BLACK POLITICS

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LABOUR LEFT FLOODED BY A RIGHT CROSS

MILEY RICHARDS: I just have to stay and drag the party along with me

BY WILLIAM SAUNDERSON-MEYER

THE leftwing of the Labour Party suffered a humiliating defeat at the party’s congress in Johannesburg this week.

Despite fierce criticism, the party reaffirmed its participation in the Government-appointed local management committees. A move to align the party more closely with black consciousness, by withdrawing from Chief Catsa Buthelezi’s Black Alliance, also failed.

Party leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, seemed unmoved by a spate of resignations from Natal, including that of the former Natal leader Mr. Virgie Benchimone. He challenged dissenters to abide with party policy or get out.

The spirited leader of the young radicals, Mr. Miley Richards, led the left wing defeat against the preponderance of white and black delegates at the congress.

Mr. Richards, chairman of the black labor union of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), said his group would not yield.

TOE THE LINE OR GET OUT!

Mr. Hendrickse said the uniting of black groups did not mean a segregation of whites or the move.
of the Coloured People's
Central Management Com-
mittee and Labour exec-
utive member, said in an
interview with the Sunday
Tribune that although a
split had been averted, the
party was back to where it
started in 1939.

"People had rallied
around the party because
it seemed to be the first
strong Coloured political
group, but currently labour is engaged in an
exercise of futility, for it
is not leading the people
where they want to go.

"The political struggle
of the coloured people, of
the black people is much
wider than just the closing
of the Coloured Representa-
tive Council. The closing
of the single Government
institution is much less
than the great victory it is
made out to be by the par-
ty.

Mr. Richards said that
participation in local
management committees
gave Labour a false sense
of security.

"The party believes that
it is looking after the
short-term needs of the
community, such as hous-
ing and other socio-
economic problems, but in
fact it is powerless. Any
changes can't be brought
about within this system
because the committees
actually can't do much and
are anyway ignored by
white bodies with the real
decision-making powers.

Lesser evil

"Which means that col-
oured dissatisfaction is
directed not at the real
culprit - the system of
apartheid - but we who
are administering it."

He said that the black
consciousness groups saw
the Labour Party just as a
lesser evil than the Na-
tional Party.

"We cannot go on just
being tolerated, instead of
being accepted as part of
the liberation struggle.
That is why, instead of
believing that we can act
as peace-brokers to recon-
cile the various political
forces, we should use a na-
tional convention to
mobilise the left to form a
common strategy against
the Government.

"Whites are obviously
necessary to a South
African solution, it is just
that we reject their plan-
ning for us."

He said that although
the party had managed to
avoid a split at the con-
gress, it may have been at
the cost of its relevance.

No alternative

"There is no middle
ground left, the Labour
Party must either throw in
its lot with the left or the
right. It is presumptuous
of us to think that we still
need to make the coloured
community aware of the
issues," he said.

He admitted that the
left wing of the party has
largely been neutralised
by the leftwing Natal
members, the defeat had
become a rout.

"Bonhomme's resigna-
tion was a victory for the
rightists. For Natal has
always tried to drag the
party along in a more
enlightened direction," he
said.

"My losing the
Transvaal provincial
leadership some time ago
was the start of conser-
vative ascendancy. Al-
though it is not yet a
full-scale war, there is no
doubt that in some quar-
ters there is a cam-
paign against the left-
wing."

The left wing would have
to learn to organise itself
better to obtain influence
"for there is no real alter-
native outside the party," he
said.

"If we break away, we
fragment the black move-
ment even further and
take us back 12 years.

"I have come to the
depressing conclusion that
I just have to stay and
fight the party along with
me," he said.

Ironically, the theme of
the congress was Quo
Vadis South Africa? Clear-
ly there are deep divisions
in the party, between men
like Allan Hendrickse and
Miley Richards, far from
deciding where South
Africa is going to, the
Labour Party has yet to
choose its own direction.
Buti deals a hard blow to reject Dr Piet’s ‘new deal’

ONE of South Africa’s most influential Black church leaders has rejected the controversial legislation proposed by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, concerning the future of urban Blacks — and warned that the changes would worsen rather than improve the position and attitude of Blacks.

This chilling assessment comes from the Reverend Sam Buti, chairman of the Methodist regional planning committee, the Black township on the eastern boundary of Johannesburg. The Rev Buti is also the archbishop of the Black Methodist Church of Southern Africa, and is a former president of the South African Council of Churches.

In his New Year message Mr Buti:

- Attacked the multiracial regional committees appointed two years ago and the conservative black urban community councils for their role in the new legislation.
- Claimed that a new deal of change for “our country and all its peoples is not possible within the framework of the government’s apartheid policy”.
- Warned about the “growing urge towards militant resistance of the Black community” and the failure of the Whites to understand this development.

Mr Buti said in his message:

“Last year was one of confusion over constitutional and political change — especially as this is affecting the Black community. The recent announcement by Dr Piet Koornhof of the three draft Bills in presenting the idea as a new deal on the future position of urban Blacks is an indication that the year 1981 is going to be a crucial and possibly decisive period on the issue of political rights and restrictions of urban Blacks.

“The public needs to be reminded that in 1979 a Cabinet committee, together with a number of regional committees, were appointed by Dr Koornhof’s department dealing with the same issue — the position of the urban Black. What has become of the report of this Cabinet committee and the recommendations of all these regional committees? Surely it would be reasonable to accept that they were consulted in some or other way and that their recommendations were totally or partly incorporated in the formulation of these Bills if the government is sincere in its claim of joint discussion and consultation with Blacks as proof of a new spirit and a new deal?

“If this is so then we have a right, now the Bills have been published, to know from the regional committees and the urban community councils, who in an undemocratic fashion have assumed that they represent the people, how they judge these Bills? If they believe their views truly reflect the feelings of the people, how is it possible that the proposed legislation worsens instead of improves the position of Blacks?

“From the outset the Black community has expressed its deep concern and serious doubt as to the authority and ability of these regional committees to formulate policy. I stated publicly at that stage, both to Dr Koornhof and to the Cabinet committee, that if a new deal was intended for the public, that is the people who are affected, should be kept informed about the recommendations which the Cabinet committee would make on behalf of the community.

“Because this has been done publicly one can only assume that there has been some kind of silent agreement or hidden understanding between Dr Koornhof and his Cabinet committee and the urban community councils (who were fully represented via the regional committees).

“All this proves once more that a new deal of change for our country and all its people is not possible within the framework of the Government’s apartheid policy and that once more confirms that a new deal is only possible where the authentic representatives have been elected in a truly democratic fashion — which implies the prior release of prisoners on Robben Island, the lifting of all banannings and the return of political refugees so that the people of South Africa can freely choose whom they wish to see around a round table conference.

“The year 1980 has shown us the inability of the Government to face and appreciate the historic lessons of Southern Africa. In Namibia, the Government wants to inaugurate a new deal for the DTA in the elections by the exclusion of Swapo. In Zimbabwe we had the same situation where South African Government propaganda wanted us to believe that a new deal had been successfully worked out and where this in fact was only achieved after much needlessly bloodshed forced the leaders to allow the people to come together to achieve a new deal — about which could have been prevented had the voice of the people been heeded.”
Jailed civic leader admitted to hospital

CAPE TOWN.—A Nyanza civic leader, Mr Oscar Mpetha, 71, who faces terrorism charges, has been transferred to a prison hospital.

Mr Mpetha, a diabetic, was detained on August 6. His family saw him for the first time last month after he had been held for nearly four months at Pollsmoor Prison. He and the 17 others will stand trial in March.

A spokesman for the prison service in Pretoria confirmed that Mr Mpetha had been transferred to the prison hospital.

"On admission, prisoner Oscar Mpetha was diagnosed a diabetic by the district surgeon. "In order to ensure that he receives professional medical treatment, the prisoner is being detained in the prison hospital.

"His present health condition is satisfactory," he said. — Sapa.
Held man in hospital

The chairman of the Nyanga Residents' Association, Mr Oscar Mpetha, who is facing charges of murder and terrorism, has been in a prison hospital since August 27 last year, about two weeks after being detained.

A prison spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday that on admission, Mr Mpetha was diagnosed by a district surgeon as diabetic.

To ensure that Mr Mpetha received professional medical treatment he was detained in a prison hospital.

The spokesman said Mr Mpetha's health was satisfactory.

• Mr Mpetha was detained in August 23. Since then he has not been allowed visitors, except his wife, till he was formally charged on December 4 with murder and terrorism.

However, his wife was ill and a request to allow another member of the family to visit him was turned down by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange.
PORT ELIZABETH — A mass meeting here of black pupils was called off yesterday after the executive committee of the Port Elizabeth Students’ Committee (Pesco) could not decide on whether to end the six month-long school boycott.

The meeting was to have been held so that pupils themselves could decide whether to continue the boycott when schools reopen next Tuesday.

The meeting will now be held tomorrow.

The view shared by the majority of Pesco yesterday — that the boycott be suspended — was in line with a decision at a conference of the Congress of the South African Students (Cosas) held in Johannesburg recently. — DDR-SAPA.

Editorial opinion, page 8.
A founder of ANC dies at 98

By Mike Phalale

An old campaigner of the banned African National Congress who had twice been banned and was detained several times by the Security Police died at his Soweto home at the weekend.

Mr. William Lelalo (98), was a founder of the ANC and remained a member until it was banned.

The general secretary of the General and Allied and Workers' Union, Mrs. Mary Ntseke, remembers him mostly for the part he played when the ANC Women's League was mounting country-wide protest campaigns against black women carrying passes.

"His fatherly advice saw us through those difficult times," said Mrs. Ntseke.

Mr. Lelalo led marches to the old Fordsburg and Germiston native commissioners' offices to present petitions against passes for women.

"He even led us when we went to challenge Government officials over the issue at the Union Buildings in Pretoria. The police tried to intimidate us but he helped us keep our cool and stay out of trouble," Mrs. Ntseke said.

His widow, Mrs. Rachel Lelalo, said three of their seven children were living in exile.
PE strikers fired

PORT ELIZABETH — Fifteen men who downed tools at a forwarding company following a dispute over pay have been fired.

Among those sacked is the secretary of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebraco), Mr Charles Bathule. — DDR.
Party split over council seats

DURBAN — Groups in the Reform Party are heading for a clash on participation by members in the new South African Indian Council which comes into being on February 18.

The party's national leader, Mr Y.S. Chinsamy, yesterday sent a telegram to his vice-chairman, Mr Yunus Moolla, of Stanger, warning that he faced expulsion from the party if he did not decline a government appointment to the council by tomorrow.

But Mr George Thaver, the party's general secretary, said yesterday Mr Moolla was "well within his right" to accept the invitation by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, "to serve on the council. He said a resolution passed by the party's national executive at a meeting here last month "clearly permitted" any member to serve on the council either as a nominated or elected member.

The resolution left it to individual members to decide if they wished to participate in the council in their private capacity. "I am satisfied there is no need for Mr Moolla to decline his appointment or quit the party," he said.

Mr Chinsamy said that at the executive meeting the party conceded to allow its members to contest electoral college elections as independents and not involve the party.

Despite the resolution, Mr Moolla had allegedly acted contrary to the spirit of the resolution.

Mr Chinsamy said he was under pressure from many party members to issue the ultimatum.

— DDC.
PORT ELIZABETH — Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage pupils yesterday unanimously decided to continue the seven-month long school boycott until their short-term demands were met.

The decision was taken against the stand of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) which called for the suspension of the boycott to "consider a new strategy".

More than 5,000 pupils in the Great Centenary Hall, New Brighton, supported the Port Elizabeth Students Committee (Pesco) which overruled the Cosas executive committee.

The meeting was punctuated by freedom songs, clenched fists and cries of "Amandla ngawethu" (Power to the people).

Calling for a continuation of the boycott, Pesco executive members said their demands were "well known to the government".

Among the demands were the release of the 15 pupils detained in connection with the Port Elizabeth boycott.

Speakers said if the boycott was suspended they would be "betraying their colleagues" — DBN.

See also page 8.
Six month bus boycott may soon be resolved

The six-month-old statement over the Wembezi bus boycott may be resolved at a township mass meeting next week.

At a meeting with the Wembezi Town Council in the township, members of the KwaZulu Development Corporation put forward a proposal to institute a new bus service, according to Mr Andreas Biebu, public relations officer for the corporation.

The proposal was accepted by the council, provided that it was accepted by the township at a mass meeting to be held there next week.

The boycotts began on July 28 to protest against a fare hike proposed by the Kanyani Bus Service, which then served the area between Wembezi and Ettocourt.

The labourers, most of whom were employed in Ettocourt, trudged 20km to Ettocourt and back daily — and most are still making the daily footing.

At the start of the boycotts, police said some commuters, who held season tickets and were not immediately affected by the hikes, were intimidated into joining the boycott. Tyres were burned at the Wembezi terminus and buses were prevented from entering or leaving.

In November the KwaZulu Development Corporation stepped in at the request of Kanyani to advise management.

It is believed that the Government may grant an increased subsidy, following official visits to the area in December. However, that will only be made known after a Department of Transport meeting on January 29.
Council's vote by lot of chairman in dispute

THE KwaZulu Department of Interior has been asked to settle a dispute involving the manner in which the chairman of the Ngwelezana Township Community Council, near Empangeni, was elected.

Six councillors were elected in the community council elections, three of them supporting Inkatha and three independent.

When it came to electing a chairman, the councillors agreed to pull a name out of a hat. One of the Independent candidates, Father N. J. Mjoli, a local Catholic priest, was successful.

An objection was then lodged by Inkatha and Chief Nongxa Bhekela, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, was asked to settle the dispute.

Chief Bhekela last night confirmed that the incident had taken place but denied that it in any way involved a dispute between Inkatha and the Independent candidates.

