis of the situation tells me that black and white accept that they will always live together in our troubled land however difficult it may be for them to accept each other as brothers and sis- ters. It might well be that the revolution for which so many of us have struggled, our col- our line seem to be spilling will overtake us one day. The point I am making tonight is that even if that happens, black.
Chief Gatsha Buthelezi last night defended himself against charges by the external wing of the ANC that he was "collaborating" with the South African Government.

Addressing the Club 100 at a city hotel, Chief Buthelezi said: "It is silly for our brothers in exile and their surrogates here to sell the myth that I am a 'collaborator' all of a sudden.

"No one who follows politics is unaware of the long history of harassment I have endured at the hands of the SA Government through BSS (Bureau for State Security), the defunct Department of Information, officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and the security police", he said.

Anyone who fanned the flames of division between black and black was clearly not a friend of blacks.

"No one who knows that in any guerrilla war the guerrillas only succeed to the extent that the local population gives them moral support, can fan the flames of fratricidal strife between me and the mission wing of the ANC."

Inkatha believed that every effort made, within and outside the borders of South Africa, was important. For this reason what the guerrillas did was relevant to the black liberation struggle in South Africa.

Talk, even on the brink, page 8
Most whites reject blacks, says Buthelezi

Political Staff

THE fact that so few whites supported the Progressive Federal Party indicated beyond any doubt that the majority of whites did not want to upset the status quo in South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in Cape Town last night.

Addressing a predominantly white audience, he said the dangers facing South Africans were a direct result of racist policies whites had pursued for ever since they seized power through the barrel of the gun.

The majority of blacks and a mere sprinkling of whites did not accept the status quo.

Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, was addressing members of Club 100, a racially mixed organisation of women active in society.

REJECTED

He said that in the past 70 years whites, or the majority of whites, had pursued policies which rejected the black person as a participant in decision-making.

No one could deny that the recent Simon's Town and East London by-election results were a good barometer showing where the majority of whites stood — even in the eleventh-hour situation in which we find ourselves in South Africa.

These are very unpleasant realities but we have just to face them and not try to sweep them under the carpet,' Chief Buthelezi said.

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

The President's Council was another example of where the majority of whites stood — not just the Government.

The Government 'had run sufficient' accepted a sprinkling of coloured, Indian and Chinese faces in an advisory President's Council. But black faces could not be countenanced even in an advisory body of that nature.

For the blacks there was no place in decision-making machinery but a lot of places in the South African Defence Force.

Chief Buthelezi said: 'Although we are in an eleventh-hour situation, I still find it incomprehensible why some people will talk about the tragedy we are caught in as if all that is left is for them to blow the whistle to enable black and white, who are already in conflict, to be at each other's throats.'

Black and white had to accept each other and live together in South Africa, however difficult they found it to accept each other as brothers and sisters.

INKATHA

Inkatha was a national cultural liberation movement which believed in the strategy of non-violence to achieve its goals.

It was on record as stating that we dare not pass judgment on those of our brothers who in exile found themselves faced only with the option of violence.'

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha was not ashamed of what it had achieved.

In preventing a Pretoria-type 'sham independence' for almost six million people of KwaZulu, Inkatha has struck a blow for the majority of black people of South Africa who were opposed to the fragmentation of the country and its black people.
Klaas van der Poel

CURRICULUM VITAE

Has a degree in Operational Research at the Business School of South Africa. He is recognised as an expert in the design of industrial systems.

He has taught courses in operational research at the universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch.

He has worked for that company and produced systems for that company and for production optimisation.

Mandla

A Book by Miss Zinzi Mandela, daughter of the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, has been awarded a literary award in the United States yesterday.

The book, 'Black as I am', is illustrated by Paul Malle, who is not only his son but also a photographer. The book was published in New York and London. His experience includes the design of industrial systems and operations research at the universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch.

Dr. Karzak, a Polish orphan who ran over the words, was condemned to death when he was 16. His death was reported on the radio in London, and he is believed to be missing.

Every hour... have been present in the United States... Plaza in New York. On Saturday, 1st August, he has worked for that company and produced systems for that company and for production optimisation.
PAC men reject Tanzanian lawyers

DAR ES SALAAM. — Seven members of the banned South African Pan Africanist Congress, accused of murdering the organisation's president, Mr. David Sebeko, refused yesterday to be defended by any lawyer connected with the Tanzanian Government.

On the first day of their trial before a Tanzanian high court they demanded to be allowed to select a lawyer of their choice.

Court-appointed defence attorney Mr. John Kumwembe, a lawyer of the Tanzania Legal Corporation, told the court: "I'm afraid this case cannot proceed, on the grounds that my clients refuse to be defended by any advocate directly or indirectly connected with the republic."

The state prosecutor then told the court that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees had agreed to pay for a lawyer of the defendants' choice, and the case was adjourned. — Sapa-AP.
The Star Bureau

LONDON.—Barney Pityana, co-founder with Steve Biko of the now banned Black Consciousness movement, is the subject of a 20-minute BBC Television programme to be screened in a fortnight.

The programme, entitled Cheeky Bantu—a nickname given to Mr Pityana when he worked for a motor company in Port Elizabeth—is one in a series dealing with people whose experiences have forced them to take a profound look at the direction in which their lives are going.

Among other people featured in the “Light of Experience” series was Alec Smith, son of former Rhodesian Premier Mr Ian Smith, who became a padre after years of fighting drug addiction.

Mr Pityana, who is banned and has spent several periods imprisoned in South Africa, fled to England in August 1978.
DAR-ES-SALAAM — Seven members of the banned South African liberation movement, the Pan Africanist Congress, accused of murdering the organisation's leader, Mr David Sibeko, refused yesterday to be defended by any lawyer remotely connected with the government of Tanzania.

On the first day of their trial before a Tanzanian High Court, they demanded to be allowed to choose a lawyer.

The court-appointed defence attorney, Mr John Kumwexe, a lawyer of the Tanzania Legal Corporation, told the court: "I'm afraid this case cannot proceed on the grounds that my clients refuse to be defended by any advocate directly or indirectly connected with the republic."

The State prosecutor then told the court that the UN High Commission for Refugees had agreed to pay for a lawyer of the defendants' choice.

The case was adjourned to give the accused time to find an acceptable lawyer. — Sapa-Reuters.
Mandela in good spirits—daughter

In spite of being imprisoned for the past 17 years, the leader of the banned African National Congress (ANC), Nelson Mandela, is in good health and spirits, according to his daughter, Zinzi, who visited him on Robben Island at the weekend.

'I am amazed that a man who has been locked away for so long can remain so strong.'

Two members of the Mandela family are allowed to visit their father each month. A glass panel separates them from their father during the brief meetings.

Nelson Mandela was imprisoned when Zinzi, now 20, was an 18-month-old baby. She started visiting him four years ago.

FUNERAL

In Guguletu at the weekend she received a rousing welcome from about 2,000 people. She was introduced as 'The Princess' to the mourners at the funeral of Silas Boy Matshoba, 14, who was shot by police during the unrest after the Mike Weaver/Gerrie Coetzee fight.

Miss Mandela told the mourners that the black people would never rest 'till they had achieved their goal which was freedom'.

She is actively involved in the campaign to free her father.

'I don't expect the Government to release him but I think they should know just how many people want him freed,' she said.

LITERARY AWARD

In New York, Zinzi Mandela, has been given the Janusz Korczak Literary Award worth 1,000 dollars (R750) for her book of poems Black As I Am. The book was published by International College, an American publishing house, two years ago. The same publishing house plans to print another book of poems, written by Miss Mandela when she was 11.

The award honours a Jewish Polish paediatrician who founded orphanages in the Warsaw ghetto.

Miss Mandela has been refused a passport by the South African Government. The award was accepted on her behalf by South African photographer Peter Magubane, whose pictures are illustrations to Miss Mandela's poems in the book.
Angry coloureds call for show of sincerity

By Lynda Loxton
Municipal Reporter

Angry coloured leaders yesterday challenged the Johannesburg City Council's management committee to prove its sincerity and give coloured rate-payers direct representation on the council.

If the committee and its chairman, Mr J F Oberholzer, really had the interests of the coloured community and the future of the country at heart, they would not regard this as a radical request, said the leaders.

Mr Oberholzer came under strong attack at the monthly Coloured Management Committee meeting for saying at the last council meeting that he did not agree with CMC demands for direct representation on the council and that it should be "each to his own."

CMC members said their frustration at being part of a "toothless" organisation was aggravated by the fact that their community, especially the youth, was starting to say they were collaborators and unable to represent them properly. This could lead to a dangerous situation.

The members agreed to:

- Ask the management committee to make urgent representations to the Administrator so that the Local Government Ordinance could be amended to allow the CMC to be represented on the management committee by one member.
- Ask the city council to immediately prepare and put into motion the machinery for the direct representation on the council of the coloured people within the city's boundaries.

Mr Ralph Peffer (Riverlea) said that if there was an ounce of sincerity in the council, it would agree to the demands.

Mr Percy Peffer (Belmont) said the city's 100,000 coloured rate-payers now had no real representation on the council and decisions affecting them were being made by people out of touch with their needs and circumstances.

Mr J A Bouah (Riverlea) said CMC members had served their "apprenticeship" and could surely hold their own, even if they were the minority group, in the council.

He accused Mr Oberholzer of adopting a "policy of recrimination" because he had failed to "make people accept a policy of discrimination."

Mr Mohammed Dangor (Klipspruit/Kliphoven) said Mr Oberholzer's attitude was "paternalistic." The coloured community demanded direct representation on local, provincial and central governments so that peaceful negotiations and change could take place.

Mr A G Louw (Coronationville) asked how long "Mr Oberholzer and certain other whites think they can go on playing God to the coloured people."

Rent adjustments rejected

Municipal Reporter

The adjustment of rents for council housing schemes from January was totally rejected by Johannesburg's coloured leaders yesterday.

Coloured Management Committee members objected to the fact that they had not been consulted about the rent changes, and had only been sent the revised rents "for information."

They said this was another example of how the city council "rides roughshod over our people" and did not consult CMC leaders before making decisions.

The meeting yesterday was characterised by anger and frustration the way the council's management committee seemed to ignore CMC recommendations and often did not consult coloured leaders.

Leaders were particularly bitter about the fact that the management committee had without consulting the CMC overruled its objections to the sale of business sites in Klipspruit West to the Development and Finance Corporation (formerly the Coloured Development Corporation).

The council approved the sale at its last meeting.
ANC 'yes' needed for controversial film

The Star's Africa News Service

LUZAKA — The filming in Zambia of an adaptation of Doris Lessing's first novel, "The Grass is Singing," was allowed only after the African National Congress (ANC) gave its approval.

This has added to the already controversial nature of the book and film.

The book brought quick success to the former Rhodesian writer when it was published in the mid-1950s. But the film script differs radically from the book.

The book is set for the most part on a small farm in Rhodesia. It deals with a young white South African woman who marries a shiftless farmer and eventually disintegrates into something approaching a poor white.

In her deteriorating mental and physical condition, she forms a special relationship with Moses, a black labourer on the farm. Eventually, "tired of kaffirs," she tells Moses to leave. Moses then murders her.

The film, however, is set in South Africa at the time of Sharpeville and has as a final scene a mob of blacks stoning the house of the disintegrated woman.

While the novel deals with the breakdown and descent into madness of a woman in an alien environment, the film apparently concentrates on racial tension. The script was first submitted to the Zambian Government for vetting. The Zambian Government in turn handed the script to the ANC to get its opinion.

South African actors taking part in the film are Port Elizabeth actor John Kani, Patrick Mynhardt and Margaret Heale.

The main role is played by Karen Black.

It is unlikely that the film will be seen in South Africa.
Committee of Ten gets top ratings in Star poll

When respondents were asked whether they would vote for Dr Nelau Motlana or Mr Thebehlali for Mayor of Soweto, 73 percent said Dr Motlana, and 7 percent said Mr Thebehlali. The rest said they rejected both or had no opinion.

The Committee of Ten sample said the Committee of Ten, 9 percent said Inkatha and 5 percent Mr Thebehlali's men.

The Comittee of Ten carried a solid majority on that question in every age, sex, income, and ethnic group.

A new poll of 200 respondents in Soweto on November 1.

Mr Gibson Thula, Inkatha chairman of strategy and publicists, said in reaction: "Elections are won in the ballot box rather than in surveys as was proved in Zimbabwe this year.

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Soweto poll shows Ten in command

Thebehali swamped

Dr Motlana and the Committee of Ten took a clear majority of every age, sex, income, and ethnic group in the Market Research Department's poll, while Mr Thebehali's unpopularity was also evident in each category.

Dr Motlana swapped Mr Thebehali in a one-to-one contest for Mayor of Soweto, 73 percent against 7 percent.