"All that is being disputed is the manner in which the chairman was elected," he said.

He said the matter had been handed over to the KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, who would then attempt to settle the matter.

Mr H. A. Fakade, outgoing Mayor of Ngwelezana who was re-elected on the Inkatha ticket, said yesterday that the deadlock continued.

He felt that the matter should be handed back to the electorate for their verdict.
Johannesburg — Another executive member of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) was banned yesterday for three years and housed arrested.

He is Mr. Mathata Tseu, secretary of Mwasa's northern Transvaal region. His banning follows closely the bans imposed last week on the Mwasa president, Mr. Zwelethu Simunye, and Mr. Martin Mtshali, a vice-president.

Mr. Tseu, a reporter on the Post, is restricted to Seshgo, near Pretoria, on weekdays and will be under house arrest over weekends.

Mwasa condemned the banning, saying it left them in no doubt about the intentions of the government.

"The intention is to destroy Mwasa by picking at the leadership," Mr. Tseu said.

Koreno wins

MURANO — Soviet exile Victor Koreno won the world chess candidates final yesterday when West Germany's Robert Huebner gave up after eight completed games.

Huebner pulled out because he was exhausted from the strains of the three-week-old tournament — Sapa-Ap.

Politics set by each union on non-aligned unions

TUCSA

TUCSA

Miau used to govern

FOSATU

Trade union

Organisation of South African
Ending the ANC, PAC bans - and the violence

BENJAMIN POGRUND

The African National Congress in exile has presented Pretoria with a blow from which it could have far-reaching implications for the future. It has done so by recent signing of the Convention on the "humanitarian conduct of war".

Previously, the conventions, sponsored by the International Red Cross, covered only wars between countries and only governments were signatories. But a new protocol agreement has extended the conventions to wars of national liberation.

This brings into the scope of the conventions "peoples fighting against colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist régimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination". The ANC has made history by becoming the first "liberation movement" to sign the protocol.

In doing so it has pledged not to attack "soft" civilian targets.

Put into blunt terms, this would mean that the South Africa does not face the prospect of bombs in crowded streets or in supermarkets, cinemas and factories, or the terror tactics employed abroad as a matter of course by the IRA and the PLO. It should also mean no attempt to use missiles to bring down civilian airliners.

Wherever violent struggle the ANC is to follow will, on the other hand, presumably be aimed at military, strategic and economic targets - such as soldiers and policemen, army camps and vehicles, police stations, electricity plants and fuel installations.

The Silverton siege, in which the ANC gunned down hostages in a bank, clearly goes counter to this. It was straightforward terrorism directed against civilians.

But according to sources in London, Silverton was a mistake. The man involved, it is said, was in a "moment of anger". It thus being captured and grabbed the bank and hostages, and some of them in an act of final desperation, were killed, as he was promised, to ANC policy.

Many of the seemingly occurred in June 1977 when three ANC men, who had returned to the country after receiving military training, were discovered at a road block near Jeppe Road in Johannesburg. They tried to escape, but when they faced capture they threw a grendade in a rampage in nearby Gob Chaik Street, killing two people.

In signing the Geneva Convention the second leg of the ANC's challenge to the pretorian and members of South Africa's "regular armed forces" whom it might capture as "enemy combatants". It thus promises to treat them in accordance with internationally accepted (if not always followed) norms relating to soldier prisoners.

Of course none of these pledges changes an existing science. There are grey areas. Blowing up railway signal lines or stretches of rail track, for example, is in some sense an attack on the country's economic stability and would therefore be "acceptable" under the Geneva Conventions. At the same time sabotage in its nature endangers civilian lives; mass death would result if trains are not halted in time.

In the same way, a landmine laid on a country road used by military vehicles can just as easily be set off by the first civilian car that comes along.

The division between the type of targets chosen cannot therefore always be a clear one. The "guerrilla" operation of the morning can become the "terrorist" of the afternoon, and vice versa.

These issues apart, a basic question to be asked is: why is the ANC, which has since December 1977 followed the path of violence, now willing, and publicly, restricting the sphere of its planned operations?

Several reasons can be guessed at:

Firstly, despite the 1961 decision, a tradition of non-violence is built into the ANC's history, going right back to the founding in 1912. Even today, with the ANC committed to violence, there has been nothing like the frank and explicit approach of the IRA, PLO, the Baader-Meinhof gang or the Japanese Red Army.

Secondly, and with this, is perhaps a recognition by the ANC that many blocks of South Africa would not take kindly to indiscriminate violence: not only is there a widespread ethos against it but many blacks who might remain both blacks and whites could prove to be counter-productive to the ANC in June 1978 an excess of credulity and sentiment among blacks as among whites.

Thirdly, since the ANC's violence has been successful, it has not been particularly successful. It has been an irritant to the Government, but not in any way to destroy or seriously set back. It is causing inconvenience and expense because greater security is needed. But the irritation has not been high, and has made little impact on the economy. The ANC has not been a major target, and has not been a real target for the ANC to放在 trial and sent to prison for lengthy periods. The evidence in the trials has tended to show that the level of professional planning has not proved significantly over the past 19 years.

The attack on Soweto last January was an excess of credulity and sentiment among blacks as among whites.

The signing also puts the South African Government on the spot. Although a footnote to the Geneva Conventions, South Africa has not subscribed to the latest protocol. If it now responds to the ANC's initiative and signs the protocol it will be giving the ANC a form of recognition as an alternative political party.

This, obviously, Pretoria cannot and will not do.

So, unless a more effective formula can be found, the South African Government is pursued into landing up as the bad guy, as the side which is not prepared to subscribe to an internationally-sponsored effort to reduce the horrors of a violent conflict.

The timing of the ANC's signing has its own particular significance because it came shortly after the passing of the death sentence on three ANC members in the "Silverton Trial" (the trial became popularly known by that name but, in fact, and despite the voluminous evidence introduced by the State, it had nothing to do with the ANC (the Bank's siege).

Appeals against the death sentences are still to be heard. But if the sentences are upheld the Government will have to decide whether to carry them out - and will be facing considerable international pressure not to do so. This, no doubt as the ANC Intends, is bound to be fuelled by the ANC's stand adopted at the recent conference that Pretoria react in like manner by extending the protection of prisoners of war status to captured insurgents.

Pretoria's reaction to all this will no doubt be that the African National Congress is beyond the pale. That the ANC is an integral part of the described "total onslaught" that the onslaught must be resisted at all costs and that no quarter must be given.

In terms of this, we must all accept that we are well into the siege era. We are required to return behind the ramparts, to withstand the worst that will befall us.

And it will be a siege. Because only too obviously world pressures are going to increase, even if the new Reagan Administration does help to bring about some kind of a shift in emphasis and direction.

But whatever else might happen, the ANC is not going to fail its attacks. As matters stand at present, given our domestic situation, it is as sure a thing of a flow of anti-ANC training as military training so that they can come home to join in the attacks. Whatever the time span might be, the level of competence must slowly increase and the scale of violence grow with it.

As the struggle is prolonged it must grow more bitter and more indiscriminate. Eventually, the line between "hard" and "soft" targets is going to be breached. Whatever longer- ing traditions of non-violence remain will go by the board, and the signing of the Geneva Convention rendered meaningless.

More violence starts, and if the conditions which led to it are left unchecked, it has the habit of irresistibly spiralling. It's a gritty future. No one in his right mind can want to see it happening. What can be done about it?

The obvious answer is to plead for a total and fundamental restructuring of our society so that no South Africans should have any excuse, whether arguable or not, for turning to violence. But that, unhappily, is unlikely to happen, at least not in the immediate future.

A more restricted defusing action is at hand: it is the time that the whole issue of the illegality of the African National Congress - and the Pan-Africanist Congress - was reconsidered.

Both these organisations were banned in 1960. Until then, they had both been committed to non-violence. The banning did not end their existences, but drove them underground and into extremism; the ANC into its 1961
decision in favour of armed confrontation through its military wing, Umkonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), the PAC into the violence of its Popsi offshoot of the early Sixties and also into general armed resistance. Banning also helped communists to strengthen their influence in the ANC.

Notwithstanding the banning, the ANC continues to have the support of many in South Africa. Nelson Mandela, once a national executive member and now serving life imprisonment on Robben Island, has if anything grown in stature over the years because he has become a symbol of endurance and resistance.

In regard to the PAC, although the nominal support for it has undoubtedly waned, and especially so since the death two years ago of its former president, Robert Sobukwe, its philosophy of black consciousness has spread in other forms and in other organisations.

The explanation of the continuing support, facetious or otherwise, for the organisations is not far to seek: they are national movements and they stand for black emancipation. They are viewed as articulating the desires of many blacks.

Because they are national they act as focal points for the vast numbers who are opposed to the Government's separate development policy and the tribal divisionism which is its key element.

Therein no doubt lies the real reason for the 1960 banning of the organisations. It was done so as to clear the decks for separate development.

But this has not brought peace. Indeed quite the opposite. As George Bizos, SC, noted in a speech last month, since 1963 probably more than 10,000 people have been convicted under one or other of the "security" laws; by the end of 1978 probably more than 16,000 people had been detained for shorter or longer periods; more than 1,000 people have been banned and 162 have been banished to outlying areas; 22 organisations have been banned.

But opposition continues. The armory of security laws and their ruthless application, which have turned us into a thoroughly authoritarian state, have not gained mass support for the Nationalists and their separate development.

If the Government wishes to spare South Africa from an inexorable slide into ever more violent conflict — John Vorster's "ghastly alternative" — so often quoted that it has become a cliche shorn of its urgency — and if it is truly intent on racial reconciliation, then it must allow free expression to blacks.

That means allowing the ANC and the PAC to become legal again.

It can be done on the emphatic basis that legalisation carries with it a commitment to non-violence. In return, from the Government side, there must be acceptance that the ANC and the PAC will have every right, if they so wish, to challenge separate development and the balkanisation of South Africa.

This is surely not something the Nationalists need fear — not if they are honest in being as certain as they say they are of the genuine and deep-rooted desire among blacks to go along their separate tribal roads.

If this is so, what harm in allowing open debate and argument? Especially when it is only in this way, in the out and thrust of pitting ideas and ideologies against each other, that South Africans can reach for a commonly agreed way of going forward?

Another vital aspect is tied to legalisation: there must either be a total amnesty for those who are in prison because of "security" offences, or at the very least they must qualify for the one-third remission of sentence usually allowed to "normal" prisoners.

In the case of Nelson Mandela, for example, the life sentence which he has been serving since 1963 must become the 15 years or so which "life" usually means.

Is all this a pipe-dream? Will it be perversely dismissed as such by those who support the Government? Will they reject it as impractical, unnecessary, or whatever? Perhaps. But before discounting it let them pause for reflection. Let them ask themselves where refusal to consider legalisation, and everything that it implies, is going to lead South Africa.
Fare rise: Azapo warns Putco of boycott

By Marion Duncan and Langa Skosana

Putco has been threatened with a bus boycott on the Reef when its new fare increases come into effect.

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) said today that branches throughout the area would be mobilised to protest against the new fares. Azapo issued its warning at a public meeting at the Swiss Mission Church in Soweto yesterday, where speakers said Putco's fare increases were an attempt by the company to recover money promised to drivers and other workers who had been on strike.

An Azapo statement said: "We warn Putco that should there be an increase not only would there be a complete boycott but the company would also incur the wrath of blacks.

"Putco should take heed of what happened when fares were increased in the Northern Transvaal. "Thus, Azapo says forewarned is forearmed."

The organisation's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, told The Star today that other branches of Azapo in the Witwatersrand would be contacted and would be contacted.

A Putco spokesman said the new fares granted by the National Transport Commission — reflected fuel price rises during 1979. In the past two years the company had been faced with a 135 percent increase in fuel costs.

REVIEWING

Putco management, he said, was "continually reviewing its cost structure in order to minimise the effect of increased operating costs on its passen-
gers."

The new fares, which will not come into effect before March, are an average of seven percent (10c) higher for e-day worker season tickets and 5.2 percent (6c) higher for cash single journeys on black routes.

Some coloured routes will increase between 15c and 25c.

Putco applied for increases on 1600 Reef routes, and was granted higher fares on all but 300.
EAST LONDON — The East London Relations Committee came under a scathing attack at a meeting of the Coloured Management Committee here last night.

This followed an item on the CMC agenda when a member, Mr A. V. Green, questioned the committee's legality.

Mr Green said he could not see how this committee could be a worthy one since it was government-created. He said it was the very government which was voted into power by whites only and which decided the destiny of the black communities, that was pushing such committees down the throats of people who had no say in the country.

He was of the opinion that the committee could only be worth anything if the government abolished all its policies which caused race friction.

Supporting him, Mr J. F. Temmers said he could not see how this committee could bring better relations between white and coloured when members of the Indian and black communities could not serve on it.

He was confident that those communities were not happy about such an arrangement.

Mr Wally George's motion that the CMC members had no right to condemn the Relations Committee was not seconded. He accused the members of also practising racialism by serving on CMCs and challenged those who did not want to serve "on these so-called coloured committees to resign."

In reply, Councillor M. E. Kemp, said it was a government decision in 1974 to establish relations committees. She said 144 of these committees had been formed in 1979. She had been serving on the local committee for two years.

Mrs Kemp said the objectives of the committee were to endeavour through regular discussions and negotiations to eliminate local points of friction and problems which hampered good relations between white and coloured communities.

She said it was a legally constituted body and should be as representative of the local community as possible.

Cllr Kemp said the Minister of Justice gave his blessing to the establishment of these committees and magistrates were asked to chair the inaugural meetings.

She said the local chief magistrate was a member of the committee. — DDR.
Coloured committee rejects rent increases

EAST LONDON — The Coloured Management Committee last night resolved to reject the increase in rent which became effective from January 1.

In addition the committee resolved that they should be consulted in matters of this nature and that they should form a committee to formulate a rental structure.

This followed after Mr. A. V. Green said the public had tagged the committee members as sell-outs.

He said the committee had been misled by council officials to believe the rent would only increase by between R2 and R3.

The vice-chairman, Mr. J. F. Temmers, said the committee had been given the impression that hardship cases would be looked at when the rent increase came into effect.

"Our main concern was for the pensioners and we stressed it to the housing manager that such increases should not affect pensioners," he said.

It was debatable whether the increases had been justified. Officials and councillors had used the CMC members to increase the rent.

"When notices were sent out the people should have been told how their rental increased and that it also included water and lights," Mr. Green said.

Mr. W. George said the committee members did not understand the implications of the new rent formula when they agreed to accept the increases.

Mr. George said a meeting was to have been held on December 22 to discuss the new increases before they came into effect on January 1.

However, when he and the other committee members arrived the chairman, Mr. D. Alexander and the vice-chairman, Mr. Temmers failed to attend and he subsequently heard the meeting had been cancelled.

Another member, Mr. R. Phillips, said at a meeting on November 26 a decision was taken that the committee members would address tenants residing in Windyridge Flats on the abuse of the use of water and lights which could lead to rent increases.

However, the following day he discovered the City Council was informing the tenants by letter of the new rent increases.

Mr. Green said it was a breach of trust on the part of the Council. He said his only deduction was that the coloured community had no choice of their own.

"We have been forced into townships which were previously called locations. Since these townships belong to the government we cannot buy our own homes. Tenants who cannot afford to pay the increased rentals are evicted from their homes," he said.

Mr. J. L. Seegers, another committee member, asked how people could buy a semi-detached home. He said buying a home in Pefferville was out of the question because it comprised mostly maisonettes.

He appealed that the municipality should in future refrain from building semi-detached and high-density maisonettes.

Mrs. Kemp appealed to the CMC members to encourage people to buy their own homes.

According to a report in the CMC minutes of a meeting held on November 26, 1980, the Director of Housing, Mr. K. M. Martin, had told CMC members that a tremendous volume of calculations had been necessary to calculate the rentals of the various house types in the various income groups throughout the housing schemes.

He said the housing account in 1979 showed a deficit of approximately R1 450 000 and the projected deficit until the end of 1980 was R179 000.

In 1981 it was estimated on the present rental calculations that the deficit would amount to approximately R250 000.

The total loss on the housing account was carried by ratepayers and it was important for the council to recover R100 000 from rentals to balance the budget.

A R20 716 deficit reflected against Charles Lloyd Township. This was basically the result of the fact that 41 houses were occupied by blacks and that this area was under the control of the Administration Board.

Negotiations, however, were continuing with the Board for the taking over of these 41 homes by the municipality, but the area had not yet been deproclaimed for coloured occupation, he said. — DDR
Indians query nominations

By Charlene Beltramo

The last 15 members of the South African Indian Council will be nominated today amid controversy as to why they were not voted in by the Indian people.

Mr A B Cheomara, of the Lenasia Indian Management Committee, who refused to stand for nomination, asked why Indians would not be voting for the council when all the preliminary steps had been taken to facilitate this.

"I would like Mr Chris Heunis to clarify this. Last year Indians were warned that if they did not register as voters they would be fined R50.

"The delimitation of voting areas was gazetted."

"Mr Marais Steyn (the former Minister of Community Development) said all the steps for a fully-elected body to be voted in would be ready by November last year."
resigns

JOHANNESBURG — The editor of Post Transvaal and Sunday Post, Mr Percy Qoboza, yesterday resigned his position after slipping quietly out of the country to the United States at the weekend.

Mr Qoboza's dramatic move caught even his employers by surprise. Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, said he received a telegram from Mr Qoboza in Washington yesterday.

The telegram read: 'Recent government actions on black press and banning of black journalists have forced me to tender my resignation as editor of Post. Would have liked to discuss matter with you in detail last Wednesday but consultation with my lawyers took longer than expected. Am rushing off to conference in Sierra Leone.'

Mr Miller said Mr Qoboza, who had been on sick leave, left here suddenly at the weekend. He declined to comment further.

Mr Qoboza returned home from a three-month stay in the US about a month ago, where he was editor-in-residence of the Washington Star and also Howard Marsh professor of communications at the University of Michigan.

On his arrival home, he was greeted by the protracted strike by journalists at Post and other major newspapers in the country. A statement from Mr Miller at the time said Mr Qoboza "would remain on sick leave at least until the end of the year to give full effect to the remedial treatment he received overseas."

In the meantime Mr Joe Letakgomo will continue to act as editor of the two newspapers.

Both Mr John Gittins, manager of the newspapers, and Mr Letakgomo declined to comment. — IBC.
CMC rent rejection to be tabled

EAST LONDON — The Coloured Management Committee’s decision to rescind their original acceptance of rent increase will be tabled before the Action Committee with a full report from the Director of Housing.

The CMC at their monthly meeting held on Tuesday resolved to reject the increase in rent which became effective from January 1.

The committee had previously accepted the increased rent.

Mrs M. E. Kemp, Housing Councillor, said after the CMC accepted the rent increase this was put to the Action Committee who in turn accepted their recommendation after which it was put to a full council meeting where it was further accepted. She could not at this stage say whether or not the Action Committee would support the CMC’s rejection so that the matter could be referred to Community Development. — DDR.
Coloured leader slams poll

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Coloured people would not benefit from voting in the referendum, a coloured leader said here this week.

Mr V. Wilson, chairman of the Schoorlville Ratepayers' and Occupiers' Association, warned that whites were using coloureds in their fight to keep the town out of the Ciskei.

Even if King William's Town was incorporated into the Ciskei, the coloureds would still be in the same position they were in today.

The campaigning for the referendum was being conducted chiefly by the HNP, a party that fiercely opposed racial integration. 'What hope did they give the coloureds?' he asked?

Mr Wilson said 15 years ago he had written an open letter to the people of King William's Town urging them to share the town with other races. 'Now they want us to vote for the preservation of their town.'

Only a unitary Parliament, one educational system — and not an unequal one — and no management councils would solve South Africa's problems.

It was doubtful whether many coloureds would vote in the referendum.

The association will meet soon to discuss the proposed incorporation of the town in the Ciskei, the dismantling of apartheid, the increase in rates and rentals, the lack of facilities for coloureds, the role of the Coloured Affairs Administration, education, and 'broken pledges' made to the coloureds of King William's Town.

Five hundred people at a Breidbach Ratepayers' and Occupiers' Association meeting this week emphatically voted 'No' to incorporation. Two petitions have been made available in Breidbach for people to record their feelings on the matter.

These will be presented to the Van der Walt Commission.

It is believed that the Breidbach Management committee is also against incorporation. — DNR.
Bus fare plan rejected

PROPOSALS by the Kwazulu Development Corporation to end the six-and-a-half-month Wembezi bus boycott died in yet another stalemate as they were rejected by the people of Wembezi at a mass meeting in the township this week.

The KDC had offered to Répub with a service costing 22 c a journey, compared to the 25 c fare charged by Kanyani Bus Service before it upped its fares to 32 c a journey between the township and Estcourt. The proposed fare hike started a boycott of the service.

It was said that the Wembezi Town Council rejected the cheaper bus service proposals on the grounds that casual commuters would have to pay 25 c and 30 c a journey.
Tutu's R74600 freedom prize 'out of the blue'

Bishop Tutu ...

Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, disclosed this week that a R74 600 prize awarded him had come from an organisation he had never heard of before.

"When I read the letter telling me of the prize, I was just bowled over," he said. "It came out of the blue."

Bishop Tutu also revealed that he would donate a "substantial part" of the prize to a scholarship fund to be established to help black youth with their education.

The United States $100 000 dollars' Athena Prize was awarded to Bishop Tutu by the Alexander Onassis Foundation.

The citation says the award is for his "leading contribution to the worldwide struggle against racial discrimination and his unflinching courage in pressing the demand for an equal and peaceful coexistence between whites and blacks in South Africa."

Bishop Tutu expects the presentation to be in Athens in April but he is not sure whether he will be able to attend because his passport has been taken away.

"I am going to apply for my passport back so that I can go. I only hope they will give it back," Bishop Tutu discounted the possibility of the Government preventing him from bringing the money into the country.

"If beauty queens are allowed to bring back money they win overseas, why shouldn't I be allowed to bring this in," he said.

"If the Government doesn't try something, it will be putting several cats among several pigeons. The international community will be outraged."

According to the bishop, the committee which selected him comprised people from many parts of the world. He said he had been chosen because of the international community's identification with the black man's struggle for freedom here.

"When I learnt about the prize, I felt both humiliated and exalted. It was not only a recognition of me but also of all those people who are working for a better South Africa."

He said while his family would obviously benefit from the fund, he had decided to devote a substantial part for scholarships.
Thousands mourn ANC founder

More than 6,000 mourners at the funeral of Mr William Schins Ledlale (38), a founder member of the banned African National Congress (ANC) were told that "liberation" of blacks in southern Africa was coming.

Mr Sam Mase of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) said the Government knew this and was scared.

This could be seen by the presence of heavily armed policemen at the board offices in Soweto, Dobsonville and the West Rand board offices in Johannesburg, at police stations in Moroka, Orlando and Dobsonville and at bottle stores in the townships.

"They know they rule without our permission."

"That is why they use the police," Mr Mase said.

Many mourners walked the 8 km from the church to Deonkop.

Some of the mourners who walked back to the Ledlale family home were engaged in sporadic clashes with the police.
Statutory discrimination
‘the main threat to SA’

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Statutory discrimination was the main single factor threatening South Africa’s survival, Mr David Curry, national chairman of the Labour Party said at the weekend.

Addressing the Western Cape congress of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Curry said true reconciliation between coloured people and whites could not come about while laws like the Group Areas Act were still on the Statute Book.

“We fully realise the problems of white South Africans. We know they want to retain their right of self-determination, identity and standards.”

But, Mr Curry said, white fears and black aspirations had to be taken into account.

In his opening address, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said the question of white politics was not irrelevant because whites had political power in Parliament.

Peaceful transition could only take place with the co-operation of this electorate and the PFP had to confront it with the realities of the situation in South Africa.

The congress expressed concern about the “gross disparity” between the various systems of education.

A speedy announcement of a schedule to eliminate this would “facilitate the ending of the boycott of classes, of arson and of other destabilising manifestations of civil unrest.”

(News by T. Wentzel, 152 St George’s Street, Cape Town)
A true voice or I quit, says Leon

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

FORMER Labour Party leader, Mr Sonny Leon, says he will quit the President's Council if it turns out to be a sterile window-dressing exercise.

The Government must be made to realise that racial tensions and frustrations in South Africa had reached flashpoint, Mr Leon said yesterday.

This, he said, would be his major mission as member of the President's Council, which meets for the first time in Cape Town next month.

"If it becomes clear that the President's Council is to become another rubber stamp which throws up recommendations likely to please the Government, then I will have no hesitation in getting out," he said.

Mr Leon was criticised by other coloured leaders for accepting nomination to the council. The council has been rejected by the Progressive Federal Party and most recognised coloured and Indian leaders because it excludes blacks.

"Since the closing of the Coloured Representative Council, the coloured people have been in a limbo. They have lacked a platform from which to shout their grievances. It is important that the coloured people be there when the cake is being cut," he said.

Mr Leon said it would soon become obvious if the President's Council was going to be a significant instrument for reform.

His uncompromising stand in the council would be for full citizenship rights for coloureds including unfettered political and economic freedom and, for this, scrapping of all discriminatory legislation.

He also intended to fight for immediate black representation.

"No solution to this country's explosive problems is possible without the full participation of urban blacks," he said.

Mr Leon said a major stumbling block to the removal of discrimination was the fear of confrontation between the Nationalist Right and Left.

"If the Prime Minister funds this confrontation, if he follows a policy of appeasement, then this country's race problems can only become more acute," he said.

It seemed that a split in the NP was a prerequisite to the scrapping of discriminatory legislation.

The recommendations from the President's Council, Mr Leon said, could be the catalyst in a political reorientation in South Africa.

Without this reorientation, he emphasised, South Africa would continue to slide towards the brink of conflict and unrest.
A. O. Rademeyer

20.10.80

Azapo holds 10th council meeting

Political Staff

The first annual general council of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) is to be held at the Lutheran Church centre in Houtboschfontein near Pietersburg, at the weekend.

Azapo has 20 branches and has been most active in rural areas. Its biggest support is in the Northern Transvaal.

OCTOBER 2, 1980

BUSINESS SCIENCE HONOURS CLASS

PRESENTATION - UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Opposition to Bills for urban blacks

Opposition to the three new Bills affecting urban blacks is mounting steadily.

Another group in Soweto has demanded an immediate meeting with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

In a letter to the Minister, the Soweto Residents’ Committee (SRC) has expressed its concern about the lack of consultation.

Late last year, Dr Koornhof announced the draft Bills, one of which made provision for community councils to be transformed into town councils with powers similar to those of white municipalities.

The SRC is the third organisation to condemn the proposed Bills.

The Institute of Race Relations and the Urban Council Association of South Africa (Ucasa) were first to condemn them.

The Bills were also criticised by various black leaders.

The president of the SRC, Mr Abel Mhlungu, told The Star his organisation stood for the full autonomy of Soweto, and aligned itself with the Committee of Ten under the leadership of Dr Nithath Motlana.

Mr Mhlungu also denounced homeland citizenship and said it rendered the “legitimate people of this country” landless.

He described the community councils and homeland leaders as “one and the same puppets” who were being financed by the Government to oppress their own people.

The urban blacks were the people turning the wheels of industry and therefore should be represented by their “legitimate leaders” and not collaborators.