The Ten's support held up even when Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha Movement was added to the race, slipping only to 69 percent, against 9 percent for Inkatha and 5 percent for Mr Thebehali's men.

NEGATIVE

Just 3 percent of Sowetans said Mr Thebehali had done his job very well, and 6 percent fairly well. On the other side, 7 percent said he had not done very well, and 65 percent chose the most negative response: not at all well.

While one important element, the banned African National Congress, was excluded from the poll, the demonstration of support for Dr Motlana and the Ten leaves little doubt that they are the most popular figures in Soweto politics.

FINDING

Another striking finding is that while support for the Ten is somewhat greater among the more "militant" groups, the young and the men, they also had the support of the clear majorities of older people and women.

In the three-way contest, the Ten carried 76 percent of men against 61 percent of women, and 73 percent of under-35s against 65 percent of 36 to 55-year-olds.

Support for Dr Motlana's committee was slightly stronger among upper-income residents earning more than R200 monthly, at 72 percent, than among those earning less, where they received 67 percent of the mock votes.

On the eve of the Soweto Civic Association's convention tomorrow, a poll by The Star Market Research Department has found that its leaders in the Committee of Ten command the support of the vast majority of Soweto residents. Our political staff reports on the results of the poll and their implications.

Powerful support 'outside the system'

The poll findings give a strong fillip to the Committee of Ten, which has generated strong public support with its high-visibility leaders and its anti-rent hikes campaign over the past year.

They show that Thebehali has succeeded in rallying powerful support "outside the system," without the loaves and fishes of office to distribute. However, the very margin of support enjoyed by the Committee may encourage those who believe it should capitalise on its backing and stand for the Soweto Council, such as recently-resigned member Mr Douglas Lotwane.

COALITION

But the breadth of the Committee's support is the consequence of a coalition of disparate elements. While much of its backing is due to the popularity of its members and their ideas, it is also backed at the local level by many African National Congress and radical black consciousness supporters for want of alternatives.

Going "into the system" would probably cost the support of the latter, a crucial loss for a group trying to maintain ties to the militant nationalist movements.

For the Inkatha Movement, its 9 percent showing is a clear disappointment. The figure deflates the claim that Inkatha, not the Committee, represents "the people" in Soweto.

More than that, however, the results cast doubt on Inkatha's claim to represent a strong pan-tribal nationalist force in Soweto. Most of Inkatha's limited support came from Zulus.

Even so, the movement enjoyed the preference of only 15 percent of Soweto Zulus. (That finding is striking proof of the fact that Soweto politics is almost completely de-trabalised.)

There was one silver lining for Inkatha, however — if the Ten stay out and the Inkatha participates in the next Council election, as both say they intend, Inkatha should be the winner.

NO SECRET

Yet this may be cold comfort for the movement, or the officials of the West Rand Administration Board, who make no secret of their desire for the Inkatha Council to be elected on a 30 to 40 percent poll.

If The Star sample is representative of the potential electorate, the poll findings suggest the turnout could be as low as 15 percent if the Ten stay out, little better than the derisory 6 percent vote of 1977.

As for the current Chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, the extensive dissatisfaction revealed by the poll confirmed the view of most observers of his widespread unpopularity in the township, despite his official mantle as its elected leader.

The poll was taken among 300 Soweto residents at various points around the township on November 1 by The Star Market Research Department. The resultant sample was reasonably representative of Soweto as a whole in terms of age, sex, ethnicity, and income.
NEW DELHI — India honored Nelson Mandela with its highest international civilian award at a glittering function addressed by President Pranab Mukherjee, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi yesterday.

Mandela's deputy, Mr. Oliver Tambo, received the 1970 Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding on behalf of the imprisoned black leader.

The award carries a citation and financial award of Rs. 10,000.

Mandela has been in prison on Robben Island for the past 17 years. The South African Government would not allow his wife, Winnie, to go to India to receive the award on behalf of her husband.

Mr. Tambo, who is president of the African National Congress, arrived on Wednesday to claim the award on behalf of Mandela. — UPI
THATO MOTLANA TALKS TO HOWARD BARRELL

QUESTION: Will the SCA live on financial help to say, an ageing widow evicted from her home for following the SCA line and not paying her rent increase?
ANSWER: Our advice is that the people should pay the old rental. Our legal advisers say that, if you continue paying your rent every month, the administration has no right to evict you from your house. But we have advised our people to be harassed. Every day the money they would have spent on the increase this is in case we lose the legal action we are instituting and they are then compelled to pay the arrears.

We do not say: If you are compulsed to pay the arrears we in the SCA will do it for you.

We have no money. But we say that, in this kind of struggle, which involves much more than just rent, there will be a few casualties—people will suffer.

LAST week, he scathingly referred to a new draft legislation to govern black life as a Government strategy to divide blacks. He presently leads the move in Soweto against rent increases. He remains committed to pressuring Government from without. As a result he has collected a number of labels— from "liberator" to "loudmouth" to "spoiler".

In this interview with HOWARD BARRELL, Dr Nthato Motlana, head of the Committee of Ten and the Soweto Civic Association (SCA), vehemently defends his position and foresees "a cold summer of unnecessary discontent and misery."
Listen before those with the AK-47s start the shooting war

And in fact, David!...

government and more
money available for
development. Our situs on that
government will thus
be seen to improve the local
people. Does this not express
yourself in a manner that will not
be misunderstood?

Q: But is not the role of
development to take some
responsibility for those
factors to follow its line?

A: Yes, but not
financially. Most certainly, in a
section of the people where
people are very poor,

I'm in touch with people
in the Native (West
Africa Planning
Council), and I often have

on the community and

understand that people in the
community think about 

of the people in the
community, so I'm a part of

the people that are

part of our necessary

But you're talking about

financial, because that's the

form of rent, and that's

impossible. Why are you

selling to them instead

for that forty day.

Q: How does the SCA

function in the

community?

A: As the people are

leverbly interested

in such things as

education and

people's ability to pay rent,

as part of the whole

community, in teaching our

people about self-devel-

opment, and community

development.

On the broader question

of SCA's role in the

community, which is closely

related to the

organization (SSC) and

other organizations,

specially with the

African and

African organizations

in South Africa.

Q: Do you participate in

any local government

elections?

A: When the Committee

was held in 1970, it was

mentioned. But then again,

we do not participate in

those elections.

Q: On what conditions

and in what situations

participate in

local government

elections?

A: When the Committee

was held in 1970, it was

mentioned. But then again,

we do not participate in

those elections.

Q: Where are they?

A: It is very difficult

for blacks to accept participa-

tion in local government

under conditions of

forced labor. But then again,

the situation is not

that simple.

When the Committee

was held in 1970, it was

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Transfer of detainees

TEN Transvaal members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), who are in detention, have been transferred to prisons in the Western Cape.

A former Nyanga minister, the Rev H M Mamabolo, is among them. He was a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AMEC) in Nyanga and Langa from 1974 to 1978.

With Mr Mamabolo are Joseph Raopala, David Mohrabi, and Mmutle Phasa, all of Tzaneen; Harold Madikoto, and Sello Rasephaba, both of Pietersburg, and Perry Kekana, Holly Kekana, and Ian Mafakela of Potgietersrus. They are being held at Victor Verster Prison.

Sarah Mogodi of Potgietersrus is being held at Pollsmoor Prison.

All are being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

The acting president of Azapo, Mrs. Nombulelo Melane, said today that the transfer of the detainees was probably harassment.

'It is like putting them under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. It makes it very difficult for their relatives to visit them,' she said.

Mrs. Melane said that arrangements had been made for lawyers to represent them and for them to be visited.

At the time of going to Press no confirmation or explanation of the transfers had been received from the Department of Prisons.
CAPE TOWN — Ten Transvaal members of the Azanian People’s Organisation (Azapo) in detention have been transferred to prisons in the Western Cape.

Joseph Raphala, David Mohwibidu, Mmutle Phasa, the Reverend H M Mambolo, all of Tzaneen, Harold Madikoto, Sello Rasephaba, both of Pietersburg and Perry Kekana, Holly Kekana and Ian Matimela of Potgietersrus, are being held at Victor Verster Prison.

Sarah Mogodi of Potgietersrus is being held at Pollsmoor Prison.

They are being held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

The acting president of Azapo, Mrs Nombulelo Melane, said today that the transfer of the detainees was probably just another form of harassment.

She said arrangements had been made for lawyers to represent them and for them to be visited.
Retiring university rector dies

Northern Transvaal Bureau

SOVenga — The retiring rector of the University of the North, Professor William Kgware, died at his home on the campus last night, aged 64.

Professor Kgware, who was appointed rector of the university in 1977, announced his retirement earlier this year, before taking long leave.

He returned to his office at Turfloop recently, where he finalised certain administrative tasks prior to his intended departure.

A special farewell function was held for him at the university last Friday.

Professor Kgware was planning to settle in Bo- phuthatswana, and told The Star in an interview two months ago that he hoped to do some writing on educational subjects.

He leaves his wife, a son and three daughters.
Inkatha man walks out on delegation

The Star Bureau

STRAUBEG — A South African multiracial delegation to the European Parliament, hosted by the delegation of the African National Congress and boycotted by socialists from the outset, has run into a new problem — one of its members has returned home.

Mr. Gibson Thula, the Soweto representative of Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, left the delegation hurriedly on its second day yesterday "embarrassed by the company he was in."

The other members of the delegation are mostly black and coloured and Indian leaders who are members of the President's Council.

How Mr. Thula arrived here with the delegation on Monday but left yesterday after a dinner for European MPs — hosted by the South African delegation where he heard the publicly expressed views of his colleagues.

He left in a hurry lest he not say goodbye to many of them. He told others he had received a message from South Africa to "come home immediately."

European MPs and EEC officials were not surprised that he had left, saying he had claimed to be "compromised."

Members of the South African delegation, however, thought he had left for "personal reasons." That he had received a message from home.

The delegation is here at the invitation of a group of conservative members of the Parliament which visited South Africa earlier this year.

They had suggested that South Africa should push for associate membership of the EEC — a trade agreement which would give South Africa an extremely favourable trade tariff in Europe. But EEC officials in Brussels, headquarters of the EEC, virtually dismissed the prospect of South African associate membership.

The members of the delegation are: Dr. Denis Worrell, a Nationalist MP and senior member of the President's Council; Mr. Bill Sowter, NRP MP for Mokou River and a recently appointed member of the council; Mr. M. Y. N. A. S. Y. M. a. Indian councillor and member of the President's Council; Dr. Frank Quigley, a coloured educationalist and member of the council; Dr. Alex Boraine, and Dr. C. C. Phathadi.

The socialist group in the European Parliament, one of the most powerful by represented, has boycotted the delegation and protested at its presence in Strasbourg.
MOTHER TAUGHT TOP SA ACADEMIC

Northern Transvaal Bureau

SOVENGA — The late Professor William Kgware, the rector of the University of the North who died on Monday night, was one of this country's most outstanding black academics.

He served on the South Africa Foundation, Anglo American's Assistance to African Schools scheme, the SA Institute of Race Relations, the United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Programme, the International Institute of Education (SA Selection Committee), Rhodes Scholarships in South Africa, the Institut vir Taalonderrig, University of Stellenbosch (Patron), the Institute for the Study of Plural Communities, University of Pretoria (Patron) and the Bantu Welfare Trust.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA

In 1972 he was invited by "Encyclopedia Americana" to write the section on education in South Africa.

Professor Kgware became South Africa's first black university rector in 1977.

Born in 1916 on a farm near Brandfort in the Free State, William Moshobane Kgware received his initial education from his mother, who was a teacher. His four brothers are illiterate.

Professor P.C. Mokgokong, dean of students at the University of the North, is to become the new rector.
ANC man trained not to kill blindly

Own Correspondent

According to the evidence of one of the accused men in the Silverton siege trial, he had been trained by the ANC not to blindly kill but just to attack selected targets. Mr Justice J de Villiers said during his judgment in the Pretoria Supreme Court today.

The accused man, Mr Hlobile Tau, told the court he left South Africa at the end of 1976 intending to undergo military training because he wanted to get a firearm to use against the police.

The court heard in June that year his girlfriend was shot dead in front of him in the street by police who fired to control the crowds.

He left the country and joined the ANC in Gaborone, Botswana.

The judge said Mr Tau told the court that the ANC taught him to forget his idea of revenge. He emphasised the ANC wanted the support of blacks and whites in South Africa — they were not to blindly kill but to attack only selected targets.

He also underwent training in East Germany.

In October last year he came back to South Africa to form a base in the area near Springs. He was to have contact with another person, but this was never made.

Mr Tau knew the three men shot dead at the Silverton siege. Their mission was to attack a few depots with missiles or explosives.