Trust and Suspicion Between WIN, Lose Relationship

Restrictive Legislation

Stormy Past History of Unions, Political Influences

Result, Lack of Effectiveness

Lack of Training AmongUnions

Confliction Objectives of Unions, Too Many Unions and Conf
Republic Day festival gets big black rebuff

By David Breler, Pretoria Bureau

This year's 20th anniversary celebration of the Republic is in danger of becoming an exclusive white affair as the festival boycott by blacks, Indians and coloured people grows.

They say the Republic was forged in an all-white referendum in 1961 and little has changed in 20 years to give other races a stake in it.

There is already widespread rejection of the festival by black, coloured and Indian organisations and white students and liberals.

Now blacks, Indians and coloured people are resigning from festival committees.

This boycott movement has come as a blow to festival organisers who have arranged many events under the theme of "Unity in diversity."

The Minister of National Education, Dr Viljoen, who is chairman of the National Republic Festival Committee, said the festival was for all population groups.

"The festival programme has been designed to emphasise factors and activities which can unite all the inhabitants of South Africa in common pride in spite of political and other differences," he said.

Natal has been earmarked as the focal point of festival activities, and the Natal Administrator, Mr Stoffel Botha, who is chairman of the Natal Festival Committee, said he was disappointed at the boycott.

"I hope this is not irreparable as this is an opportunity where people of all population groups will be able to get to know each other," he said.

Mr Botha said a few members of other race groups had resigned from local festival committees in Natal, but other blacks, coloured people and Indians had remained on committees.

"We are trying to get representatives from all population groups on each committee," he said.

Mr Botha said he could not understand that a group such as the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) was among the boycotters.

"Nusas philosophy states that the various population groups must get together -- which is exactly what we are doing," he said.

An example was the youth day programme planned for 12,000 children of all races at Kings Park, Durban, on May 25.

Mr Botha said there had been pressure by individuals on children not to participate but he said the responsible leaders of the boycotting bodies had not applied this pressure.

Mr David Curry, chairman of the Labour Party, which is boycotting the festival, said it was vital for all population groups to accept the constitution before they could celebrate the advent of Republic.

"We do not really participate in the government and we have nothing to celebrate," he said.

Mr Andrew Boraine, president of Nusas, said:  
"Twenty years ago the Republic was voted for in a whites-only referendum. Things have changed over 20 years, but the present Republic is still a whites-only republic."
Coloured community is united

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Van der Walt Commission was told yesterday that the coloured community here was united in its stand against incorporation in the Ciskei.

The chairman of the Breidenbach Management Committee, Mr Michael Bous, said the coloured people were not willing to lose their identity as South Africans.

They were not willing to become Ciskeians in the town of their birth.

He said the coloured people had been moved three times in recent years and were not willing to be moved again.

They feared that if incorporation took place they would be forced to move a fourth time.
A black PM inside 10 years — Tutu

By ARNOLD GREYER

THE Right Reverend Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), this week urged white South Africans not to be duped by the Government that they would permanently rule the country as this was a "sad and tragic delusion" with "disastrous" consequences.

"Whites must use the period between now and when we have a genuine democratic government for making friends with blacks — we have only between five and 10 years before we get our first black Prime Minister."

In a strongly-worded statement, he said the Government seemed adept at taking back with one hand what it had given with the other.

Despite the promises of change by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Government's recent harsh action against black trade unionists and journalists led the "violent option" for South Africa more attractive to the black community, Bishop Tutu said.

His statement followed similar warnings to, and attacks on, the Government by leading black political and religious figures.

At the weekend, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, said South Africa was entering the new year "without as much as a ray of hope" that any fundamental change might be in the offing.

And Dominee Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandra Liaison Committee and former SACC president, earlier slammed the Government, notably Mr Botha, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, warning that time was fast running out for a relatively peaceful solution to South Africa's problems.

Yesterday Bishop Tutu urged the Government to move away from the "edge of the precipice of a violent confrontation" as long as there was still goodwill left.

"I am eager to give the Government credit where credit is due and am forever writing commendatory letters and sending similar telegrams to Cabinet Ministers when they have said or done something commendable."

"I am waiting with bated breath for Mr P W Botha to begin turning his courageous statements into deeds that will change the present socio-political dispensation," he said.

The banning of top office-bearers of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), including its president, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, as well as Government action against the Black Municipal Workers Union and the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) were therefore a "great shock."

The authorities were recognising black unions only in order to keep them under tighter control which proved that the Government was adept at "talking away with one hand what it has given with the other."

The "arbitrary and unjust" bannings of trade unionists led to the further reluctance of so many black unions to seek registration because the more effective and more representative of the aspirations of black workers they were, the more likely it was the authorities would act against their officials, the statement said.
Pupils in PE stone, buses, and cars

Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH — Buses and cars were stoned last night outside Centenary Hall in New Brighton Township here when a meeting to discuss schools boycott ended in disorder.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Gertie van Rooyen, said today 15 windows of three buses were shattered by stones and damage amounted to R350. Cars were also said to have been damaged.

NO POLICE

Police were not present as they did not want to be accused of interfering with the meeting. They arrived at the scene after the violence had ended.

Last night’s meeting attended by more than 5,000 people was the third in three weeks. In all three instances, parents and pupils failed to reach a decision.

The meeting was called by the Port Elizabeth Parents’ Committee and the Port Elizabeth Students Committee (Pescos).

SWEPT AWAY

The chairman of the parents’ committee, the Rev James Hare, said mass meetings were not the answer.

“Even those in favour of ending the boycott tend to get swept away with emotions,” he said.

Mr Hare said his committee would try to arrange an urgent, smaller meeting before Friday when the time allowed pupils to reregister expires.

(Continued)
Bishop Tutu gets passport back

Mugabe won the Zimbabwe election. Repeated requests by Bishop Tutu and the SACC for the reinstatement of the passport were refused by the Minister.

The deputy general secretary of the SACC, Mr Matt Stevenson, has expressed delight that Bishop Tutu will, once again, fulfil his role on the world scene.

The former general secretary of the SACC and director of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Rees, said he was 'absolutely thrilled' when he heard the news.

'It is right that Bishop Tutu represents the feelings of the churches and many other people effectively to overseas bodies,' said Mr Rees.

The chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nhatho Motlana, said Bishop Tutu's passport was not supposed to have been taken in the first place.

Bishop Tutu said he had applied for his passport shortly before Christmas because he had a very important conference to attend two weeks ago.

'But I was only phoned yesterday after lunch and told that my passport was ready. Although I had lost my important engagement I am glad my passport is back.'

'My only regret is that in a free country being in possession and keeping your passport is a right, said Bishop Tutu.'
If only they had...

"This country would be a much better place now if the Government had listened to us," says Dr James Moroka, who turns 90 this year, as he reflects on his turbulent political career.

"It was a terrible mistake to regard us as agitators as being anti-white," he says of the period in the late 1940s and early 1950s when he played a leading role in the ANC campaign against race discrimination.

We are not against the whites. They brought education here. They helped us. But the way they have divided up the land is wicked.

He has led a remarkable life. A great-grandson of the Chief Moroka who helped Boer trekkers who arrived at Thaba Nchu in 1833, he studied medicine in Edinburgh and Vienna as a young man.

Campaign

Soon after he returned to South Africa, he became involved in politics. He played a prominent role in the All African Convention's opposition to the Government's efforts to disenfranchise blacks in the Cape in the mid-1930s.

Elected president of the ANC in 1948, he led it into a more militant programme of action, which included strikes, civil disobedience and non-co-operation with the authorities. He insisted that this should be based on the principle of absolute non-violence.

A campaign to defy discriminatory laws resulted in thousands of people going to jail in 1952, and in December that year, Dr Moroka stood trial under the Suppression of Communism Act. In the dock with him were men such as Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu. Dr Moroka was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, suspended for two years.

Alan Paton writes that it was during the trial that Dr Moroka made his great political error. When charged with others for taking part in the Defiance Campaign, he engaged separate counsel for himself and entered a plea of mitigation that stressed his friendship and assistance for the African community.

Attitudes

He was soon ousted as ANC president and for many years was ignored by people in the mainstream of African Nationalist politics. He was succeeded by a generation of younger, angrier men, who ultimately deviated from the principle of non-violence he had always stood for.

Attitudes of the younger militants towards him have however mellowed in recent years. Many of them have forgiven him his conservatism and appreciate that he took great risks in fighting for the rights of black people.

Black youngsters who visit him these days are indignant when he tells them that things are getting better and that whites are now really trying to help black people.

Homelands

But they listen with great respect when he talks about times long past when he fought for the black cause along with such people as Solomon Plaatje, Sellope Themba, Albert Luthuli and John Dube.

He respects the youngsters: "They are a much better lot than we used to be," he says. "They work and study harder than we used to." He admires the way many black youngsters shun liquor.

They are surprised at his lack of opposition to homelands becoming independent. He believes these independent homelands will at least give blacks a stable "home" on land which whites cannot take away from them. He is however appalled by the Government's
mmissioning of the plant.

Further complicating factor that if a company was to call stand for the construction of
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the relevant policies were mean-
Others felt that only those

the legal entities comprising the
the group become irrelevant. As such,
the situation differs from that
which applies in a head office
branch situation where all profits
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must of necessity be eliminated.

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He also strongly con-
demns the banning and banishment to Brandfort
of Mandela's wife, Mrs
Winnie Mandela.

"She is a good woman,
a very strong woman."

Of the former Pan
Africanist Congress
leader Mr Robert
Soebekhe, he says: "He
did not live long.
He could have achieved
so much. He was one of
the finest men I knew.

"You know, to stand up
against black people
in South Africa is not
simple. How could the whites
think that you are an
enemy?"

Possibly the thing
Dr Moroka has
emphasised most in his
political life is that
whites need
each other.

"I cannot forget that it
was white money which
enabled me to study
medicine overseas.
When I returned there
were many whites
came to me for
treatment."

He paused briefly and
then laughs. "At first
they would come here at
night so nobody could
see them."

He felt he had a debt
to pay to the white
community and therefore,
along with the many
black youngsters whose
education he paid for, he
put four needy white
youngsters through
university. He sent one
them to Edinburgh to
study medicine.

Dr Moroka now lives a
quiet, peaceful life on his
beautiful farm in the
Thaba Nchu area. As he
wanders around his
home, which looks like a
typical Free State
farmhouse, he somehow
looks a little like a typical
Free State boer.

Afrikaners is one of
several languages he
speaks fluently and he
occasionally makes ex-
clamations like "my
magizl" as he recalls
events from the past.

Stirrings

It is a past which is rich
in memories: When he
was a child there were
still elderly black people
in the area who could
remember the arrival
of the first trekkers.

He recalls that when he
was a young doctor he
was sometimes sum-
moned deep into the
hinterland of Basotoland
to treat ailing chiefs
who paid him in gold coins. He
witnessed the first stirrings
of black nationalism in
South Africa.

Despite his great age,
he still takes an interest
in public affairs. "A man
who is alive cannot be
without politics," he

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This South African Chartered Accountant September 1979 359
Scrap education system — Cosas

By Themba Khumalo

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has warned the Government to scrap the compulsory education system and to introduce free and compulsory education if it wants to avert the school crisis in black townships countrywide.

Cosas said yesterday the school crisis would not be solved until the Government “did away with racial education.”

Cosas is a high school student body which was formed in 1979 to fill the gap left by the South African Students movement (SASM) which was banned in 1977.

The Cosas statement also urged parents not to sign forms binding them and their children to the regulations of the new educational system.

‘OPPRESSIVE’

It described the forms as “dangerous, treacherous and oppressive.” The signing of such forms might lead to a miserable life if parents failed to cope with the regulations, the statement said.

The students also condemned the presence of white teachers in Soweto schools.

The Star’s Bloemfontein correspondent reports that the regional director of Education and Training in the Free State, Mr N G Roosvall, has said that registration in Bloemfontein’s black schools was “very good.”
Government convinced Post aimed at creating revolutionary climate

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Justice, Mr Coetzee, said today the Government was convinced that the actions of the black newspapers Post and Sunday Post were "aimed at creating a revolutionary climate in South Africa."

He declined to give the reasons for the Government's threat to ban the newspapers which led to their being shut down before efforts to have them re-registered were completed.

CONFIRMED
Mr Coetzee today responded to a storm of criticism of the Government's actions.

Mr Coetzee said that in the interests of the country the Government had had no choice in its viewpoint on the closing down of the newspapers.

He said the Government viewpoint was not aimed at affecting Press freedom as such.

Mr Coetzee today again confirmed it had been his intention to ban the publication of Post Transvaal and Sunday Post.

As a result of the strike of the editorial staff of the two newspapers who were also members of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Amasa) the non-appearance of the newspapers and the subsequent lapsing of the registration of the newspapers, the ban was not imposed.

Mr Coetzee said he would not comment on evidence given to the Steyn Commission, but Mr H. Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, had not been told "in detail" of the reasons for the threatened ban.

DENIAL
Mr Miller said today: "As proprietors of Post Transvaal and Sunday Post we deny emphatically Minister Coetzee's statement that our newspapers aimed to foment revolution."

Two of the primary aims of the Argus Company, and of all its newspapers, were to "place South Africa's advancement and well-being before all else" and "to further the cause of racial cooperation."

"If the Government considered that in practice the content of the Post newspapers departed from these norms, we do not believe that it was necessary for it to take steps to prohibit the publication of the newspapers as has occurred."

"We do not believe that this Government, or any government, should have the power to ban newspapers or people without trial or review."

He added: "We were in-
formed by the Government that action was being taken in terms of the Internal Security Act in the interests of the security of the State and because it was dissatisfied with the content and conduct of the newspapers.

"But we were not given details of the accusations against us and so could not refute them, or if they were proven to be justified, correct them in subsequent issues of the publications in question."

SISTER PAPER

Post was a sister paper of The Star.

The Editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, said today: "The Minister's allegation that Post intended to encourage revolution merely compounds the Government's folly.

"If the State has evidence of this attempted sedition it should have prosecuted those responsible.

"Instead it closed down the newspapers, breaking a fundamental principle of freedom and bringing opprobrium on South Africa from even the most conservative democratic nations."
Four black journalists, 10 other blacks and two youths who appeared in the Soweto Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with trespassing, alternatively disturbing the peace, were found not guilty and discharged by Mr P D J Vorster.

Their appearance was a sequel to a police raid at the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Soweto on October 19 last year, where a service was to have been held to commemorate the banning of 18 black-consciousness movements in October 1977.

The journalists are Mr Manda Ndlaz, Post Transvaal, Mr Sally Lieffman and Mr Leslie Scott, Soweto and Mrs Viona Mlahaza (The Voice).

The others are Mrs Amanda Kwadi, Mr January Motaung, Mrs Adelaide Molekeng, Miss Nomono Gwembe, Mr Theodore Chikovi, Mr Johannes Mokgosi, Mr Mzahla Stamper, Mr Cosmos Magubane, Mr Isaac Ngwenya, Mr Daniel Magona and the two youths.

They had all pleaded not guilty.

STORMED

The Court was told that on October 19 a group of black and white policemen had stormed into the church and arrested everyone "indiscriminately".

Most of the people in the church had escaped by jumping over the high fence surrounding the church building.

Police were also said to have arrested other people outside the church premises.

REPORTING

Applying for the discharge of Mr Lieffman and Mr Scott, Mr G Edwards said the two men had gone to the church with the intention of reporting on the events at the commemoration.

He said they had had no intention of breaking any law, and as far as they were concerned the gathering had not been illegal. - Sapa.

3.1.2 Current Assets

Assets generally only held for short periods.

3.1.1 Fixed Assets

Concerning the valuation and the role approach to the asset's book value.

3.1 Valuation of Assets

This technique will be lost.
4. CHARACTERISTICS
Hazardous commodities, perishable items, high-value items, sensitive materials, etc., require special consideration

8.7.2 Space Factors

1. SIZE OF SPACE
Volume

2. NATURE OF SPACE
Suitability for storing specific items

3. LOCATION
In relation to other activities

4. AVAILABILITY

5. BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS
- Floor load capacity
- Doors
- Loading and unloading facilities
- Column spacing, size, number
- Clear stacking height
- Elevators, ramps, etc.

6. AREA REQUIRED FOR AUXILIARY FUNCTIONS
- Handling equipment maintenance, repair, storage
- Fueling of battery-charging areas
- Employee facilities
- Offices

8.7.3 Stock Layout

Once the layout of the warehouse is decided, it will be easier to allocate specific factors (listed above) to the various commodities. Possible to make the following suggestions to aid in making the decision:

(a) Store hazardous materials on the ground floor of the warehouse, if possible to keep them below the public exposure.

(b) As far as possible, store similar commodities close to each other.

(c) Use the storage space efficiently and avoid overcrowding.

(d) Store frequently used items close to each other.

[Diagram of warehouse layout]
Azapo to discuss moves for convention movement

JOHANNESBURG—The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) will formulate policy guidelines and its standpoint on a wide range of contentious issues when it holds its two-day annual congress beginning in Pietersburg, tomorrow.

Among items set for discussion are papers on black consciousness, labour, education, sport, culture, relations with liberals and Azapo's attitude to a national convention.

The congress takes place after a year of continuing state action against several of its top members, some of whom have been banned, others detained and still others questioned.

During Azapo's 18 months of operation, a number of significant developments have dominated debate on the national political scene, the foremost being the "reformist" plans of Mr. P. W. Botha's government.

It is against this background that Azapo, the country's premier black consciousness political body, has chosen the theme of the congress to be: "courage and persistence and the demands of our time."

In a significant departure from its inaugural congress near Roodepoort 18 months ago, discussions will be open to the press and public. Azapo now has more than 20 branches.

The organisation's publicity secretary, Mr. George Wauchope, will deliver a paper on the organisation's attitude towards a national convention, which is advocated by a number of black and white bodies, including members of the SA Black Alliance and the Progressive Federal Party.

Mr. Wauchope's paper is in response to exploratory talks which have been held by anti-National Party groups exploring the possibility of launching a "convention movement."

The congress is likely to endorse Azapo's stand that it will only attend a convention called to transfer power to the black majority.

Azapo's national organiser, Mr. Letsatsi Mosa, will present a paper on labour against a backdrop of changes in the country's labour system brought about by the Winbahn and Riekert reports. Azapo's view has been that the changes were designed merely to regulate black movement and impose stricter control on union activities.

A commission will report on education. Azapo has rejected compulsory education as being an attempt to foist racially segregated and inferior schooling on blacks and preventing them from boycotting classes.

Papers presented by Mrs. Khangali Makhato — on black consciousness — and Mr. Vuseli Ncumane, chairman of Mdali — on "the inroads of liberals into BC and organisations which parade under the BC banner" — should serve as important indicators towards Azapo's position on the national scene.

There have been allegations in black consciousness circles that some white radicals, mainly academics at universities, have been trying to infiltrate BC groups.

At the same time, some black university students are said to be calling for closer links between "progressive" blacks and whites.

The allegations have angered Azapo members, who are certain to reject any alignment with whites and to reiterate their exclusivity. — DDC.
Azapo meets to decide on stand

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Azanian People’s Organisation is to formulate policy guidelines and its standpoint on a wide range of contentious issues when it holds its two-day annual congress, beginning in Houtbosdorp, outside Pietersburg, tomorrow.

Among items set for discussion are papers on black consciousness, labour, education, sport, culture, relations with liberals and Azapo’s attitude to a national convention.

The congress takes place after a year of continuing state action against several of its top members, some of whom have been banned, others detained for long periods and still others questioned.

During Azapo’s 16 months of operation, a number of significant developments have dominated debate on the national political scene, the foremost being the “reformist” plans of Mr P W Botha’s government.

It is against this background that Azapo, the country’s major black consciousness political body, has chosen the theme of the congress to be: “Courage and persistence and the demands of our time”.

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Azapo’s publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, will deliver a paper on the organisation’s attitude towards a national convention, which is advocated by a number of black and white bodies, including members of the SA Black Alliance and the Progressive Federal Party.

Mr Wauchope’s paper is in response to exploratory talks which have been held by anti-National Party groups exploring the possibility of launching a “convention movement”.

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Azapo’s national organiser, Mr Lekhatla Molosa, will present a paper on labour against a backdrop of changes in the country’s labour system brought about by the Wiehahn and Riebert reports. Azapo’s view has been that the changes were designed merely to regulate black movement and impose stricter control on union activities.

A commission will report on education, in the light of the continuing schools crisis in some areas and Government moves to introduce compulsory education for blacks. Azapo has rejected compulsory education as being an attempt to foist racially segregated and inferior schooling on blacks, and preventing them from boycotting classes.

Papers presented by Mrs Khangelile Makhatu — on black consciousness — and Mr Vusi Nkumane — on “the invasions of liberals into black consciousness and organisations which parade under the BC banner” — should serve as important indicators towards Azapo’s position on the national scene.

For some months now, there have been allegations in black consciousness circles that some white radicals, mainly academics at universities, have been trying to infiltrate BC groups.

At the same time, some black university students are said to be calling for closer links between “progressive” blacks and whites.

The calls have angered Azapo members, who are certain to reject any alignment with whites and to reiterate their exclusivity.

The congress is scheduled to spell out a new policy on sport and culture, particularly with regard to international links. On sport, Azapo has previously supported the “double standards” resolution of the SA Council on Sport (Sacos) under Mr Hassan Hore.

Some Azapo members feel that the question of international sporting contacts for black South Africans should be reassessed, in that links should be encouraged with those countries which are sympathetic to black consciousness.

Another major departure being suggested from the Zan African policy is that black organisations should remain exclusive of whites at this stage, in line with BC thinking. Sacos has maintained its nonracial stance, and has a number of whites in its ranks.

The tours undertaken to South Africa by overseas entertainers will also be examined. The tour undertaken by black South African artists performing abroad.

One of the important items on the agenda is the election of a new president. Last year, the Azapo executive suspended its first president, Mr Curtis Nkondo, for allegedly violating principles and policy in a move which aroused strong feelings among black consciousness groups.

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MISS C. TEGERGOAL
In this year's
For the best woman student
Molly Oat Memorial Prize

P A REPORTI
For a report
1st, 2nd and 3rd major course
Statistics 3rd completed

HELEN GARDNER تحقيق
For a student who has
been a candidate 4th year

P E Dunsmury
6TH YEAR
For the best student in:
= Capetown Institute of Architects’ Prize

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE
Race kills Pen

A large number of writers in and around Johannesburg may well find themselves without an umbrella body at the end of the month. The executive of the Southern African Pen Centre (Johannesburg) has recommended that the local centre be disbanded.

Pen, an international organisation, has in the past acted as a protective body for writers who are harassed or victimised for their writing. The local branch was inactive until two years ago when an attempt to re-introduce it was made.

Although the executive’s recommendation has still to be passed by a general meeting of all Pen’s national board, it is now said that the centre will be disbanded.

The decision was taken in the main for political reasons, as many of the centre’s members have been harassed by black writers. Pen was regarded as the only national organisation in which the centre’s members felt protected from being attacked.

The executive reasons that the financial resources of the organisation are insufficient to support a national centre. The centre’s members are of the opinion that the centralisation of the Pen movement is necessary.

The executive of the Pen Centre include Siba Fassu, Maxon Mabeva, Tshuma Ngwane, Arief Khoza and John Motsumi.

The executive stresses that the centre does not base its decision on harassment but on financial and administrative grounds. The centre has been given three months to wind up its affairs.

In this respect, Pen has been given three months, as the executive says it is important to pass the centre’s recommendation for disbanding.

The recommendation is that Pen will become more like a national centre rather than a local one. The centre will focus on issues that affect all writers, whether they are black or white.

The recommendation is that black writers have been ostracised by black organisations and by the black writing community in general. Once Pen has disbanded, said the recommendation, black writers will be able to start setting up their own, similar international body.
PEN may close in wake of Post ban

JOHANNESBURG. — The latest onslaught on press freedom in South Africa had caused the Poets, Essayists and Novelists International Centre in Johannesburg to seriously consider closing down.

The centre's chairman, Mr Mothobi Mutlooa, said yesterday: 'The present political climate in the country was making it impossible for the non-racial association to operate smoothly.'

'The executive committee of the centre has now called on its 20 affiliated black writers' groups to attend a meeting in Soweto to take a decision on the closure.

'Unfortunately we are being forced to deviate from our principle of non-racialism (by holding an entirely black membership meeting), but the non-racial character of PEN, viewed as multiracialism, in certain quarters, has been an insurmountable obstacle to its effective functioning.

'At present, however, its existence could only impede the cultural struggle which most of its members sought to further.'

In a statement issued in Pretoria, the National Council of Women has protested against the government's action in closing the country's major black newspapers, Post (Transvaal) and Sunday Post.

'The NCW, which upholds respect for human rights, decries polarisation and the violations of individual freedom in South Africa by depriving a section of the population of its voice,' the statement said.

S A Reid

For the best first year student.

General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Price Lews

For professional practice.

Surveying (in the subject of architecture) or quantity.

For the best student of architecture.

David Hudson Prize

Miss C Friedgold

In this year.

For the best woman student.

Molly Gotha Memorial Prize

P A Rapport

For a report prepared.

For the best student in:

Sth Year.

For Architecture Prize

P F Dunkley
FOR POLITICISED BLACKS THE LINES ARE DRAWN
— HARD BLACK MEN VERSUS HARD WHITE MEN

White liberals getting it from all sides

Mike Kirkwood ... not known for supporting the government

Alan Paton ... purgatory before heaven

Nadine Gordimer ... PEN executive

Nithatho Mollana ... articulated the position

White power squares up? In the old Rhodes/Liberal line, white liberals banded together into the National Union of South African Women. They thought they could play a bridging role between the glamorous new black order and Ian Smith’s Rhodesia Front. That was not to be. The leaders of ZAPU and ZANU were in league to the NUF, but scarcely regarded them as potent in any way. The real work had been done with Smith and his men.

Isn’t this all very sad for white liberals? To put a brave face on it could smack of martyrdom white to say they don’t care would be a denial of the principles of a lifetime.

Nithatho Mollana, Paton, writer and one of the greatest liberals of this or any other era, was brought down by the role for well-intentioned whites.

Sad

He’s sad about the imminent breakup of PEN and believes this will do no service to black literature. The language of protest will become paramount in black writing and too much of that becomes unreadable he says. It becomes so in writing when ANY cause dominates all others. White participation in PEV showed black writers that there were other issues in literature as important as protest.

That of course is exactly the black’s point. White liberal participation in PEN, the rage and the struggle.

So far as the liberal cause is concerned Paton says the polarisation has been a long time coming. The wheel of history has turned full circle he notes. Time was when Africa, as a colonialist, as witness General Herigano in 1912, declared that black freedom came first and any outreaching to other groups could wait until after African victory.

White liberals should continue to work and work for, and certainly believing in, a non-violent and non-racial Africa. There is the African’s problems. A new approach is necessary, these dangerous times, no matter how small, is a matter of survival better than none at all. It is true, says Alan Paton, that South Africa is still a long way from becoming a 双种族社会 phase. White liberals and black radicals should have to show considerable stoicism. They must be willing to accept the fact that we want me at a certain place, I don’t want to be there.

But mainly the new political situation is going to force Alan Paton for “we never knew what it would be easy, even with the Liberal Party in the 50′s when its power was the South Africa’s, our strongest weapon.”

“I will continue with my writing and writing for non-racialism, I believe we must pass through a period of purgatory for a new era and white and black consciousness.”