(Proceeding)
WHY THE METHODISTS MINISTER TO BOTH SIDES IN THE BLACK-WHITE BORDER CONFRONTATION

by Maureen Griffin

The Rev Stanley Mogoba... The church can re-concile blacks and whites only when it ministers relevantly to both.

"We want to become the sort of church that will help blacks and whites to relate as brothers and sisters. In these days of stress, the church can affectively reconcile blacks and whites only when it ministers relevantly to both.

Realities

"The stark reality of what happens on South Africa's borders is that the struggle against black and white communities fighting each other. We are organised against a part of the community to fight against the other part of the community.

"The whites believe we cannot deprive their soldiers of ammunition. The blacks also have children to feed, and if the whites don't come to help, they won't come to help our children."

"As one of the most racially mixed churches in South Africa, the Methodist Church is in some way a microcosm of the black-white conflict. It can't escape with one side or another, for there are blacks and whites in it."

Detained

Mr Mogoba, 47, who was called to the ministry while still in prison, will be released again from prison on Robben Island. The date was not disclosed, but it is likely to be about the time he was first released from prison.

"I believe I am one of those who can speak to a great part of our estimated 1.5 million Methodists in the country."
Seeds of Silverton were sown in Soweto

Tribune Reporter

"GRANITE indifference," said the nine ANC accused, greeted the verdict of high treason in the four-month Silverton siege trial in Pretoria this week.

"Silverton siege trial" proved to be a miscarriage for the court ruled in a split decision that the men were not guilty of conspiracy in the raid on Volkskraal Bank, Silverton.

They were thus each acquitted on two charges of murder and 19 charges of attempted murder arising from the deaths of Miss Cindy Anderson and Mrs. A. de Klerk and injuries to the hostages.

Although the state counsel and security policemen in court seemed stunned by the decision of Mr. Justice Japie du Toit in his two passages, the accused men sat immobile and seemingly uncaring.

Robbery

The men were found guilty of high treason because of their membership of the ANC. Three, Nqombithi Luthuli, 28, Petrus Mashigo, 19, and Naphatli Mphakazi, 24, were also found guilty on two charges of attempted murder and a charge of robbery with aggravating circumstances following an attack on Seemekaar police station.

The alienation that led to the Soekmekaar attack and planned attacks on economic, political and military targets in Transvaal and Natal had its seeds in Soweto in 1976.

Moses Molobati, 27, left after the Soweto disturbances when he heard that the police were looking for him. He had matriculated with the help of the Rand Bursary Fund because his family was too poor to send him to school.

He said his political alienation started with the forced removal of the family from ground it claimed it had bought from Paul Kruger to a less fertile settlement area.

Molobati said although he realised what was happening in Soweto in the period just before the disturbances, he did not become involved. However, he and friends were inadvertently outside a station when pupils clashed with the police.

Killings

"The children ran away and I saw the police go up to a child lying on the ground and shoot it," Molobati said.

Another incident that led to him joining the ANC was his arrest for not having a reference book. He was sent to Modder Pan Prison and then out as a farm labourer.

Alleged police killings during the Soweto disturbances, group areas removals, pass law detentions, prison labour and poverty, limiting education, were echoed in one form or another by the other accused men.

Propaganda

Petrus Mashigo told the court that the attack was "armed propaganda" against the removal of blacks in the area to a place unknown to them, which was in a dry area.

"The people were not satisfied about what was happening and the police from Seemekaar were assisting in the removal. The attack was intended to show the people of Seemekaar that the ANC sympathised with them and to demoralise the police that what they were doing was wrong," he said.

Evidence in mitigation and sentence will be given
Soviet plan to liberate Africa

He drew the difference between the Soviet Union and the "Western imperialists" who had supported the government of former Prime Minister Ian Smith, but were now changing their support to the new black Zimbabwe Government.

 Asked if Moscow did not have an eye on the strategic importance of South Africa and Zimbabwe's vast mineral resources Dr Solodovnikov sat up, smiled and said: "We are a socialist State and we don't control anything outside our own country."

PRESSURE

When it was pointed out to him that the Soviet Union had definite economic interests outside its own borders, citing the recent case in Ethiopia in which the Government came under strong pressure to replace the country's commercial Boeing aircraft fleet with Iluyshin, he retorted: "It's business. We are ready to sell even to South Africa. It (the Soviet-made Iluyshin aircraft) is a good aircraft," he said.

He later corrected himself explaining that it would be against his country's principles to do business with South Africa.

SWA/Namibia

Dr Solodovnikov was not satisfied with efforts to achieve a solution in Namibia. They started this thing (the latest Western Initiative) some time back. About four years have now passed and all they have done is just talk and talk, he said.

Asked what was his country's alternative proposal to end the deadlock, he shot back: "Liberating the people by using whatever means possible."

He pledged his Government's support for Swage.

He described a socialist (in South Africa) as anyone who fought the Pretoria regime - irrespective of the methods employed, while an imperialist was one who did the opposite.
No more mass removals — Govt

Political Correspondent

There will be no more mass removals, the Government has pledged.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr S P Kotze, said in an interview today that coloured people had been far more affected by removals than whites.

These matters would in future have to be arranged in a way that would cause less friction.

At a farewell function held for him as Deputy Minister, he told Coloured Relations officials he valued the opportunity he had had to become acquainted at high level with the ideas and grievances of the coloured people.

SLUMS

'District Six and Parkview are examples of the Act which affected coloured people far more than whites.

'This is so, but what has been done cannot be undone,' he said. 'But this will not be done anymore.'

Many removals had been necessary to clear up slum conditions.

Mr Kotze referred to sharp criticism of the Department of Community Development and accusations that it had a 'bulldozer mentality.'

'These critics, he said, should also look at the good that had come from the department. There were monuments to its work such as Atlantis and Mitchell's Plain.

He would have to accept co-responsibility for what had previously been done in the department.

NOT ALLOWED

What had already been decided upon would have to be carried out, but he could promise that large-scale removals would not be allowed in his time.

In his previous position he had become aware of the coloured grievances of the past, but he wanted to ask that the past should be forgotten and that the work in the future should be tackled in a spirit of co-operation.
(Continued from Page 1)

terms of the order to continue working as an toolmaker at a Lansdowne engineering works.
He will be allowed out of his home only from Mondays to Fridays between 6 am and 7 pm to go to work.
He will be allowed no visitors except a medical practitioner listed with the Wynberg Magistrate's Court and his wife and children.
He will also be expected to report to the nearest police station every Wednesday between 6 am and 7 pm.
Mr Hamdulay, who served three months in detention in May this year is also a former member of the South African Black Students' Association, an affiliate of SASA.
Mrs H Hamdulay said from her home in Rylands today that her husband was very upset and frustrated at the banning order.
"But we will get used to it like we got used to his detention in May this year.
"We know the only way to overcome is to be strong."

(Continued on Page 3, col. 7)
Now for the magic lantern show...
UK TV shows plight of black SA women

By BRUCE STEPHENSON
London Bureau

LONDON. — A powerful portrait of the lives of South African black women was seen by Britain on television last night.

Titled "South Africa Belongs to Us", the documentary was produced by a former South African journalist, Mr Chris Austin.

It featured interviews with Mrs Winnie Mandela, banned wife of the imprisoned former leader of the African National Congress; Winnie Seroko, secretary of the Soweto self-help group, Ekareng; former detainee Ellen Khuzwayo; and the former Black Consciousness Movement worker, Nomzile Khuzwayo.

The film started with the words: "This is the story of five black women in South Africa. None of them are living where they want to live."

It featured an interview with a woman living in Lebowa whose husband works in Johannesburg. He earns R56 a month, sends R40 of that home and has been home himself only 20 times in as many years.

What Mr Austin believed made a strong impression on the audience was the bald statement of facts of South African life told by people living there.

Nomzile Khuzwayo, detained in 1973, claimed that her eldest daughter had not yet recovered from the shock of seeing her arrested.

"She suffers psychological problems; she gets hysterical whenever she sees a white man in a safari suit."

The interview with Mrs Mandela, filmed at her home in Brandfort in the Free State, to where she has been banished from Soweto, was filmed without the knowledge of Security Police watching the house, Mr Austin said.

Another interview was with Mrs Muriel Mbobosi, a squatter at Crossroads in the Cape Peninsula. A Transkeian, she is forced to work in Cape Town because she would starve in Transkei.

There were also scenes shot in a women's hostel at Alexandria township, Johannesburg, with equipment smuggled past security guards.

The film, shot last year, took eight months to complete.

Mr Austin is a Capetonian who, after being expelled from the University of Stellenbosch in 1968, became a reporter on the Argus (Cape Town), Star (Johannesburg) and Evening Post (Port Elizabeth).
SA exiles may find new haven

Argus Africa News Service

SALISBURY.—Zimbabwe could become an important haven for South African refugees if the steady trickle into the country continues.

An increasing number of South Africans, many of them youths who fled the country after the recent student troubles, have been arriving in Zimbabwe to seek refuge.

No official figures have been given of the number of South Africans in exile, but 30 are known to be in the country and it is believed that there are more.

The presence of South African refugees in Zimbabwe has been a delicate issue on which Government officials have been reluctant to comment.

SMALL

A Government spokesman said the number of South African exiles in Zimbabwe was still small.

He conceded that some of them had applied for refugee status, but said their cases were still being investigated.

Some refugees receive R66 a month from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Salisbury for food and accommodation, according to refugee and Government sources.

But some have complained that this is not enough to cover basic expenses.

As in Botswana, the grant has caused dissatisfaction among the country's lower income groups who are unhappy that the refugees get more money than they do — for doing nothing.

AVERAGE

The grant is about R20 higher than the average
Youths in the growing South African community here did not flee from South Africa to train as guerrillas, but to pursue their studies without harassment, according to sources.

A senior Government official said it was the policy of the Zimbabwe Government to provide sustenance and shelter to people of different nationalities who were in need.

SANCTUARY

Many Zimbabweans had been given sanctuary in neighbouring African countries during the war, he said, and the Government was in the same way providing a sanctuary to foreign nationals who were in distress.

"The situation has changed and we have become a new nation," he said.

"The role of the frontline state, a title which we have since assumed, must be discharged."

ARRESTED

According to well-placed sources, 11 of the 13 members of the banned African National Congress (ANC), who were arrested in 1988 by the Government of former Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith are still in Zimbabwe and live in Bulawayo.

The men, who were released earlier this year by Mr Robert Mugabe's Government, were then reportedly given 30 days to leave Zimbabwe.

Two of the 13 returned to Zambia from where they had originally come with Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces.

STATUS

The sources indicated that the 11 remaining men would receive refugee status soon but this could not be confirmed by Government sources.

The South African community in Zimbabwe includes former students from Krugersdorp, Soweto, the University of the North, Durban, Free State and Cape Town.

Poltako Lobello, former chairman of the outlawed Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) has also been in Zimbabwe for some time.
ANC will fight "humane war"

GENEVA — The ANC of South Africa will today sign its acceptance of the Geneva Convention and a pledge on the "humanitarian conduct of war," which rules out striking at civilian targets.

This important signing of the pledge marks a breakthrough in negotiations by the International Committee of the Red Cross and could have far-reaching effects on the way in which guerrilla warfare is being fought in southern Africa.

The ANC president, Mr. Oliver Tambo, was due to sign the document at a solemn ceremony at International Red Cross headquarters here today.

The most important section of the declaration is that the ANC has vowed to treat captured South African soldiers as prisoners of war, in terms of the Geneva Convention of 1949, and that it will not direct its war effort against civilian targets.

It also covers the protection of civilian populations, the conduct of hostilities and the means and methods of war.

The signing of the convention is significant because normally only States may become signatories to the Geneva Conventions.

But recently the conventions have been extended by a separate protocol agreement extending the concept of international armed conflict to cover wars of national liberation.

In terms of the protocol it includes liberation movements which are "fighting against colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist regimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination."

Although the South African government is a signatory to the same Geneva Conventions, it has not signed the latest protocols called Geneva Protocol One.

According to legal experts attached to the International Red Cross, a complication is that usually a liberation group such as the ANC would adhere to the protocol only if South Africa was also a party to the convention.

But a spokesman for the ICRC said that if the ANC's intentions in declaring its adherence to Protocol One were for "truly humanitarian reasons" it would be welcomed by

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(Handwritten note at the bottom of the page: "According to legal experts attached to the International Red Cross, a complication is that usually a liberation group such as the ANC would adhere to the protocol only if South Africa was also a party to the convention. But a spokesman for the ICRC said that if the ANC's intentions in declaring its adherence to Protocol One were for "truly humanitarian reasons" it would be welcomed by..."")
SA’s European friends ‘don’t want sanctions’

South Africa has friends in Europe who are not keen to see trade sanctions imposed on this country, according to Lebowa’s Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi.