The consequence for black writers who are PEN members has been that they are faced growing criticism from the black community, to the point where PEN membership has prevented them from engaging effectively in the cultural struggle.

As it is with PEN, so with other organisations too. The Media Workers’ Association of South Africa (MWSA), the body which called the newspaper strike last year, is closed to whites. So is the African People’s Organisation (AZAPO) which plays a key role in black consciousness.

Such organisations protest that they do stand for non-racialism, but as a tactic for the moment, the principle must be temporarially shelved.

They are bitter foes of multi-racialism. Multi-racialism, to them, implies integration on the basis of skin colour as witness the South African Barbarians rugby side which toured Britain: eight whites, eight coloureds and two blacks. This, as does the Presidents’ Council initiative, raises the fearful spectre of white power appointing blacks to upper councils just to give the illusion of multi-racial cooperation.

Multi-racialism is a white play, goes the argument. Non-racialism means that no regard at all will be paid to skin colour; the criteria will be a man’s ability and no more.

But that comes later. George Wauchop, publicity secretary of AZAPO explains it thus: “White liberals don’t join the struggle at grass roots level, they join at executive level often with many pre-conceptions. Then no matter how much a white may oppose apartheid he remains, in South Africa, in a privileged position. He is unable to LIVE the struggle with us.”

In physical terms this translates into a white liberal being home at nights to a house with electricity, paved and tarred roads outside and the cosy, intellectual Homeland of South African white suburbia.

Such factors alone mitigate against non-racialism at present, black consciousness spokesmen argue. Cosiness, a degree of material wellbeing, MUST breed a sense of moderation, a horror of the brink, of a final and total commitment to the cause.

That black exclusivism is a scary tactic, there is no doubt. Whites, even well disposed whites, could ask, with some justification, what guarantee they have that there will be a place in the sun after the “liberation” of which black consciousness speaks.

You’ve got to have faith in it,” says George Wauchop. “There must be an element of mutual trust. We look forward to the day when all are Africans and then there will be no special treatment for blacks or whites but equal treatment for all citizens.

So what of white liberals, people who’ve dedicated their lives to Justice and who are increasingly side-lined now as black and white power squares up? In the old Rhodes/Liberal line, white liberals banded together into the National Union of South African Women. They thought they could play a bridging role between the glamorous new black order and Ian Smith’s Rhodesia Front. That was not to be. The leaders of ZAPU and ZANU were in league to the NUF, but scarcely regarded them as potent in any way. The real work had been done with Smith and his men.

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Azapo lists conditions for convention

SOVENG A — The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) has spelt out its conditions for attending any national convention.

In a paper presented by its publicity secretary Mr George Wachophe, and adopted by the annual congress, Azapo called on people involved in calling for a national convention to pressurise and force the government to a negotiating table instead.

Azapo laid down the following six conditions:

- It should be about the means of transferring power in the land to the "indigenous owners of it."
- All the political prisoners should be freed, the banned unbanned, the banished unbanned, and amnesty granted to the exiles "which act would be a de facto recognition of the authentic leaders of Azania.
- Structural violence in the form of influx control, migratory labour and forced resettlement, detentions without trial, banings, evictions, rent and transport increases and other related matters should come to an end.
- The historical political organisations such as the ANC, PAC and BPC should be party to the talks.
- "The attack on our brothers at the borders should come to an end for we believe the people who have resorted to the armed struggle have done so because of frustration that their protests and complaints have fallen on deaf ears."
- There can be "no negotiations between non-equals."

With delegates split over definitions over various ideological terms, Azapo decided to hold a symposium of black consciousness bodies to clarify its ideological concepts.

The move followed a highly controversial paper presented by the chairman of the Mdali Cultural Group, Mr Vusi Nkumane.

Mr Nkumane's paper crystallised a lengthy debate which highlighted sharp differences between delegates over whether the black struggle is solely a black national struggle, whether it is a struggle of blacks as a class of workers or a struggle of blacks as a class of workers.

He emphasised the struggle was over "issue — the repossession of the country by blacks from whites."

Differences between delegates on the question first emerged during discussion on papers on education and labour, and surfaced again when Mr Nkumane spoke on "the incursions of liberals into black consciousness."

He severely criticised liberals and Marxists, saying he was opposed to foreign ideologies being used to define the struggle.

While other delegates, mainly in the national executive, agreed that the black national struggle to repossess the land was the overriding issue, race remained a close determinant in South Africa.

Mr Nkumane called for an identification with African cultural perspectives, which he said were embodied in black consciousness.

Challenged on some of his views, he said Africa was for all who owed allegiance to Africa, expressing African culture, and was not necessarily confined to blacks.

Other delegates said the argument was merely a question of semantics.

Earlier, Mr Joe Tholoe, of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, spelled out the dilemma facing black consciousness in defining terminology.

"Some years ago people believed in African nationalism, that the goal was a socialist state. It was clear-cut definition.

"Now we are talking about black consciousness — do we call it a nation or a class? We are all agreed that the goal is a socialist state but the people who are fighting to create it are the black people.

"If we say the struggle is between black and white, our goal remains a socialist state where there are no races or classes."

- In a major leadership shake-up, Azapo re-elected only one of its outgoing executive members to its top positions — Mr George Wachophe. The new president is Mr Khayiza Mthembu, a 28-year-old community worker and a church organisation in Soweto. — DDC.
Azapo to debate black consciousness

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter
PIETERSBURG. With delegations split over definitions of ideological terms, the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) has decided to hold a symposium of black-consciousness bodies to clarify its ideological concepts.

The move was followed by a controversial paper presented by the chairman of the Mbali Cultural Group, Mr Vusi Nkumane. At Azapo's annual congress, which ended yesterday at Houtbosdorp, outside Pietersburg.

Mr Nkumane's paper crystallized a long debate which highlighted the need for the development of a more detailed understanding of the relationship between black consciousness and national liberation. He suggested that the struggle was not just a struggle against oppression, but also a struggle for self-determination and social justice.

He stressed that the struggle was over one issue — the repression of the country by whites from blacks. He criticized liberals and Marxists, saying he was opposed to foreign ideologies being used to define the struggle. While other delegates, mainly in the national executive, agreed that the black national struggle to repossess the land was the overriding issue, race remained a class determinant.

The outgoing Azapo organiser, Mr Letsatsi Mosala, said that whenever some people heard the term 'class', they saw 'Communism and Moscow'. Azapo's official policy in the existing constitution placed emphasis on black workers.

Mr Mosala said Mr Nkumane's views challenged the basic Azapo policy. Mr Nkumane called for an ideological debate to clarify the nature and role of black consciousness.

In the meantime, the national executive directed that the symposium should be held in the near future.

Earlier, Mr Mike Thabane, of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), spelled out the dilemma facing black consciousness in defining terminology.

"Some years ago people believed in African nationalism, that the goal was a socialist state. It was a clear-cut definition," he said.

"Now we are talking about black consciousness — do we call it a nation or a class? We are all agreed that the goal is a socialist state, but the people who are fighting to create it are the black people."

Because of the length of Mr Nkumane's paper, and the fact that it had not been circulated to delegates, a resolution calling for a national symposium of all black-consciousness bodies was adopted.
Azapo aims to ‘regain’ land

By Michael Phalatse
The main task ahead for the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) was to win back the land for the “dispossessed blacks”, the organisation’s new president said in Pietersburg last night.

Mr Khehla Mthembu of Johannesburg, made the statement soon after he had been elected Azapo’s national president at the end of the annual general congress, held at the Masealea conference centre at the weekend.

Mr Mthembu said black consciousness was going to be the unifying force of all blacks. He committed his new executive to fighting against the authorities so that “we can win back the land for our people.”

He commended the people of Seshgo township, near Pietersburg, for continuing with a bus boycott.

“We now wish to warn Putco in Johannesburg that they may be the next target of a bus boycott if they carry out their intention of increasing bus fares,” said Mr Mthembu.

There were a number of surprises in the new executive, with only one former member returned to office.

The executive members are: Mr Sefako Nyaka (vice-president). Mr Mlungisile Mavuna (general secretary). Mr Thabo Ndabeni (national organiser) and Mr George Wachope, returned as Publicity Secretary.

Mugabe hailed for freedom fight

Azapo has sent a message of congratulations to Zimbabwe’s Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe for having “led the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.”

The message was part of a resolution passed at Azapo’s weekend conference.

Another resolution called for the South West African People’s Organisation (Swapo) to be recognised as the legitimate and authentic voice of the people of SWA/Namibia.

The two motions were accepted without debate.

A paper on black consciousness almost divided delegates, as most disagreed with definitions of “a worker,” “African” and “black.”

It was finally resolved that black consciousness was so important an aspect of the organisation’s policy, that it had to be clearly defined.

Mr Letsatsi Mosala had argued that the paper did not accommodate the so-called coloureds and Indians in its definition of “black” and “African.”

“...we have to go by that document it would seem the organisation is moving from far left to far right,” he argued.

Giving a paper on recent moves for a national convention, Mr George Wachope said Azapo would not be involved in such initiatives until:

- The purpose of such a convention was to transfer power and land to the indigenous owners.
- Structural violence in the form of influx control, migratory labour, enforced resettlements and detentions without trial came to an end.
- Historical political organisations such as the African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress and the Black Peoples Convention were allowed to participate in the talks.
Independent black leaders encourage apartheid

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—Black leaders who opted for independence encouraged the ruling National Party to persist with its apartheid ideology, the president of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsa Buthelezi, said last night.

"Just as we have reached a point when the Afrikaners themselves realize there ought to be change, things keep happening on our side of the colour-line which encourage them to be intransigent," Chief Buthelezi told directors of the company International Investors.

Black leaders who accepted independence gave the impression that apartheid was not so bad and thus made leaders who opposed it appear to be unreasonable, he said.

Accusing the National Party of having a "hang-up" about the idea of a national convention, Chief Buthelezi rejected the Nationalist view that the convention proposal was "the baby of the Progressive Federal Party."

He said: "When the African National Congress was operating in South Africa, it was committed to the national convention long before the PFP appeared on the political scene."

Colonisation

Not all the sins of colonisation could be blamed on Afrikaners, he told the businessmen. "The British from whom your own ancestors in America hived off were really responsible for colonisation (of the Zulus)."

While Western capital had "exploited" blacks in the past, Western companies could still contribute meaningfully to the "liberation struggle" in several ways, one of which was to make it "mandatory for their corporations to negotiate with black workers through properly constituted trade unions."

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| Cape Provincial Institute Prize |
| For the best student in: |
| For Architects' |
| Fine Art & Architecture |
Domestics want better treatment

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Improvements in salaries and working conditions were called for by the steering committee of the Domestic Workers and Salesladies Association, formed at a meeting in Zwide, Port Elizabeth.

The association and an Old People's Association for the Care of Pensioners were formed under the auspices of Roots, the black cultural movement.

A Roots spokesman, Mr M Mayekiso, said the domestics' association, headed by Mrs Masa Balwe of New Brighton, had recommended a pay scale of R70 for live-in domestics, R30 for those commuting daily and for those with special skills, R6 a day for chores and R1 an hour for overtime.

Mr Mayekiso said the association would send a circular to all clergy and employers asking them to pay the recommended salaries, which he thought were reasonable. They were far below the R100 minimum called for at a previous meeting.

The Old People's Association, headed by Mr Zolile Van Zwide of Soweto, resolved to ask the authorities to pay pensions monthly instead of bi-monthly.

Mr Mayekiso said many people applying for pensions were turned down and others had long delays. The association would help them. He said Roots had a membership of 10,000, with hopes of more. There was a new branch at Ultenhage, and others would be started next week at Mdantsane, East London, and Umhlanga, near King William's Town.

Mr Mayekiso said Roots was concentrating on tackling the people's problems at grassroot level and mobilising them to become involved in the political struggle.
Roots hit back at Sebe threat

NEW BRIGHTON — A spokesman for Roots, the Port Elizabeth vigilante and cultural organisation, Mr Tamie Mkonto, has reacted strongly to remarks made by the Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, who advised the organisation to “keep out of Ciskei”.

Mr Mkonto said yesterday: “Certainly, Brigadier Sebe does not know the aims and the policy of the Roots of Africa movement. Had he known he would not have reacted like he did.”

He said Brigadier Sebe saw Roots as a vigilante group only.

“Our organisation is a cultural movement aimed at merging all black racial units like Sothos, Zulus, Xhosa and Swazis into one common unit.”

This would be made possible by mending black culture and through discipline “our own black people” so that they could move away from the tootl element and be a cultured nation before “we face the common enemy”.

Mr Mkonto said at present blacks were divided into separate racial nationalities. He posed the question that “if there were the Welsh, Scots and other English races each with one common language, why could not the black races of Southern Africa combine into one race?”

Mr Mkonto was adamant that even if it was not in the interest of Brigadier Sebe to form the Roots branch in Mdantsane, they were going to launch it on Sunday, February 1 at one of the Mdantsane church halls which will be made known later in the week.

Mr Mkonto said Roots was taking this step because they had an invitation signed by “quite a number of Mdantsane residents who wished to have their problems solved by Roots”.

Mr Mkonto said his organisation had nothing to do with the police or politics. Roots was a cultural organisation that was aimed at reforming wrongdoers and hooligans.

Roots was aware of the fact that there were organisations for the maintenance of law and order but Roots had a different attitude and policy altogether and this Brigadier Sebe would prove for himself.

“We will not be stopped by empty threats, people have a right to move where they like when they visit a place by invitation.

“We are not afraid of anyone, we will definitely be in Mdantsane on Sunday and no one will dare to say we are there,” said Mr Mkonto.

He revealed there were people from Mdantsane at the Masangwana Street headquarters of Roots preparing for the Mdantsane meeting.