Addressing a Press conference on his return from a tour of European countries, Dr Phatudi said South Africa’s friends realised they had interests intertwined in this country and sanctions would hurt them too.

They also realised that South Africa’s sea routes were vitally important to them strategically, he said.

But the friends were also seriously worried about the “very slow” changes taking place here. Unless the changes were “dramatically” speeded up, those friends felt they would be rendered “ineffective in continuing to support us,”

Dr Phatudi said he had informed the Europeans that Lebowa, with its rich mineral resources, was urgently in need of development.

He also assured them that he would never nationalise white interests in his state. Lebowa already had a white newspaper which would encourage white growth and development.

Dr Phatudi said although there were European leaders abroad who saw the homeland areas as “stoppages” piling the South African Government-created homelands, they were forced to know that “we reject apartheid and did not opt for homeland independence.”

“We told them that we considered ourselves as a state within a federal policy, and quite a number of Europeans accepted this, especially with regard to kraal and Lebowa, two of the biggest states which wield a greater influence.”

Regarding the President’s Council, Dr Phatudi said he told the Europeans that Africans rejected it because it excluded them, and that this exclusion was “an insult.”

He also told them a “majority of whites — including the Prime Minister, Mr Bechuanas — wanted the Immorality Act and other legislation abolished.”

Dr Phatudi was accompanied on the tour by Dr D J Worrall, former Nat MP and now chairman of the Constitutional Committee of the President’s Council, Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP, Mr W M Sutton, former New Republic Party MP and now on the President’s Council, Mr Gibson Thula, Kraal’s Government’s Urban Representative, Mr I F H Most, chairman of the South African Indian Council, and Dr F J L Joubert, inspector of coloured education and also member of the President’s Council.

The tour was arranged by the Southern African Forum and the Hannover Public Relations Company of Western Germany.
NEW BRIGHTON — The Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) yesterday condemned Thursday's referendum on Ciskei independence.

"Pebco said the referendum was an exercise in futility which was not in the interests of the majority of the people of South Africa.

"Pebco believes in a unitary system of government, where all racial groups are fully represented. The persistence by the government with the referendum is indicative of its unwillingness to make meaningful changes which will be locally and internationally acceptable.

"We believe our energies could be far more usefully employed if we concentrated on a national convention of political parties, including the exiled, banned and imprisoned leaders, who could work out a constitutionally acceptable future for all South Africa."

"Neither the urban representative of the Ciskei Government in Port Elizabeth, Mr. E. L. Boaghe, nor the chairman of the Port Elizabeth Community Council, who is also a member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly for Zvelela, Mr. W. M. Maku, was available for comment."
Black women: Untangling the law

IT has been said that the worst thing that can happen to anyone in South Africa is to be black, and to be a woman.

African women have to cope with laws discriminating against them because of their race as well as with laws which discriminate against them on the grounds of their sex.

For this reason, the South African Institute of Race Relations has, over the past few years, produced a number of booklets which aim to help the African woman to understand and deal with the laws affecting her.

Their most recent publication — THE AFRICAN WOMAN'S HANDBOOK ON THE LAW — by Carole Cooper and Linda Ensor — contains information on the pass laws, housing, marriage and divorce laws and laws applying to children, hire purchase and several other subjects. This minefield of laws affecting every African woman is interpreted simply and clearly, and the names and addresses of organisations which help women in difficulty are listed. The booklet is aimed at African women themselves but it would be useful to employers and others who deal with African staff.

Anyone concerned with questions of racial and sexual discrimination in South Africa will also find it a good basic tool for the study of these matters.

African women have a particular responsibility to their children to make sure they do not lose their status in an urban area when they travel away from home. If you are living in an urban area you should register your children at the local clinic. The laws relating to children are complex and confusing. You should consult a lawyer before you take any action.

The great shortage of accommodation for African people in urban areas has also complicated the lives of African women. They have to get special permission to be placed on a waiting list if they want to rent, buy or build a house. Recently, the law has been amended to allow women to be accepted on the waiting list in their own right.

The 99-year leasehold rights granted to Africans in 1978 does not apply to all areas and the land on which the houses stand cannot be bought.

To qualify for a leasehold, African men and women must qualify for 10 (1) and (2) rights to be in the urban area. Women with 10 (1) (c) are not included, but can ask for special permission. The booklet explains step by step how to apply for 99-year leasehold.

DEALING WITH HIRE PURCHASE

Qualifying for these rights is one thing, retaining them is another.

SOME WIVES AND daughters run the risk of losing their 'rights' if they go away to rural areas for any long period. Similarly if their mothers, fathers or husbands die they lose their rights unless they are given permission to stay in the area and have jobs.

The short of accommodation for African people in urban areas has also complicated the lives of African women. They have to get special permission to be placed on a waiting list if they want to rent, buy or build a house. Recently, the law has been amended to allow women to be accepted on the waiting list in their own right.

DIVORCE

To keep on pushing their case and not be frightened off.

Perhaps the hardest hit of all African women are those who earn their living as domestic workers.

Many of the laws designed to protect women do not apply to domestic workers. Laws which set out minimum wages, unemployment benefits, benefits if you are hurt while at work do not apply to them. Domestic workers are covered by one law which deals with notice pay.

Another instance of blatant discrimination is to be found in the marriage laws as they affect women. Basically the law treats a woman as a minor who is unable to make her own decisions and unable to control her own life. She needs to be looked after by a man, like a child.

The plight of the African woman in South Africa is not a very easy one. While the Government has indicated its intention to move away from discriminatory legislation, the African woman seems to have been bypassed. In this context, the Institute of Race Relations has produced a valuable book that will go a long way towards easing the hardship suffered under these laws.

The book is available at the Institute's Cape Town office at 5 Long Street, Mowbray. (Tel 66-6045) (R1 per copy).

ILLUSTRATIONS in the African Woman's Handbook on the Law are by Mzwakhe Nhlabati.
capable of yielding useful insights into the trends in population distribution over many years. The reader is referred to the above-mentioned monograph before summarising the need to be made for different types.

i) Metropolitan Areas

- Cape: Capetown
- Transvaal: Vereeniging
- Natal: Durban
- Orange Free State

For instance, in e.g. Cape, the right to make applications for a place of residence is dependent on the individual's qualifications, which are then assessed by the Department of Labour. For example, a person must have been employed for 15 years in the area and have a valid work permit. In addition, the individual must not be a long-term resident of another country.

ii) Homelands, known as reserves from the mid-1930s through to 1959, when the 'homelands policy' was announced, and called 'black states', either independent or self-governing, since 1976, have undergone changes in boundaries as well as in name during the period under study. Population estimates for homelands in 1960 and 1970 are based on homeland boundaries as they were at the time of preparation of the 1970 Population Census results (about 1973); those for 1980 are based on 1978 boundaries.

From a demographic point of view, the most important boundary shift involved the placing of the KwaMashu, formerly a Durban township, under the jurisdiction of KwaZulu. About 400,000 people were involved. This will show up as an emigration from the metropolitan areas and an immigration to the homelands although people have not moved physically at all. This is not an absurd result; there has been an important change in the situation of KwaMashu...
Slabbert at secret meeting

DURBAN — Leaders of major South African political and church organisations met in secret at the weekend to discuss plans for a top-level national convention and proposals for a new constitution.

Delegates to the Johannesburg meeting included Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches.

Also present were Dr Nthato Motlana of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Mr V S Chinsamy of the Reform Party, and Mrs Joyce Harris of the Black Sash.

The all-day meeting took place on Saturday at a plush Sandhurst home and ended with a decision to meet again in March. Delegates were tight-lipped about details of discussions, but informed sources say the agenda focused on a new constitution and a national convention.

The meeting was the culmination of two years of preparation.

Others who were invited but did not attend were members of the National Party and the Natal Indian Congress.

Organisers of the meeting could not be established, but it is known that Mrs Joyce Harris chaired the discussions.

Mrs Harris, however, denied there was a meeting, although she later said: "It was not for public consumption.

Dr van Zyl Slabbert confirmed that he attended the meeting, but declined to comment on specific details of the discussions.

Mr Chinsamy, who attended with another representative of the Reform Party, Mr Logan Reddy, said they had pledged not to disclose any details to the Press.

It was also stressed that confrontation was no longer an option and that peaceful negotiation was imperative.
Council asked to disband sports board

EAST LONDON — The East London Coloured Management Committee yesterday called on the City Council to dissolve the Sports Field Board as it was defunct and had not met for months.

The committee also asked Council to start afresh on a new constitution to govern the body.

The decision was taken after various members of the CMC and municipal officials had traced the problems facing the proper functioning of the board.

When the matter came up for discussion, Mr W. J. George said the secretary should not put the issue on the CMC's agenda in future.

“What do we do if a code approaches us for assistance?” Mr A. V. Green asked.

The chairman, Mr D. Alexander, said any improvements on any sports fields in coloured areas had to be sanctioned by the CMC.

“And if we leave this out of the minutes, who is going to sanction such improvements?” he asked.

The housing director, Mr K. Martisen, asked if there was any way for Council to say the board was not functioning, destroy it and start all over again.

Mr R. Phillips said he was a member of the board and numerous attempts had been made to no avail to get the chairman, Mr B. P. Phillips, to call meetings. “He has told us he is going to call meetings but has not done so. The chairman is retarding progress.

“We thought he would be wise to call a meeting now that other codes like soccer are dormant. Then he would get his rugby rights and probably have his men elected. He might even get the cricket people to join in,” Mr Phillips said.

Mr Alexander suggested that the City Council write to each sports code asking for a rental of R1.50 and say if the codes do not pay they will not be allowed to use the field.

It was agreed that Council be asked to disband the board.

The decision that the City Council erect a R80 000 wall around the Buffalo Flats playing fields, taken at an earlier CMC meeting, was withdrawn after Council had refused to accept the suggestion because of the cost of the project.

It was agreed that the cheaper fence, costing R42 000 be erected. — DDR.
2 seek say Abstaining
on beach
facilities
queried

EAST LONDON — Two members of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr A. V. Green and Mrs L. B. George, yesterday volunteered to serve on the East London Beach Development Committee.

The offer followed a lengthy discussion and agreement on two members of the committee to serve.

Earlier the chairman of the CMC, Mr D. Alexander, asked who the committee should approach when they wanted to raise the question of facilities on beaches.

He said the City Council had no say on the matter and the CMC had no representation on the existing committee, a state body.

Mr Temmers said the CMC wanted to see non-racialism spread along the beach front and the only way this could be done was for the committee to be represented on the body making decisions on the matter. — DDR

EAST LONDON — Should members of the Coloured Management Committee (CMC) abstain from voting after taking part in discussions on specific issues?

This question came up at a CMC meeting here last night after the vice-chairman, Mr J. Temmers, had said he had asked at the CMC's last meeting that his abstention during the voting on a decision about a tender, be noted.

It was explained that in City Council meetings, councillors who participated in discussions could not excuse themselves from voting.

If they chose to abstain, they should do so at the beginning of the discussion of the issue.

It was decided that the matter be discussed at a special meeting of the CMC on December 11. — DDR

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EAST LONDON — A call that the East London Coloured Management Committee request the authorities to allow a John Bisseker High School teacher detained under the Terrorism Act, Mr Gregory Fredericks, out on bail, was made at a meeting of the committee last night.

Mr A. V. Green made the call when arrangements to get a Rhodes lecturer to address the coloured community on the Internal Security Act were discussed.

At an earlier meeting it was decided that a request be made to Rhodes University after the Department of National Security had turned down a request to send a man to address the community on the Act.

Motivating the call, Mr Green referred to a report in which the South African Institute of Race Relations expressed concern over the banning of Mr J. M. Ferris, a member of the Worcester Coloured Management Committee (CMC).

"I hope we, as fellow members of the CMC, would note that we are not immune from similar treatment." He said an equally respected member and teacher within the community, Mr Gregory Fredericks, was in detention.

Mr Ferris was reported to have been detained for four months and released without any charges being preferred against him, he said.

"He is now simply a banned person.

"Such action against a fellow CMC member is unfair," Mr Green said.

He asked the CMC to ask the authorities to release Mr Fredericks, "even on bail", until the date of his appearance in court.

Arrangements have been made to get a Rhodes University lecturer to address the coloured community on the Internal Security Act early next year. — DDR
Free Mandela call backed

The Star’s Africa News Service
SALISBURY—More than 11,000 signatures have been collected in Zimbabwe for a petition for the release of Nelson Mandela, leader of the banned African National Congress, from Robben Island, according to a petition organiser.
MOLO moves fast with extra legs

A CHILDREN'S magazine started by four young people on a shoestring budget in Cape Town is gathering subscribers from around the country.

Mojo Songoelo is a "comic" for children and has an entirely African setting. Songoelo is the Xhosa word for centipede. The magazine aims to encourage children from different backgrounds and areas to communicate and exchange ideas.

With its setting it provides alternative reading material which, by dealing with local issues, is relevant to the child's immediate situation. The magazine aims to promote a sense of community involvement.

Voices

"New nearing the end of its first year, it appears every six weeks, and is written mostly in English and Xhosa. It is being increasingly used as a teaching aid.

What is noticeable about the magazine is the large proportion written by the children themselves.

In the regular feature, "Voices from the Children of the Cape", children express opinions in letters and drawings about facets of their lives.

In one issue the children of Crossroads told how they have to buy water, how they travel on buses to the Township and how their first bush school was started.

"On the first day, 300 children arrived. There were no books and only one teacher. Some children wrote on cardboard while others wrote in the sand," wrote a young inhabitant, Sizakile.

The magazine is the only one of its kind in South Africa.

As the editors note, it crosses some of the barriers that exist in our society, geographical, socioeconomic and cultural. It is opening up a way of the way for a future integrated society. Children are relating to others through the magazine who they do not otherwise have contact with.

The magazine offers an amazing insight into the minds of the children of the Cape.

In a section called "The big trouble with the world!" children wrote about problems varying from the Group Areas Act pollution, the death of the elephant, and living in leaking shacks.

Characters

A penfriend column provides a unique opportunity for communication between children from all walks of life. There is also a bilingual story in Xhosa and English.

The magazine is written in both narrative and comic form and is popular by the human animal figures children tend to identify closely with. There is the centipede, Songoelo, Snow the dog, Lendu the cat and the police sniffer, Sander. For the adult, who can also learn a great deal from the magazine, part of the appeal comes from the fact the editors print all contributions in their original form.

As Marlene Rosnow, one of the editors notes: "Our success depends on the response of the children. Any teachers who are however interested in sending in letters from their classes would therefore be very welcome."
Sabata, Tambo on ANC platform

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON — The former Paramount Chief of the Tembus, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, publicly announced his support for the African National Congress (ANC) in Lusaka yesterday.

The former Transkei opposition leader appeared on a platform with ANC president Oliver Tambo in the Zambian capital and said he would "dedicate all my existence to the destruction of apartheid."

Until he was deposed by the Transkei Cabinet earlier this year, he commanded the allegiance of the powerful Tembu nation.

He was found guilty in the Transkei Supreme Court in April this year of "violating and injuring the dignity" of President Matanzima.

He fled Transkei in mid-August after he was replaced as head of the Tembus by his half brother, Chief Bambilanga Dalindyebo, and appeared in Maseru and Maputo before arriving in Zambia two weeks ago.

Speaking at the United Nations Information Centre, Chief Sabata, 52, said he would join hands with the ANC in fighting apartheid and the "Bantustans."

"I will continue the struggle until our country is free. I will dedicate all my existence to the destruction of apartheid."
Terrorism Act: 18 detainees in court

MR OSCAR MPETHA, president of the Nyanga Residents' Association, appeared in court today with 12 others in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court, which sat at Pollsmoor Prison.

The court was closed to the public and the accused were not present. The court was closed due to security concerns.

Names

The names of those detained include Mr Lawrence Mokoena, 37, of Nyanga, Mr Oscar Mphetha, 37, of Nyanga, Mr Morgan Mahlaba, 37, of Nyanga, Mr Arno Taber, 37, of Nyanga, Mr Jonhannes Hlomo, 37, of Nyanga, Mr D. Montse, 37, of Nyanga, Mr Lynden Sono, 37, of Nyanga, Mr Raymond Masopu, 37, of Nyanga, Mr Donald Nkosi, 37, of Nyanga, Mr Martin Nkathi, 37, of Nyanga, and Mr Sipho Mkhize, 37, of Nyanga.

Search

About 30 relatives and friends were searched by police officials using a metal detector as they entered the court room.

With this in mind, the 18 prisoners were escorted into the packed court room. People in the public gallery joined in the singing.

Mr Mokoena was seen standing outside the court building, while Mr Mokoena's brother, Mr Mokoena, was also present.

Mr Masopu was seen standing outside the court building, while Mr Masopu's brother, Mr Masopu, was also present.

Mr Montse was seen standing outside the court building, while Mr Montse's brother, Mr Montse, was also present.

Mr Nkosi was seen standing outside the court building, while Mr Nkosi's brother, Mr Nkosi, was also present.

Mr Nkathi was seen standing outside the court building, while Mr Nkathi's brother, Mr Nkathi, was also present.

Mr Mkhize was seen standing outside the court building, while Mr Mkhize's brother, Mr Mkhize, was also present.

The Magistrate, Mr S.W. Smith, told them to be present for the next hearing on 20 February at 9am.
Mpetha sees his family—for first time in 113 days

THE detained chairman of the Nyanga Residents' Association, Mr Oscar Mpetha, saw his family for the first time in 113 days yesterday at Pollsmoor Prison.

Earlier, Mr Mpetha and 17 others had appeared in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court, which sat at Pollsmoor Prison on charges under the Terrorism Act and two of causing the death of Mr Casper Jansen and Mr George Beeton, who died in a fire in Nyanga on August 11 this year.

Mr Mpetha's daughter, Esther, was clearly relieved that her father was in good physical health.

She said members of the family had been very concerned because he suffered from diabetes.

A DIET

However, prison authorities had been treating him well and had made provision for him to be placed on a special diet, and to be checked and treated by a doctor.

'Although I am very happy to have seen my father, I am very anxious that he could be detained up to 180 days, without us knowing what could happen to him during that period,' Miss Mpetha said.

Her brother, Tembu, the only other member of the family who attended the court hearing, said he was very upset that his father had not been granted bail. 'My father is 71, and at that age, I don't know if he can withstand prison confinement.'

3 MINUTES

Mr Mpetha's children were allowed to see him immediately after his appearance yesterday morning. They saw him for about half an hour. As a result of a court ruling yesterday, parents may visit the detainees, they will now be allowed to see their father twice a week for half-hour periods.

Asked why their mother was not in the court, Miss Mpetha said: 'My mother is at home—they ill in bed. She is very confused and does not seem to know what is happening.'

Mrs Mpetha suffers from a mental disorder which, her daughter said, was caused when her father was detained in the 1960s for more than three months.

COFFEE

Today I am doing what my mother did then—taking my father clean clothes and coffee, which he desperately wants.

The situation is very bad at home since my father has been in detention. If it were not for the trade union, we would be down and out,' she said.
Women get together for 3 days of talks at Peddie

EAST LONDON — Theme of the Ciskel Zenzele conference, which starts at Peddie tomorrow and goes on until Monday is "Let my people rise".

The guest speaker at the three-day conference at Nathaniel Pamla High School is Mrs V. N. Sebe, wife of the Chief Minister, L. L. Sebe, who will explain her object of raising money for a rehabilitation centre in Ciskel.

- Delegates arrive today and will be accommodated at hostels at the school. They are expected from Ntabelenhlo, Queens-town, Hewan, Albany, Victoria East, Amakhweta, Amatole Range, King William's Town, Mantsele and Peddie.

Miss Ciskel: Zenzele will be dressed in the traditional Zenele white dress and a plain dress and Mrs Ciskel: Zenzele will be dressed in white and in tribal wear.

On Sunday, a church service will be held at the Ayliff Methodist Mission Church, where there will be holy communion by Rev M. F. Gengela, of Newtondale, Peddie.

There will be a tour of Nompumelelo Hospital, where delegates will be shown how to plan a garden, how to make compost and what trenching is.

Mr N. Khosa, who has just returned from a four-month garden course in Natal, will demonstrate.

The last item will be a fund-raising effort for a community centre to be built by Zenzele at Zwelithini.

For three years now each region has been submitting R150 or more at the annual conference towards the centre.

There will be elections. The president is Mrs C. V. Nduna, vice-president Mrs E. Mv洇ha and secretary, Miss E. Sithela.

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**KEY TO COSTING NOTATIONS**
Request by CMC called a joke

EAST LONDON — The decision by the East London Coloured Management Committee (CMC) to ask the East London City Council to dissolve the Sports Fields Board drew sharp reaction from the board's chairman, Mr. B. P. Phillips, yesterday.

"It must be the joke of the year for the CMC to call on the City Council to dissolve the Sports Field Board which is by itself an autonomous body with its own constitution," Mr. Phillips said.

He added that the CMC would do well to heed the call by the community to disband instead of engaging in petty things.

"They know that the people regard their body as a farce but they continue to serve on it. Instead of discussing matters of interest relating to the benefit of the community these members are prepared to waste time every month discussing the Sports Field Board," Mr. Phillips said it was "absolute nonsense," to say the board was not functioning.

"The Parks Department can hear me out because they receive regular correspondence from the board about matters pertaining to sports amenities in our area."

He had already conveyed to the CMC the fact that their codes are affiliated to the South African Council of Sport (SACOC) and will have nothing to do with ethnic groups like the CMC.

"Neither will any of our codes participate in discussions with the CMC and put ourselves in danger of being expelled by our various boards and unions affiliated to SACOC."

Mr. Phillips said the CMC had decided three weeks ago not to interfere with the Sports Field Board but now they wanted to dictate terms to the board.

"He said a meeting would be called soon when certain matters being handled by the board will have been finalised."

He said Mr. R. Phillips, a member of the board, had not prevailed with him to call meetings if he was so concerned about the matter. "Why has he not concerned with me to call meetings if he was so concerned about the matter?" he asked. - DDR.
Detainees due for release today

AFTER more than seven months in detention, Mr Achmat Cassiem, banned former president of the South African Students' Association (Sasa), and Mr Abdurazak Achmat, a Mitchell's Plain community worker, are due to be released from Victor Verster prison today.

The original warrants for their detention expired on August 10, but they were extended for three months until November 10 and then again for one month until today.

The head of the Boland Security police, Colonel S J Gilbert, said that he believed that the two men would be released today.

"Whether they are out yet, I don't know. Their warrants expired today and as far as I know they have not been renewed," he said.

The two detainees last week applied to the Supreme Court, Cape Town, for an urgent application to be granted against the Minister of Police, the Commissioner of Prisons and the commanding officer at Victor Verster Prison in Paarl.

The men claimed in an affidavit that they were being held in solitary confinement 23 hours out of every 24.

The case was postponed indefinitely.

Detainees due for release today

...
Leading Cape cleric seeks asylum in US

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — A prominent Dutch Reformed Church theologian, Richard Stevens, has lodged an application for political asylum in the United States.

Mr Stevens left South Africa for self-imposed exile three days before he expected police action to be taken against him.

He left his wife Freda and four children. He has been assured by the State Department that they will be allowed to join him while his application for US residence is being processed.

Mr Stevens had spent five months in detention in Victor Verster Prison in Paarl this year.

He endured a hunger strike and was put in solitary confinement for 10 days for breaking rules of confinement.

INTELLIGIBLE

In an interview, he said he decided to leave the country because his own life and his family's were becoming intolerable.

'I worked out that in the last 11 years I have spent an average of three months in every year either in jail, being interrogated or at Caledon Square...'

He was the co-director of the Centre for Interracial Studies at the University of Cape Town when he left on a scheduled flight to New York on November 21.

He said that being away from South Africa was agony at times.

'I was useful longer than most because I had the protection of the Dutch Reformed Church. 'Other people have a far worse time than I did.'

TEACHING

He said he would look for a teaching post. As soon as he had a job and a home he would bring his family over to join him.

His wife and two older children, aged 14 and 11, had discussed moving to America.

'It was a joint family decision,' he said.

There were glaring problems in American society.

'But at least there is the ideal here — the aspiration to improve things.' Mr Stevens said he would help his compatriots by working for cooperation between the three black nationalist groups here — the Pan African Congress, the (Continued on Page 3, col 4)
Detainees freed after 7 months

Staff Reporter
ONE of the two men freed yesterday after more than seven months in detention has called for the immediate release of 10 officials of the Azanian Peoples' Organization (Azapo) detained in Western Cape prisons.

Mr Abdurazzaq Achmat, 18, a Mitchell's Plain community worker, said: "Their continued detention is an abuse of the so-called security laws and we demand their immediate and unconditional release. To say that they should be tried in court is to legitimize laws made by a racist minority."

The Azapo members were detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act in November and transferred to Victor Verster and Pollsmoor prisons in the Cape.

Mr Achmat and the former president of the South African Students' Association, Mr Achmat Cassiem, were released from Victor Verster prison yesterday when their detention warrants - which have been extended three times - expired. Mr Cassiem is banned and cannot be quoted.

The two men were the last of 66 people detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act during the school boycott and unrest earlier this year.