About four Mdantsane men were in Port Elizabeth yesterday. — DDR.

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MISS C. TREAGARD

In this year,
for the best woman student
HOLLY GOLSOM MEMORIAL PRIZE

P A KOPPOLENT

First and second major courses,
satisfactorily completed,
for a student who has
HELEN GARDNER TRAVEL PRIZE

P F BUCKLEY

Sixth Year

for the best student in:
ARCHITECTURE
FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

CAPE PROVIDENCE INSTITUTE
Parents condemn detention

Staff Reporter

The Guguletu Parents Committee last night condemned the detention of student leaders by the security police.

The president and vice-president of the Fezeka High School's Students' Representative Council, Mr Onpa Lehalere, 20, and Mr Kent Mkalipi, 20, were detained on Monday. Both were acquitted on sabotage charges three weeks ago after spending about six months in detention.

The Parents Committee last night registered its protest and a "feeling of disgust at the manner in which the authorities have been handling the school boycott issue."

They emphasized that "one of the conditions of the students for returning to school was the release of student detainees... It is rather a sad development that the education authorities have not played their part in terms of meeting satisfactorily the short-term demands set down by the students for going back to school."

"It is even worse that the security police see fit to intervene in this manner and we challenge them if there is any 'security of the state' in danger to prove this through the due process of law by charging those detained or releasing them."

The detentions were also condemned last night by the chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations in the Western Cape, Mrs Daphne Wilson. She said that the "month's truce" in the school boycott should be a period of reconciliation between dissatisfied pupils and officials.
Delegates deep in conversation during one of the presentations at the congress.
ANC wasting Russian money, says arrested spy

Political Staff and Sapa

THE ASSEMBLY — The African National Congress was not wasting the money spent on it by Moscow, according to Russian spy Major Aleksei Kozlov.

The Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, referred to this in announcing Kozlov's arrest in South Africa.

The Prime Minister said Kozlov was arrested during the course of his fourth visit to southern Africa.

"Outstanding intelligence work and thorough interrogation revealed that Major Kozlov is not the classical example of the Russian so-called illegal. He was not based in southern Africa. Major Kozlov's main task was to act as an eyewitness to the effects of his country's interference into otherwise peaceful developments in southern Africa. His job was to assess the damage caused by the activities of other organs of his Government, notably those organs which train, finance, indoctrinate, maintain and arm terrorist groups like the ANC, SWAPO and others in southern Africa."

"We know, and this is confirmed by Kozlov, that the ANC in particular is the subject of intense interest in Moscow."

"Several Soviet analysts of the situation in South Africa are of the opinion that the ANC's activities inside South Africa do not in fact match the organisation's claims abroad and do not justify the money and energy spent on the organisation by Moscow."

"Kozlov inter alia reported to his superiors in Moscow that representatives of the ANC were unable to convince him that the ANC had indeed been responsible for the Soweto disturbances during 1976. He also gained the impression that local ANC cadres were not as generously funded as were the so-called black-consciousness groups, whose finances emanate from European socialist parties."

"Kozlov also reported to the Kremlin that ANC leaders were squandering Soviet aid unnecessarily on ego-trips abroad, and that the activities of black-consciousness groups in South Africa do not pose any danger to Soviet long-term interests as long as these groups were going out of their way to destabilise the country, and had the support of certain anti-Government newspapers."

Mr. Botha added: "Soviet spies can be caught, and when they are, there is normally quite a bonus for us. In Major Kozlov's case the bonus already runs to three volumes of valuable information."

The Prime Minister said that in the interests of State security no further details would be made public.

Page 3: A Red agent who has recently completed 3rd major courses.
Black Consciousness

Biko’s Heirs

Last weekend’s annual general meeting of the Azanian People’s Organisation (Azapo) revealed confusion over direction, purpose and identity among Steve Biko’s Black Consciousness (BC) heirs. True, a growing impatience at the lack of real change in SA — felt by blacks generally — was expressed. But nothing more concrete than the conference’s abstract theme — “courage, persistence and the demands of our time” — was forthcoming. It seemed as though BC philosophy, having undeniably made its point as far as consciousness-raising among blacks is concerned, had little of real substance to say about the mechanism of the transfer of power or the attainment of “liberation.”

Within the organisation, however, elections to the national executive committee saw most of the former office bearers replaced — although the reshuffle indicates no apparent ideological changes. Azapo’s new president, uncontested as were nearly all the offices, is Khehla Mthembu. He takes over from Nombulelo Melane who held the office after the suspension of Curtis Nkondo early last year. Sefako Nyaka was elected vice president and Mlungisi Mavuna, general secretary. George Wachope retained his post as publicity secretary.

Seven new secretariat members were created, among them legal affairs, labour, sport and rural and urban development. Melane was elected secretary of the education secretariat.

Azapo’s main “demand” is the “transfer of land from the white usurpers to its rightful owners, the blacks.” How this is to be achieved, indeed the strategy of this small, would-be revolutionary elite, is at best confused, at worst non-existent. This was revealed in the split among Azapo loyalists — less than 200 at the meeting — over “whether ours is a class struggle or a (black) nationalist struggle.” The issue is important because of its implications: if it is a class struggle, this would mean accepting a non-African, Marxist analysis which is taboo to BC purists. The socialist concept, being colour-blind, makes class — not black — consciousness important and, logically at any rate, must include white workers and exclude black capitalists. How then to define a worker?

Last year Azapo ruled that “race was a class determinant,” thereby restating what the Marxists said long ago: that in SA class followed broadly racial cleavages. However, the hair-splitting arguments over “class or nation” persisted, rearing in the call for a symposium of all BC groups to clarify its ideology. This is necessary since, although the executive has decided that the “machine” in the struggle to repossess the land is “the black working class,” there is a grudging unwillingness about the use of Marxist concepts on the part of a significant number of Azapo members.

Azapo’s position on a national convention of all SA groups to work out a new constitution illustrates another quirk. While it refuses to negotiate with the SA government or use its institutions unless to discuss the unconditional transfer of power to the black majority, it has not chosen the military option. How then does it hope to force a solution? By using the black working class which can force the country to its knees and the government into talks with Azapo, Mthembu tells the F.M. This can only be seen as a very long-term project, since Azapo’s influence within the labour movement, let alone the rest of the country, is not regarded as significant at present.

Azapo regards itself as the “only viable vehicle of black national perspective” operating in SA. Realisation of this demands radical changes in the structure of this country. Azapo is very anxious to propagate its ideas.
Student of the degree course.
For the best final year
George Stimson Prize

R W Kohne

Fourth Year
B de Jong

Third Year
C S Jones

Second Year
J A L Chapman

First Year

Course.
Year of study of the degree
For the best student in each
Book Prize
For the Building Industry
National Development Fund

M R Ness
structure and design.
For the best project in
R Student Award

J C Kirkman

design work.
Best use of bricks in his
For the student who has made
S A Brick Association Prize

Miss M F Sandlands

First Year
For the best work in
Mrs. Thorton White Prize

Too few for boycott meeting

Staff Reporter
A MEETING which was to be held in Gugulethu this week to discuss the proposed suspension of the schools boycott did not take place because too few pupils turned up.

It was the second meeting to be called off because of poor attendance.

African pupils in Port Elizabeth called off the boycott about two weeks ago but in Cape Town it is continuing.

Local pupils have been discussing the Port Elizabeth decision.

In a meeting held early last week, possible conditions for a suspension were discussed.

At the next meeting pupils could not reach an agreement and decided to postpone the meeting till last Saturday to give pupils who are working a chance to attend the meeting.

Last Saturday few attended and another meeting was set for Wednesday but attendance was again minimal.

The pupils also said the boycott might be suspended when the trial in Worcester is over, possibly in three weeks.

However, the registration deadline is February 11.

Parents have held three meetings with pupils in an attempt to persuade them to return to school. The pupils did not agree, however, and the parents then decided to let the pupils take their own decision.

(continued)
Some of the demonstrators at the Mitchells Plain Town Centre yesterday.

Demo as Plain centre opens

CT 39/181

A SMALL GROUP of demonstrators with placards gathered in an open area at Mitchell's Plain yesterday when the Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services, Mr Pen Kotze, opened the Town Centre.

A large police contingent, including several officers from the riot squad, were on duty at the opening but there were no incidents and the group dispersed after the minister left.

Mr Kotze arrived for the official opening about 10.30 am. Also present was the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, and the Mayor, Mr Louis Krielner.

The ceremony was held in a ball leading off the Town Centre square and was addressed by Mr Kotze, Mr A L Kemp, vice-chairman of the Merchants' Association, and Mr James Petersen, chairman of the Combined Mitchell's Plain Ratepayers' Association (Compra).

"This new city centre not only provides for the daily needs of Mitchell's Plain residents, but also presents vast business opportunities to the entire coloured community," Mr Kotze said.

The ceremony was attended by more than 100 dignitaries and guests.

Once the ceremony started, 30 men and women with placards protesting against government policy gathered outside and soon drew a crowd of about 50 people around them.

Outside the centre, police vans stood waiting and police dogs were on hand. The police did not intervene, however, and minutes after Mr Kotze left the group dispersed.
JOHANNESBURG — A squad of South African elitist forces crossed into Mozambique early yesterday to carry out an audacious attack on ANC headquarters installations within sight of Maputo.

Mozambique condemns raid

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Deputy Defence Minister, Gen Armando Guebuza, condemned the raid here yesterday by South African troops as "a foul and criminal act." Gen Guebuza, who is also political commissar of the country's armed forces, told a Fretilin conference the attack was a challenge to Mozambique's right to shelter South African citizens being persecuted by the apartheid regime.

The raid was the first of its kind by a South African commando unit against Mozambique.

A communiqué issued by the general staff of the Mozambique armed forces said the houses were occupied by South African refugees, who were also members of the Mozambican National Congress. Civilian sources said about 10 people were believed to have been killed.

Many members of the ANC, which is banned in South Africa, have taken refuge in Mozambique in recent years, the communiqué said.

Some work in the public service, others are at universities. Mozambique denied there is an ANC office here and also that it allows guerrillas to operate from its territory.

The radio reported that diplomats and reporters in Maputo had been taken to the scene of the pre-dawn raid at Matola, a seaside suburb 16 km from the capital, and only 2 km from the palace of President Samora Machel.

The radio said a Portuguese technician named José Antonio Monteiro Ramos, who worked at a power station, was shot dead during the raid.

At least six ANC men were also killed, and eyewitnesses said there had been fighting between the South African and Mozambican soldiers on guard outside the homes of ANC militants, the radio said.

He warned neighbouring states that by siding with the ANC, South Africa was endangering its own safety and stability.

"For understandable reasons details of the operation cannot be revealed," General Viljoen said.

It is not known whether one of South Africa's most wanted men, Joe Slovo, the only white member of the ANC high command, was there. Mr Slovo operates out of Maputo.

ANNOUNCING THE SUCCESS OF THE BLITZ RAID last night, General Viljoen, Chief of the defence force, said the three targets situated in the outlying Maputo suburb of Matola had been destroyed and numerous ANC terrorists, including commanders, were killed in the pre-dawn attack.

Large quantities of weapons, sabotage equipment and documents were also seized, General Viljoen said.

"The attack on the targets followed irresistible information from sources close to the ANC, that Maputo is used as a springboard for terror attacks against South Africa.

"In addition, the Defence Force has evidence that the attacks on the SLA, the Silverton incident and the attacks on police stations during 1985 had been planned from these hiding places in Maputo, with the aid of the PLO as well as Cuban and East German advisors, and that they had been launched from there.

It was the task of the Defence Force to destroy the enemy before the people of South Africa had to suffer acts of terrorism, and the ANC had been dealt a severe blow, General Viljoen said.

A railway spokesman said last night that rail traffic had not been interrupted. "Our duty is to convey passengers and goods to the Mozambican border," he said. "From there on, the Mozambicans take over."

In Cape Town last night, the two major opposition parties supported the raid but the Progressive Federal Party defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said caution should be exercised not to disturb the peaceful border situation between South Africa and Mozambique.

Mr Schwarz said terrorists should expect retaliation wherever they sheltered.

"Countries which provide bases to terrorists must face counter attacks on such bases and presumably grant sanctuary to terrorists with the full knowledge that retribution may follow," he said.
30,000 expected at rally

By Michael Phalatse

Political Staff

Inkatha is confident its open-air meeting on "Black Unity and Solidarity" will attract more than 30,000 people to the Jabulani Amphitheatre on Sunday, despite poor responses from black consciousness organisations.

President of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsa Buthelezi, will give the main address.

Dr Piet Koornhof's three controversial bills on urban blacks are expected to feature prominently in his speech.

A spokesman for Inkatha, Mr Peter Davidson, said black consciousness organisations like Mwasa, Azapo, the Committee of Ten and the South African Council of Churches have not responded to the invitation.

"Dr Motlana said he had not received the invitation. Bishop Tutu says he has church commitments. "However, we expect thousands, perhaps more than 30,000," he said."

Bishop Tutu has expressed sympathy with the objectives of the meeting.

Azapo's publicity secretary was not available for comment but it is Azapo's policy to have nothing to do with bodies such as Inkatha.

This was spelt out at its congress last weekend.

Mr Davidson said his Inkatha did not intend to make political capital out of the meeting. It is merely concerned with black dignity and felt it was important to plan and discuss a joint strategy.

Other organisations invited include: The Housewives' League, Woman's Christian Associations, Soweto's Civic Associations and the Black Social Workers' Association.