Mr Cassiem and Mr Achmat brought an urgent application in the Supreme Court against the commanding officer of Victor Verster prison, the Commissioner of Prisons and the Minister of Police and Prisons.

They said in affidavits that they had been refused several "privileges", including twice-weekly, half-hour visits from relatives. All their personal possessions were removed from their cells and they were refused reading and writing materials. Both men were confined to their cells for 23 out of 24 hours. The case was postponed sine die.

Mr Achmat condemned the removal of the Azapo detainees from their families in the Northern Transvaal and attacked the recent banning of community leaders Mr Johnny Isel, Mr Jamalludien Hamdulay and Mr Hennie Ferus.
New political movement planned

C - Staff Reporter

A NEW coloured political movement, to be known as the Congress of the People (Cope), is to be launched in Bellville at the weekend.

The prime movers behind the movement are Mr Lofly Adams and Mr Sonny Leon, both ex-members of the Labour Party and nominated members of the President's Council.

Cope grew out of a weekend congress held in early September, called Solutions 80, at which a committee of 13 was elected to draw up a constitution. This constitution has been finalized and will be presented to a gathering at the Holiday Inn in Bellville on Saturday.

Mr Adams said this week that the purpose of the new movement would not be to fight any existing political party.

Cope's membership was only partially drawn from existing parties. Many people had shown an interest in taking part in a movement whose attitude would be significantly different from the usual political party approach.

Eight directorates would be set up to cover such areas as labour relations, housing, transport and politics. Representatives of these directorates would sit in on parliamentary sessions and would constantly review upcoming legislation with a view to making suggestions — or protesting, if necessary — well before the bills became law.

There was also a "strong move" within Cope to let women take their rightful place in public life, "rather than inviting them into the hall for the closing session after they had spent their time making sandwiches and tea", Mr Adams said.
Ganging up won't work

Attempts to persuade coloureds to join whites in "ganging up" on blacks are doomed to failure.

And if Prime Minister P.W. Botha wants to put coloured people back in Parliament he should realise they would demand at least 80 seats.

This is the view of the Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party.

In an interview Mr Hendrickse said any movement like the one presently being mooted in National Party circles "which aims at exercising coloureds out of the total black group is bound to fail."

The move has become the main battle ground for the warring factions in the National Party. Verstappels, including Andries Treurnicht, are opposed to the reintroduction of coloured people to Parliament. Verligtes led by Mr Botha are said to be keen on the move.

Mr Botha heightened speculation about it when he told a meeting at Ladysmith last week that he would hold a referendum among whites if the President's Council recommended sweeping constitutional change.

But Mr Hendrickse, who leads the most representative coloured political party, is unimpressed.

"If Mr Botha had decided five years ago to put so-called coloureds back in Parliament he may have had some chance of success."

"But over the last five years our people — especially the youth — have been identifying more and more with the African section of the population."

"We now demand an integrated society which includes Africans. It is no solution to exclude the majority of the population and leave them out of the decision making process."

"It is no good trying to force Africans into national states which they reject."

"Mr Botha will be the first to deny this, but any thinking person will see the rumoured attempts to put Coloured people on a common voters' roll as a ganging up of other groups on Africans."

"The Government thinks their position will be better if they can get the four million whites, the three million coloureds and the three quarters of a million Indians into one group."

"Then if the homelands are made independent you will be rid of another eight million blacks. That makes a numbers game that much easier."

"It is too late to involve our people in this type of politics," Mr Hendrickse said.

He also rejected the Prime Minister's reported referendum.

"Going to the white population for a referendum is not the answer."

"I told the Prime Minister on November 11 last year — which was just after the right-wing had done so well in the Kwezesport by-election — that if he was prepared to sacrifice internal National Party support he would gain widespread South African support."

"I don't think the Prime Minister even needs the President's Council. I think Mr Botha knows in which direction he should be moving. He doesn't need that council to tell him."

"And if he is worried about his support if he is going to change, he should go to the total population — not just whites — in a referendum."

"I don't think the divide and rule strategy will work any longer. Even those people who would be prepared to go back into Parliament would demand at least 80 seats."

"Politically I don't think Mr Botha could afford to give them that many," Mr Hendrickse said.
New defence for PAC men

DAR ES SALAAM — Seven members of the black nationalist Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa, accused of murdering one of their leaders, Mr David Sibeko, will be defended by three private lawyers instead of one linked with the government, it has been disclosed in Dar es Salaam.

The defendants, making a periodic court appearance since their trial date has not yet been fixed, protested at their last appearance that they wanted to choose their own lawyers. They refused to be represented by a lawyer from the State owned Tanzania Legal Corporation.

The Tanzania Law Society president, Mr Orton Chirwa, told the judge yesterday that the society would provide three lawyers. Their trial date has yet to be fixed. — Sapa-AFP.
Blacks see hope in change, poll finds

By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

Blacks are increasingly optimistic and satisfied with developments in South Africa — while there is growing pessimism and dissatisfaction among whites.

This is revealed in a new nation-wide survey conducted for The Star.

The Markinor social barometer, which consists of surveys conducted twice a year, reveals increasing black optimism about their economic future.

Blacks also believe race relations are improving and are becoming more satisfied with their present circumstances in South Africa. About 51 percent of blacks interviewed said they were content with their lot.

Whites, on the other hand, are not happy with the way things are going, reports Markinor.

"Throughout the survey, we find increasing white grumbling and discontent," it says.

"They are also less happy about the way the Prime Minister, Mr. J. W. Botha, is leading the country. The main opposition to the premier's policies comes from Afrikaners living in the Free State, the Northern Cape and the rural areas of the Transvaal, the report states.

"Twelve months ago, 31 percent of whites gave the Government top marks for handling race relations, six months ago the proportion dropped to 27 percent and in the present survey to 21 percent," says Markinor.

Still popular
The Federated Union of Black Artists which aims to promote a healthy cultural life among the black population is going from strength to strength and expects even more to study fine arts this year.

More blacks are expected to attend drama courses and more than 100 students have expressed interest in the activities offered by the union's poetry and music classes. Although there are only two teachers in each class of 25 pupils, the union expects an increase of 50 percent.

For the newsletter, the union's art teacher has produced a little text which reads:

"In the future, using a variety of techniques and methods, we will promote the study of fine arts and encourage students to express their creativity through music, poetry, and drama."

The next year will see an increase in the number of students studying fine arts and we expect to see even more enthusiasm for the arts in future years."
banned African National Congress (ANC), the largest terrorist movement, is establishing itself closer to SA borders.

The head of the SA Security Police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, has testified before the Steyn Commission into the Mass Media, that the ANC is working towards operating from the “homelands.” His department was aware of efforts to establish bases in these areas.

Then, almost within the week of Coetzee’s statement, Transkei’s self-exiled Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo reportedly formed an alliance with the ANC. Dalindyebo is a close family relation of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, and of royal factions of the Tembu sub-group of the Xhosas. So the “Free Mandela” campaign, with its politicising potential, could spread to the Transkei, where the ANC has deep historic roots.

The Matatiele government views the ANC with apprehension. Earlier this year, it banned the ANC and other organisations regarded as subversive. Sabata’s ties with the ANC could both rekindle discontent against Umtata and revive ANC activities in the Transkei.

The proximity of some of the homelands to African countries which gained power through armed struggle gives substance to claims that the ANC and other movements intend to operate through these areas. There are more than geographical factors and the example of these states to reckon with. Tribal links, for example, straddle borders. And there are more ominous pointers.

Mozambique’s Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Chissano recently said that his country would allow ANC terrorists to wage their efforts against SA “under certain circumstances.”

On a recent visit to Zimbabwe, Tanzania’s Julius Nyerere issued a joint statement with Robert Mugabe on giving “total support to SA’s liberation movements.” Nyerere’s role in both the Mozambican and Zimbabwean guerrilla wars is well known. But also on record is Mugabe’s insistence that his country would not give sanctuary to forces poised against SA.

THE ANC FM 14/11/80
Homeland havens?

Are SA’s “liberation movements” poised for large-scale and extended incursions? It seems so. While attacks have hitherto been sporadic and largely inept, recent events and declarations indicate that the

WIEHANN

In a story headed “Wiehahn moves” (FM December 12), it was stated that Professor Nic Wiehahn will be joining the Business School at Unisa and will be closely associated with the Institute of Industrial Relations. Our attention has been drawn to the fact that it is the Institute of Labour Relations with which Professor Wiehahn will be associated.
ANC fails to join inquiry

Tribune Reporter

Two powerful organisations have failed to accept invitations to serve on the Buthelezi Commission, and any hope of their participation on the commission, which this week called for evidence, has virtually been written off.

The organisations are the banned African National Congress and the influential Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

Speaking at a Press conference in Durban this week, the chairman of the commission, Professor Denys Schreiner, said although there had been correspondence between the AHI and the commission, a definite answer on its stand was still awaited.

But, he said, there had been no response from the exiled and banned ANC movement.

In addition, Dr Anton Rupert, who has refused to serve on the commission in his personal capacity, has not yet named a nominee from his organisation and the international community has also not responded to an invitation to participate.

Asked whether the organisations would have a time limit in which to respond to the invitation, Professor Schreiner said: "We have more or less written them off."

But Professor Schreiner made it clear that the non-participation of the organisations would not rob the commission of its "clout", pointing out that 45 organisations and individuals were already serving on the commission.
Mandela will stand as UK chancellor

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Nelson Mandela, who has been nominated for the chancellorship of London University, probably knows about it and approves, according to those behind the move.

They disclosed they had sent two telegrams to Mandela himself, one to his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, and one to his attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob of Johannesburg. They had also spoken to Mr Ayob on the telephone.

"He said he would convey the message to Mr Mandela, and he indicated that Mr Mandela would stand," said Mr Jan Toporowski, one of 10 members of the university convocation who officially nominated Mandela.

Nominations for the post, held for 25 years by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother until she resigned earlier this year, close today. The nominators expect to have a telexed statement from Mr Ayob that Mandela is willing to stand.

Once nominations close — Princess Anne, the Queen Mother's granddaughter, has been nominated by the convocation's standing committee, and former trade union leader Mr Jack Jones by a group of other members of convocation — ballot papers will be sent out.
Black urban leader not happy with draft Bills

By Tony Duigan

Most of the proposed changes to legislation dealing with the rights of urban blacks are "totally unacceptable," says the representative body of black urban councils.

Mr Steve Keamo, president of the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa, was commenting on the three new draft Bills.

The Bills were published recently and Dr Pug Koornhof, minister of Co-operation and Development, said that he would accept amendments from the public to the Bills before they became law.

"We were looking forward to a new deal for urban blacks and this hope was raised by statements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Dr Koornhof," said Mr Kgama.

"But the proposed Bills are not in accordance with the philosophy of what we were made to believe was the aim - to make life better and easier for urban blacks, and having the whole political spectrum change for the better."

"Proposed changes to section 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act might improve mobility for blacks," Mr Kgama said, "but most of the proposed changes are not acceptable."

Controversy over the three draft Bills was fired by a study done by Professor Nic Olivier, the PPP's head of research. In his analysis of the Bills, Prof Olivier said he believed their effect would be to deprive blacks of the rights they now enjoy in terms of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to live in urban areas.

Prof Olivier suggested that future generations of blacks would lose these rights altogether and would be required to have permits to live in urban areas.

At the weekend Dr Koornhof reportedly rejected Prof Olivier's assessment of the draft legislation.

"I want the Bills to be legislation that will satisfy the aspirations, as far as is humanly possible, of all the varied peoples involved in this complex situation," he said.

The Minister was reported as saying that the existing rights of blacks to remain in urban areas would be entrenched in the new legislation.

Mr Keamo said the Urban Councils' Association hoped to make its own meaningful contribution towards the amendment of the three draft Bills at a meeting in Bloemfontein on January 9 and 10.
Call for creation of just society

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, has been advised to take no notice of prophets of doom, but to take cognizance of prophets of hope.

The advice was given by the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev. Allan Hendricke, in his opening address to the party’s annual conference in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Answering the conference theme “Where are we going?”, Mr. Hendricke said that the country had the potential to create out of its diversity of culture, custom and language a country which could be the envy of the world.

But he emphasized that the government had the power, in terms of legislation, to repeal immediately and remove from the statute books all that militated against the realization of this dream.

“Let us create a society free of injustices, racial prejudice, a society based on the recognition of the rights of the individual and assuring by legislation basic human rights in the constitution.

“We have hope for the future, for peace. But Paul, writing to the Hebrews, says: ‘First righteousness, then peace.’”

Mr. Hendricke added: “We say to the prime minister — take no notice of the prophets of doom, who, like some of the scouts sent out by Joshua to investigate the new land, came back and saw only the giants, but take cognizance of the prophets of hope, who like the other men of Joshua, came back and reported on the magnificent fruit, fertility and future.”

Mr. Hendricke said he was aware of the prime minister’s problems in National Party circles and resistance from “radical-right” Afrikaners, but he and others would like to strengthen Mr. Botha’s arm but could not under prevailing circumstances do so at the expense of their political integrity and credibility.

The Labour Party yesterday decided to continue participating in coloured management committees at local government level.

The party also pledged continued support for the SA Black Alliance headed by the Inkatha president, Chief Gatsile Batelezi.

Labour’s standpoint on these two crucial issues emerged after delegates discussed various reports behind closed doors.

Labour expels Bonhomme

JOHANNESBURG. — The Labour Party has expelled Mr. Virgile Bonhomme, its former chairman in Natal.

The decision was announced at the Labour Party’s annual conference yesterday.

Mr. Bonhomme indicated last week that he had resigned from the party, but Labour officials said that they had not received his resignation.

Mr. Bonhomme had been critical of the party’s direction, accusing the leadership of being out of touch with the aspirations of the people.

Earlier, the party’s national chairman, Mr. David Cary, told the conference that Mr. Bonhomme had appeared at a Labour Party national executive meeting in Kimberley in September, and later sent in a six-page written apology for his actions, which included making press statements criticizing the party leadership.

Fewer people registered

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Coloured disillusionment with separate political institutions has been highlighted in registration figures released at the Labour Party’s annual conference here.

The number of registered coloured voters has actually decreased in the past 11 years since the Coloured Representative Council elections were first held.

In 1989, 537,587 coloured people registered as voters. In his secretarial report, Mr. Fred Peters said that copies of the supplementary voters’ rolls had been received and the figure at the end of October this year showed that 530,899 coloured people had registered as voters.
Labour Party at political crossroads

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Labour Party, having achieved one of its major aims — destruction of the Coloured Representative Council — now finds itself at the political crossroads.

The party begins its three-day conference in Johannesburg today. This will attempt to determine the party's future direction.

Indications are that the Labour Party will choose the path of acting as peace-broker on the national political scene, basing its strategy on an alliance for a national convention representative of all shades of opinion.

The conference comes at the end of another year of upheaval in the black communities in general and the coloured community in particular.

- Coloured pupils and students throughout the country were involved in a drawn-out boycott against "ethnic and inferior" education;
- Several coloured people were killed in violence flared in the Cape Peninsula during stayaways called to commemorate the June 16, 1976, upheaval in Soweto and elsewhere;
- The CRC was shut down after a bitter confrontation between the Labour Party leaders and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha;
- The Government subsequently scrapped the proposed nominated Coloured Persons' Council, which was to have replaced the CRC, leaving ethnic coloured politics in a vacuum on the national level;
- The Government also scrapped the former separate Coloured Affairs portfolio, incorporating it into the new Internal Affairs Ministry.
- The Labour Party rejected participation in the nominated President's Council, mainly because blacks were excluded;
- Three senior former Labour ministers — the leader, Mr Sonny Leon, Mr Les du Preez, and Mr Lefty Adams — joined the President's Council.

If Labour opts for the role of national peace-broker, it faces a formidable — some say impossible — task. For one, the party has been unable to make little headway in getting the various factions in black bodies to gather to plan a common strategy.

On the other hand, the ruling National Party has repeatedly rejected the idea of a national convention.

In any case, the Labour Party’s role in South African politics will have to be clearly defined if it intends winning support from the more radical groups embracing black consciousness.

Until now, the party has enjoyed a dichotomous position in black politics. It has been publicly condemned by the black mass for its lack of consciousness groups for its participation in Government-created bodies. But it has privately won some measure of approval for its constant harassment of the Government, culminating in the closure of the CRC, and exposing the separate development policy.

But for as long as it continues to participate in local management committees, it will continue to be opposed by the black consciousness camp.

At this weekend's conference, participation in management committees is certain to be among the most crucial issues, and one that could split the party.

Younger delegates, spearheaded by Mr Miley Richards, chairman of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee, are to insist that Labour withdraw from the management committees.

It seems, however, the matter will be made a "local option", leaving it to the regions to decide individually whether they should participate.

Labour leaders have previously defended the party's position as being necessary as part of both "constituency politics" and of a pressure group.

If it withdraws from "constituency politics" on local level, the question will arise whether there is any point in Labour continuing to operate as a racial body.

There will also be greater pressure for it to withdraw from the SA Black Alliance led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Younger Labour delegates are said to be unhappy about the party's continued participation in the alliance, ostensibly because of Inkatha's attitude towards recent black educational boycotts.

On this issue, however, the Labour leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, has said Chief Buthelezi's remarks were misinterpreted. It seems likely that senior party members may press for the broadening of the alliance to include other black groups, regarding it as essential to make it the basis for a national convergence.

Seasoned delegates say this year's conference agenda is the most open in the past decade, indicating that the party is keeping its options open in plotting a new course.

The Rand Daily Mail's correspondent said that the Labour Party in Natal seems to be on the verge of a split.

On Christmas Eve, at a preliminary meeting of the Newlands East branch, members voted unanimously to leave the party.

At the annual congress today, the party leaders will attempt to prevent a split over the controversy of participation in Government-appointed bodies.

The future in the party in Natal came to a head when the leadership allowed the nomination of four party members to fill vacancies in the Durban Coloured Local Affairs Committee.

The Newlands East branch had refused to nominate anyone to fill its two vacancies.

The issue of participation in local affairs committees is also due to be discussed by the Marianridge branch.

Mr Virgil Bohnemans, Natal chairman of the Labour Party, until he stood down in July, resigned from the party a few days ago.

He said yesterday that thousands of Natal supporters had left the party because of the leadership's attitude.

"The leadership is far behind that of the rank-and-file member and the man in the street," he said. "The leadership is isolated and is unable to continue as a political force outside this system."

The issue of membership of the Black Alliance is also causing tension within the party.
Inkatha rejects Pretoria-type independence

Alice de la Vigne

THE newly formed Inner Council of the Central Committee of Inkatha has recorded its uncompromising rejection of independence for KwaZulu as offered by Pretoria.

In a statement issued after the first meeting of the council, Inkatha said it reaffirmed its stand in spite of the result of the Ciskei referendum on the subject of independence for that territory within a confederation.

The statement said that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, had correctly expressed the feeling of black people when he said they were prepared to die to retain their South African citizenship.

The council also rejected any attempts by the Government to make economic development a prize for the acceptance of a constellation of states.

It gave a mandate to Chief Buthelezi to reject without any hesitation any attempts by the Government to hang the idea of economic development on the concept of a constellation of states.

The council made it clear that the Chief Minister of KwaZulu should no longer feel morally obliged to communicate with Pretoria through meetings of chief ministers of the various homelands if there was any further risk of being compromised by other chief ministers.

The council recommended that Chief Buthelezi should not hesitate to withdraw from arrangements in dealing with Pretoria jointly with other chief ministers if he felt the time for withdrawing had arrived.

Chief Buthelezi told the meeting it was clear that, when the Ciskei added respectability to apartheid by opting for so-called independence, KwaZulu would be treated as more and more of a nuisance by the Government.

'They have their own trophies on the wall in terms of their own ideology. They have the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and they will soon add the Ciskei.

'To them these trophies spell success of their policies. That is why KwaZulu will be regarded as an irritant in these circumstances, and Inkatha as a nuisance,' he concluded.
Labour aims at a direct Govt contact

THE Coloured Labour Party believed that "protest politics" were not enough and had decided to talk directly to the Government, party leader Reverend Allan Hendrickse said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Hendrickse outlined party strategy by saying it would exploit the short-term needs of coloured people in achieving a long-term goal.

Opening the party's crucial three-day conference, Mr Hendrickse attacked those who had criticized the party's action in bringing about the end of the Coloured Representative Council, dissolved after bitter confrontation with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Hendrickse also accused the South African Council on Sport of practising double standards, and appealed to the Prime Minister to open the President's Council to all races given if he ran the risk of offending right-wing Afrikanders.

"Politics of protest is not enough," Mr Hendrickse said. "Hence the decision of the leadership (of the Labour Party) to open talks with the Government. I am tired of armchair politicians and pseudo-radicals."

"This year saw the realization of our intention to bring about the end of the CRC. Did we not prove our detractors are critics wrong? These are the people who even now regret that we are no longer there to serve their selfish interests."

Referring to a move led by Mr Miley Richards, chairman of the Coloured management committee of the Johannesburg city council, towards party exclusion from management committees, Mr Hendrickse went on:

"We are not interested in emotional demands that have not been thought out or planned. We make our own decisions and will not be prescribed to. The national executive meeting in Durban spelt it out clearly . . ."

"We shall decide on our strategy. There are short-term needs of our people-and we shall exploit these needs for the realisation of the long-term goal."

The Labour Party had no quarrel with the principles of the SA Council on Sport, he went on, but some people involved with it interpreted "their principles in a very unprincipled way, accusing others of having double standards while they themselves are the guilty ones."

As for the President's Council, Mr Hendrickse went on, it might be seen as "a movement within the orbit of National Party policy" but it could not be "meaningful without the representation and participation of the Black community."

He was aware of the Prime Minister's problems and resistance from the radical right wing of the National Party.

"I and others would like to strengthen his arm but, under prevailing conditions, we can do this only at the expense of our political integrity and credibility."

"I would like to say to him that it is expected of great men to take great steps. Mr Botha has the opportunity of going down in history as the man who saved South Africa."
CRASHING AT THE CONGRESS...

Labour Party on the edge

By WILLIAM SAUNDERS-MEYER

THE Labour Party congress opened in Johannesburg yesterday in the shadow of a possible split over participation in Government-created local management committees.

And with such a split will end the dream of the party's leader, the Rev. Alan Hendrickse, of Labour acting as a national peace broker to call a national convention representative of all shades of opinion and colour.

If there is to be a split, the decisive move will almost certainly come from Natal delegates at the congress.

Mr Virgil Bonhomme, until recently the Natal chairman of the Labour Party, resigned from the party on the very eve of the congress because of party participation in the Government-created local management committees.

He said that thousands of Natal supporters had left the party because of the leadership's attitude.

The future in the party in Natal came to a head with the leadership decision to allow the nomination of four party members to fill vacancies in the Durban coloured Local Affairs Committee.

Lost direction

Mr Bonhomme said: "The thinking of the leadership is far behind that of the rank-and-file member and the man-in-the-street. The party has lost direction and is unable to continue as a political force outside the system."

Following Mr Bonhomme's resignation, the Newlands East branch members voted unanimously to leave the party.

Party members fear that if Mr Hendrickse does not define the situation, this emotionally laden issue could easily spark a full-scale walkout, especially by younger delegates to the congress.

Younger delegates point out that while the party continues to participate in local management committees, it will continue to be opposed by the black consciousness movement.

Labour leaders have previously defended the party's position as being necessary as part of both "constituency politics" and of being a highly successful pressure group, particularly in mobilizing the "Coloured" vote.
Emotional demands

"We are not interested in just emotional demands. Demands that have not been thought out or planned. We will not be prescribed to.

"The national executive has spelled it out clearly. There are short-term needs of our people and using the system we will exploit these needs for the realisation of the long-term goal."

He challenged dissenting delegates to either abide with the official party line, or to get out of the party.

"There are those who accused us of having lost our strategy of confrontation, when they themselves do not even know what confrontation is.

"Protest politics is not enough. It must be taken further. Hence the decision of the leadership to open talks with the government of the day."

Mr Hendrickse reiterated the decision of the Labour Party not to participate in the President's Council — even although three senior former Labour members — former leader Sonny Leon, Mr Les du Preez, and Mr Lofy Adams — joined the Council.

"In real terms the Council cannot be meaningful without participation by the recognised representatives of the majority of the South African population, the African sections of the black community."

Confrontation

Although there were some murmurings of discontent, following Mr Hendrickse's speech, the real confrontation is not likely to develop until today or tomorrow when various party committees report.

The other issue which is sure to divide the radical young delegates and the party leadership is the continued membership of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's SA Black Alliance.

Younger delegates are unhappy about the party membership, because of Inkatha's attitude toward the recent black educational boycotts.

Mr Bonhomme said in his resignation that "as an affiliate of the Black Alliance, the party has demonstrated its indirect endorsement of other apartheid-created institutions."

II. YEAR-END EXAMINATION

10. HSC SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH UNITS

was invited to examine, and Mr Benson was made the alternate. As a result of the following changes were made:

1. The decision to examine, and Mr Branson was made the alternate. As a result of the following changes were made:

- Examined the 1st year, Item 1. One of the examiners, Prof. A. Mace, the theses were reported in Dean's

EXAMINER'S, M. COM., THESES, MR. P. M. LAW

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Key issues on the agenda

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Issues which have an important bearing on the future of the Labour Party of South Africa have been debated at length behind closed doors at the party's annual conference.

For nearly seven hours yesterday delegates to the conference in Johannesburg discussed a number of subjects, but party leaders refused to comment on what had been discussed when the conference adjourned last night. The closed session was due to continue today.

Several important issues were expected to be reflected in resolutions due to be discussed. Among the controversial questions facing the party are its attitude to party members serving on management committees, and its attitude to any Government moves to give direct representation to coloured and Indian people in Parliament.

Labour Party in tough stand on own ‘deviates’

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The coloured Labour Party, under recent attack from outside as well as within its own ranks, took a tough stand at its 15th annual congress in Johannesburg at the weekend, slamming all opposition against it — including the Press.

The party’s frontline hawks feared in vain any threat from the government on one side, while warning its own dissident “political deviates” to try to break the party with smear tactics through the help of the Press that they would be crushed.

Party defectors who attacked the party were warned that they would regret their actions as they could not hope to break the party as it was “too strong for them”.

The leadership also blasted “mainstream critics” and other pseudo-radicals, one in particular being SacoS, the South African Council of Sport (for its double standards.

The leadership also blasted the criticism of radical resolutions which called for the Labour Party to get off consultative and management committees.

Labour leader the Rev Alan Hendrickse said SacoS leaders themselves were “unprincipled” and guilty of double standards.

“We will not be prescripted in terms of what we will do,” Mr Hendrickse said, referring specifically to the criticism of radical resolutions which called for the Labour Party to get off consultative and management committees if its credibility was to be believed.

WILL REMAIN

The party made it clear it would remain on such government-created bodies in terms of its strategy to exploit the system for the realisation of long-term goals.

Turning to the Government, Mr Hendrickse called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to remove by legislation all discriminatory laws which militated against a free South Africa.

He said a society should be created which was free of injustices and racial prejudice.

Mandela call

He called on the Government to “prosecute ·hona “the Mandela and other black South African political prisoners in the way it had been done to Robben Leibrandt, who was convicted for treason.

The party’s national chairman, Mr David Curry, said the Labour Party was committed to saving South Africa by constitutionally making it a free country for everyone to live in — protected by a bill of rights.

Fears that CPC may be revived

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — In spite of a Government promise not to create institutions which coloured people did not want, plans for a Coloured Persons’ Council might be revived, Mr Fred Peters, national secretary of the Labour Party, said.

Speaking at the party’s annual conference yesterday, he said there was a strong likelihood of the CPC being brought out of cold storage and becoming a partly elected body.

Although the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had promised Labour Party leaders in August he would not create institutions that coloured people did not want, Mr Peters said he was dubious about Mr Botha’s intentions.

“We remember his past recollection of the numerous assurances given by the white man, and we recall that the sky was the limit,” he said. “We are still floating in space — a people with a vote, but nothing to vote for.”

“We also remember that when he assumed office he said he was regarding possible amendments to the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts. So far he has taken no action in the matter.”

“Our people do not want institutions like management or local affairs or public relations committees, and he is well aware of it, but nothing has been done to rid us of such bodies.”

“The reasons for me being suspicious of the CPC being brought out of cold storage is because if a circular forwarded to management committee with reference to local issues and the mention of the SA Indian Council and the Coloured Council. Now who and where is this Coloured Council?”
Labour Party cleared to deal with Government

By Joe Nazeer

Coloured Labour Party leaders have been given a mandate by their party executive to continue negotiating with the Government.

The three-day Labour Party's 15th annual conference ended in Johannesburg today with the party adopting the following main resolutions:

- That it endorses and supports the position of its national executive committee in rejecting participation by members on the President's Council because:
  (a) the council is not fully representative as members are nominated and not elected.
  (b) the deliberate exclusion of the vast majority of the black population in the council, and
  (c) the Government has not contributed in any way to the creation of an atmosphere in which serious constitutional negotiations could be embarked on.
- That the leadership continue negotiations with the Government.
- That management committees, local affairs committees be condemned and abolished and be replaced by direct representation on all local government institutions irrespective of race or colour for all South Africans.
- That the party, conscious of the facts that total black unity is needed for the liberation of black people, reaffirms its commitment to working for the total liberation of South Africa's oppressed people and calls for the unity of all black people.
- That the party's national leader, Rev. Alan Hendricks, and the deputy leader, Mr. Norman Maitland, and the party's national chairman, Mr. David Curry, were returned to office.

See page 10.
Committee of Ten weighs moves for a national convention

Soweto's Committee of Ten is considering taking part in moves to force the Government into calling a national convention. A wide range of white and black political groups, including the official Opposition, the Progressive Federal Party, has been represented in preliminary meetings at which setting up a broad-based multiracial "convention movement" has been discussed.

Some participants believe such a movement could be a challenge to the President's Council.

Dr Ntate Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said today the committee was considering whether to join the initiative.

Mr Miley Richards, a Labour Party representative at the meetings, said it was hoped that differing and even conflicting groups could cooperate by moving the stress from political strategies over which there were differences to political goals over which there was agreement.

If enough grassroots support could be built up, the combined movement could force the Government into calling a national convention to formulate a new constitution.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, has also participated. It is understood that organisations such as the Azanian People's Organisation and the Natal Indian Congress will be approached.

"The idea is to launch a movement, not an alliance or to simulate a national convention by holding a mini-convention without the Government being present." Among participants have been representatives of Inkatha, the Reform Party, the People's Candidates, the Black Sash and Act-stop.

PPF leader Dr F van Zyl Slabbert said today: "The whole thing is at such an exploratory stage that it is difficult for anyone to comment on behalf of those who attended." He said he believed that ways needed to be found of establishing what support there was.
Labour agrees to negotiate

JOHANNESBURG. — The Labour Party leaders have been given a mandate by their party executive to continue negotiating with the government.

The three-day Labour Party's 15th annual conference ended in Johannesburg yesterday with the party adopting the following main resolutions, among others:

- That it endorses and supports the position of the national executive committee in rejecting participation by members on the President's Council because (a) the council is not fully representative as members are nominated and not elected . . . (b) the deliberate exclusion of the vast majority of the black population in the council, and . . . (c) the government has not contributed in any way to the creation of an atmosphere in which serious constitutional negotiations could be embarked upon;
- That the leadership continue negotiations with the government of the day;
- That management committees and local affairs committees be condemned and abolished and replaced by direct representation on all local government institutions irrespective of race or colour for all South Africans;
- That the government undertake the institution of one national education system, starting immediately with the opening of all universities to all students without permits;
- That the party, conscious of the fact that total black unity is needed for the liberation of black people, reaffirm its commitment to working for the total liberation of South Africa's oppressed people and call for the unity of all black people. — Sapa
Committee of 10 awaits invite on convention idea

BY AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

The Soweto Committee of 10 has taken no position yet on whether it will be party to a move to explore the possibility of launching a movement advocating a national convention in South Africa.

The committee's chairman, Dr Nhato Motlana, said he had received an informal approach to attend talks.

"When we are approached formally, my committee will discuss it," he said. "Until then, we cannot take a position."

A varied response was received to the report in the Rand Daily Mail yesterday outlining the possibility of a "convention movement".

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) rejected such a movement as "a bankrupt idea" and a "gimmick".

In its statement, Azapo said: "Our people have been forced into exile, others are on Robben Island or banned and, as such, the idea of a national convention is not only an exercise in futility but a total betrayal of the political aspirations of the oppressed."

But the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, welcomed the move.

"The fact that our conference has taken a decision calling for a convention movement is indicative of the seriousness with which the Labour Party regards the situation," he said.

At its conference in Johannesburg at the weekend, the party adopted a resolution saying: "Conference gives its blessing to the proposed initiatives of the party: leadership to unify all opposition groups to discriminatory government. This will serve as complementary to the convention movement."

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said the less the possibility of starting such a movement was explored in public "the greater the likelihood that it will succeed."

Dr Slabbert said he was waiting to hear about further exploratory meetings, and added: "I am quite willing to explore the degree of support for the idea."

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Actstop, which was formed to fight Group Areas evictions of black groups from white areas in Johannesburg, has denied that the body was involved in any preliminary meetings.

Referring to the "Mail" report that Mr Cassim Saloojee represented Actstop, its vice-chairman, Mr Mohammed Danooor, said: "Actstop has no knowledge of these meetings. It is not a political organisation and is not involved in negotiations with anybody."

Azapo, the Committee of 10 and the Natal Indian Congress, which were not represented at previous meetings, were among the bodies which were told to be surprised about attending the next round of talks, scheduled tentatively for March.

No comment could be obtained from the NTC.
SAIC: Two City men nominated

Staff Reporter

TWO Cape Town men—a trade unionist and a minister of religion—are among the 15 nominated members of the South African Indian Council announced yesterday by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. J. C. Heunis.

They are the Rev. Edward Manikam, leader of the Reformed Church of Africa, and chairman of the Rylands Estate Management Committee, and Mr. Gopi Munsook, secretary of the Hotel and Catering Employees' Association.

The third Cape nominee is Dr. A. M. Dhoodhat, a Port Elizabeth gynaecologist.

The other 12 nominated members are Mr. E. E. Abramjee, Mr. S. Collakoppen, Mr. C. Pillay, Mr. I. F. H. Mayet (Transvaal), Mr. S. Chotal, Mr. J. B. Patel, Mr. R. G. Pillay, Mr. A. B. Sing, the Rev. J. Prakash, Mr. A. C. Daeem, Mr. M. M. Desai and Mr. Y. Moolla (Natal).

The South African Indian Council, which was disbanded in October this year, is to be replaced by a new council consisting of 15 nominated and 15 elected members. Three electoral colleges will be formed in the Cape, Transvaal and Natal by members of elected Indian management committees and local affairs committees.

Mr. Heunis said in his press statement that the names of the 15 nominated members had been announced at an early date 'so that persons interested in serving on the council and who have not been nominated, can make the necessary arrangements to seek election'.

homelands in determining labour

employment. He makes

than high unemployment, the makes

we have in South Africa is low

can and does reflect the differences in economic environment makes

respondent to respondent as the CPS, of course, perception of these conditions vary from

yourself. Of course, perception of economic circumstances in which you find

impact, rather than the economic circumstances in which you find

observe that the questions about economic activity carry the

perpetual. As far as the current population survey goes, one may

an increased relative demand for African female labour over the

can be regarded as a response to increasing African wage rates and

a rising activity rate for women over the period 1960-1980, which

wage elastic. This is reflected in my study, for instance, by wage elastic. The aggregate supply of African female labour is probably more

good non-wage reasons not to, over a wide variety of wage rates.

seems probable that the aggregate supply of labour is lagging.

jobs.
DAR ES SALAAM — Seven members of the banned South African nationalist movement, the Pan African Congress, will go on trial in February accused of assassinating the organisation's co-founder David Sibeko.

The trial began on November 11 but was immediately postponed when they refused to be represented by lawyers from the State-controlled Tanzanian Legal Corporation.

After a brief hearing yesterday, court officials said the accused had retained private lawyers.

Sibeko was shot after months of bitter internal dissent in the movement. — Sapa-Reuters.
IC shake-out

Heunis 'leaves members of old council out in cold'

The new faces are Mr R G Pillay, who recently retired as chief inspector of education; Mr A B Sing, a sales consultant; the Rev J Prakash, Mr H A Cassim, a Dundee garage owner; Mr M M Desai, of Port Shepstone, and Mr Yunus Moolla, of Slangendal, who is chairman of the Natal Association of LACs.

In the Transvaal, two former members, Mr S Collakoppen, a businessman of Germiston, and Mr Ismail Mayet, a director of companies of Johannesburg, and two new faces, Mr E E Abramjee, a director of companies of Pretoria, and Mr Deonis Pillay, a director of companies also of Johannesburg, have been appointed, reports Sapa.

In the Cape, a former member Mr Gopi Munsook, trade union secretary, and two new members, Dr A M Dhoodrat, a gynaecologist of Port Elizabeth, and the Rev E J Mankham, have been appointed.

Commenting on the appointments last night, Mr Y S Chisamny, retired chairman of the old SAIC, said: 'I feel sorry for many of the former members who have been left in the cold.'

In the face of opposition from the community, they pressed for the new council to be half-nominated and half-elected by an electoral college — instead of demanding a council directly elected by the community. Now it seems they fell out of favour with the minister.
Labour no to festival

The Labour party has decided that none of its members will take part in the 1981 Republic Festival. It has called on all black South Africans to boycott the festival.

Announcement of the boycott followed a resolution passed at the party's annual conference held in Johannesburg at the weekend.

The resolution said that as blacks had not been consulted about the formation of a republic, they had no reason to celebrate the Republic Festival.