An appeal has been made to the those attending to avoid taking strong drinks.
R W Khome
student of the degree course.
For the best student obtaining LTA Prize
For the best student obtaining George Strickland Prize

R W Khome
Fourth Year

B de Jong
Third Year

C S Jones
Second Year

J A L Chapman
First Year

For the best student in each year of study for the degree course of study for the best student in each National Development Fund Book Prize for the Building Industry

M R I Ness
structure and design.
For the best project in R Studies Award

J G Khome
design work.
best use of bricks in this case (for the student who has made) S A Brick Association Prize

Miss M F J Sandlands
First Year.
For the best work in Mrs. Thornton White Prize

Architects
Boycott of Republic
festival snowballs

THE festivities planned for the 20th anniversary of Republic this year look like turning into an all-white affair, as black organisations all over the country pull out of the event.

All over the country blacks are resigning from festival committees because, they say, the formation of the Republic was an all-white affair and little has changed in 20 years to give blacks a stake in it.

Organisations which have expressed their disapproval of the festival include the Teachers' Action Committee (TAC), the Labour Party, the Teachers' Association of South Africa (Tasa), the South African Black Alliance, the Joint Council of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (JCTASA) and several student bodies and student representative councils at several universities.

BLOW

This boycott movement has come as a blow to the festival organisers who have arranged many events under the theme of 'Unity in Diversity.'

Mr Vincent Farrell, chairman of the TAC, said his organisation was totally opposed to participation in Republic Day festivities.

'We will try to discourage anybody from taking part in this festival because we do not recognise Republic Day,' he said.

PROTEST

Student protest against 'inferior education' prompted the 6 000-strong Teachers' Association of South Africa not to take part in Republic Day festivities.

Mr Dharma Nair, secretary of Tasa, says that until there is parity of education for all 'we cannot support national celebrations organised by the State.'

Mr David Curry, chairman of the Labour Party which is boycotting the festival, said it was vital for all population groups to accept the constitution before they could celebrate.

He said full citizenship for all was necessary for acceptance by all groups.

'Blacks had no say in the establishment of the Republic. We were not even asked to comment or vote.

'We have nothing to celebrate,' he said.

ANNOUNCED

The University of Durban-Westville has also announced that it will not participate as has the Reform Party.

But there are no signs of white parliamentary opposition joining the boycott.

Dr Alex Boraine, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party executive, said they would not participate in celebrations but individuals were free to choose if they wished to participate.

LOYALTY

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said the NRP would play its full part in the festival.

'As South Africans our first loyalty is to South Africa,' he said.

The Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, who is chairman of the National Republic Festival Committee, said the festival was for all population groups.

'The festival programme has been designed to emphasise factors and activities which can unite all the inhabitants of South Africa in common pride,' he said.

Natal has been earmarked as the focal point of festival activities, and the Natal Administrator, Mr Steffel Botha, who is chairman of the Natal Festival Committee, said he was disappointed at the boycott.

'I hope this is not irreversible as this is an opportunity where all people of all population groups will be able to get to know each other,' he said.

HIGHLIGHT

Republic festival activities will extend for the duration of May and will include dispatch riders who will converge from all parts of the country on Natal at the end of May.

The festival games will be the highlight and will open in Pretoria on May 2 and on May 9 in Johannesburg.

Each town has been asked to organise its own celebrations which will be co-ordinated at provincial level. Schools have been asked to hold their celebrations on May 27 if possible.

Types of activities recommended by organisers at local level include parades, camping rallies, sports meetings, carnivals, cultural presentations and exhibitions.

Republic Day falls on May 31 which is a Sunday and churches have been asked to devote services to praying for the Republic.
Chief says black unity only way to success

By Tom Duff
Political Staff

If blacks are united, they can easily paralyse the South African economy and force whites to negotiate with them, says Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha.

He told thousands of supporters crammed into the Jabulani amphitheatre in Soweto yesterday that the insurmountable barriers of whites called for a serious consideration of such a method.

"But we cannot even begin to consider using such a strategy if we continue to remain in such pathetic disarray as black political groupings," he said.

Black unity was the main theme of Chief Buthelezi's address.

A number of leading figures in the black consciousness movement, including Dr Nhato Motlana, did not accept invitations to attend yesterday's gathering.

It had been billed as a day of prayer for black unity and solidarity.

Mr Jac Rabie of the Labour Party was cheered by the crowd when he pointed out that his party had refused to have anything to do with the President's Council because it excluded blacks.

"Chief Buthelezi repeatedly emphasised that in the past he had done all he could to promote black unity," said Mandela.

Yet there were black groups which seemed to be looking for excuses to attack him. It was a blatant lie to claim that he had not supported efforts to free ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

"If forces for change in South Africa, and forces for change outside South Africa, cannot complement each other despite differences of approach, we will remain slaves of white South Africa..."

"Differences on strategy should not be allowed by blacks to stand in the way of black unity and black solidarity," said Chief Buthelezi.

"If forces for change in South Africa, and forces for change outside South Africa, cannot complement each other despite differences of approach, we will remain slaves of white South Africa...

"This cannot be achieved through exchanging insults and labelling each other as traitors."

He said there was nothing evil in blacks assuming responsibility for black civic government imposed on them.

"To me, to live in a 'Native Location' and refuse to accept responsibility even for refuse removal, sewage and schools while one lives there, shows dangerous political immaturity."

Chief Buthelezi strongly criticised three Bills affecting urban blacks. The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Kornhof, told him recently that he had recommended major changes to one Bill to give complete security to those blacks who had the right to be in cities.

PASS LAW

"But as long as it is security for some blacks and not others, we do not see even that as making any radical change," he said.

In many ways the Bills had been a disaster. They would not end the harassment that blacks were subjected to under the pass law system. White bantustan still dominated the thinking of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

"Yesterday's meeting was attended by many prominent community council members and Chief Buthelezi was welcomed to Soweto by its 'mayor', Mr David Thebehali."

Raid on ANC a tragedy,
Buthelezi tells meeting

Political Staff
Inkatha president Chief Gatsha Buthelezi does not think that South African blacks would have been proud to take part in the Defence Force raid against the African National Congress in Mozambique.

He told a mass meeting in Soweto yesterday that the SAPD raid had been "a tragedy."

"I called on the crowd to observe a minute's silence in memory of those who had died in the raid."

"I then led the crowd in the singing of the black anthem, Nkoski Sikelela Africa."

"Not even those of us who are committed to peaceful change could be jubilant about the death of our kith and kin as a result of the conflict which exists in our country because of white insurgenecge," he said.

"I do not think that there is a single person among us who would have been proud to be part of the Defence Force that destroyed the lives of our own brothers in Maputo."

"Is there anyone among us?" he asked.

"Thousands shouted: 'No.'"

"I appeal to the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, to consider very seriously the options open to him."

"He can save this country from the escalation of this violence or continue through the present political situation to the final realisation of this violence by continuing to listen to the right-wing which does not want to share power with blacks," said Chief Buthelezi.

"In the long run neither blacks nor whites can gain anything from this kind of destruction."

"We do not feel that communism is a threat to this country."

"But white racism, which is the core of the present policies of the Government, is a threat to black and white in this country."

"White insurgenecge, which has been displayed so flagrantly during the No-Confidence debate, is a concrete foundation to those imaginary communist encroachments that everybody is talking about," he said.
Tutu warns Mwasa of more bans

By MONTSHIWA MOSORKE
BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, warned at the weekend that more detentions and banning were to be expected in South Africa.

Bishop Tutu was addressing the first annual congress of the Southern Transvaal regional branch of the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa) at the Dube YWCA, Soweto.

He said it was becoming increasingly hazardous to be a journalist in South Africa and even more so to be a black journalist trying to "write the truth as seen by the community".

"In less than two months five of our colleagues in Mwasa have been clobbered," he told delegates. "Why? Simply and solely because it has become an occupational hazard to be a journalist in South Africa.

"I'm optimistic that we are going to attain freedom in South Africa in five years, but the cost is going to be horrendous. The struggle is going to be costly.

"Many are still going to be detained, banned, harassed."

He said black journalists had two choices. "You have to decide whether you are going to submerge and survive or risk this new occupational hazard. You are new, clearly, in the vanguard."

He said it was clear the Government regarded black people as the enemy when it spoke of the total onslaught.

"Even when we say that we are striving for and committed to peaceful change, we are regarded as the enemy. Even when our people are engaged in peaceful demonstrations, they are still regarded as the enemy.

"We have seen that white people are not prepared to fight the white bag with us. Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said he was opposed to majority rule in South Africa. Mind you, he is the best that white people can offer."

Bishop Tutu expressed support for black organisations, including Mwasa, that were trying to "remove our shackles, and not only to ward off the chains from our hands".

If blacks wanted to "remove their chains", they should also be prepared to face the consequences of detention, banning, harassment and other forms of oppression.

Whites in South Africa must make use of the present time to mix friends with blacks, before it was too late, he said.

Bishop Tutu said he believed that South Africa would have a black Prime Minister in five to ten years.

Mr Gold Nkosi, chairman of the Southern Transvaal branch of Mwasa, said that contrary to Government will, it was impossible to "censure" black trade unionists.

He said the banning of newspapers and Mwasa members were part of an effort to stamp out the "demoralising activities and emerging black trade unions."

Mr Nkosi was delivering the opening address.

"Mwasa has taken the place of an independent voice and brought together a wide array of intellect and articulate scholars. He said it was an articulate organisation. It is called for "maximum effort from the working masses."

An executive member of the Black Public Service Group, the Rev. E. M. Ngcaba, appealed to black workers to unite and work for political changes in South Africa.
Raid into Mozambique a tragedy, says Buthelezi

SOWETO—The raid on the ANC bases in Maputo was a 'tragedy which will remain with the black community of South Africa for many months', Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in Soweto yesterday.

He told about 16,000 people at a prayer meeting that even those blacks who were committed to peaceful change in the country could not be jubilant over the death of our kith and kin as a result of the conflict which exists in our country because of white intransigence.

'This is unnecessary, because if we as South Africans were to sit around a conference table as we have been pleading for decades, our brothers who are now committed to violence would not be in little camps in foreign lands where their vulnerability from the South African Defence Force's striking power has now been highlighted by the Maputo tragedy,' Chief Buthelezi said.

He said that kind of tragedy created intense hatred, hardened feelings and made reconciliation between black and white 'more and more impossible to realise'.

Later he said: 'I appeal to the Prime Minister to consider very seriously the options open to him. He can save this country from the escalation of this violence, or continue through the present policies to stoke the fires of this violence by continuing to listen to the Right wing who do not want to share power with blacks.'

Chief Buthelezi said blacks did not feel that communism was a threat to the country. White racism, however, which was the core of the present policies of the Government, was a threat to both black and white.

'White intransigence, which has been displayed so blatantly during the No Confidence Debate, is a concrete foundation to those imaginary communist encroachments that everyone is talking about.' — Sapa

See also Page 2
Co-operative, not separate, development—Phatudi

Political Staff
Blacks should not be demanding majority rule in South Africa because they would be asking for the same "evil domination" they oppose.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedrick Phatudi, said this at a Press conference in Johannesburg while trying to raise support for a policy of co-operative development rather than the Government policy of separate development.

In his main address, Dr Phatudi said he noted with delight the Government was "at last heeding his advice" on sharing the country's economic wealth with the homelands.

He said it would be a serious mistake if blacks tried to have power transferred.

"What we are asking for is that power be shared by all. If white domination as we experience it today is viewed as evil, then black domination will be just as evil," he said.

"Let us share the country's wealth by giving homelands a share of the profits accrued from towns in their neighbourhoods."

Dr Phatudi said his government was not under any pressure to apply for political independence.

"We would like to and shall remain citizens of the Republic of South Africa," he said.

He was convinced all homelands' citizens would not accept independence if they were asked the questions correctly.

"I do not believe the people of Ciskei were properly told of the implications of accepting independence. Our people are often tricked into these things and then told they accepted with their eyes wide open," he said.
Professor George Menzies Prize Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering.

J H Rens

L Menegoldo

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P H Salmon

I J Cumming

D P Weeks

J H Rens

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

B F McClelland

ROOTS CLAIMS (2)

Ciskei branches (5)

NEW BEGINNING

In a significant cultural movement here, Mr. M. Mbono, the leader of the Ciskei at the weekend, nominated the roots of Ciskei as a nation. He said the roots had been expected to play a significant role in the new nation. He said the roots had been expected to play a significant role in the new nation.

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Six Durban men were among the victims

DURBAN — Six men from Durban were among African National Congress members killed in last week's airstrike on an ANC base in Maputo.

They are Mr Thamsanqa Jeffrey Radebe, Mr Talaaz Sithole, and Mr Mduduzi Gumela, all from Kwemashu township, Mr Wilberforce Skweyiya of Durban, Mr William Khanyile of Umzazi, and a man named only as Pilly, of Durban.

Two other ANC casualties have been identified as Masuku and Mboweni of the Transvaal.

The deaths of two of the men, Mr Radebe and Mr Khanyile, were confirmed in London by the ANC secretary for international affairs, Mr John-Makhabini.

Mr. Radebe graduated from the University of Zululand in 1978 and fled the country a year later after serving his articles under a Durban lawyer.

Memorial services for the ANC men are to be held in Durban and other parts of the country.

In a joint statement, the Natal Indian Congress and the Durban Release Mandela Committee have condemned their deaths, and said members of the SA Defence Force did not contribute to peace in the country.

— Sapa-Reuter and Political Staff.

Handcuffs point to motive for Maputo raid

By Brendan Nicholson
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The discovery of handcuffs among equipment dropped by South African troops outside an ANC house that were attacked in Matola has reinforced the feeling in Mozambique that the raiders intended abducting a number of ANC officials.

Mozambican authorities say that, to their knowledge, no one was taken away.

They say that either the South Africans did not find whoever they were looking for or they were driven off before they could complete their operation.

While it is not yet known how the raiders were able to penetrate the Mozambican capital's industrial area undetected, a clearer picture of the operation is arising.

Mozambican military authorities are known to be studying a map taken from the body of one of the two South Africans killed in the raid.

The second soldier's body was taken away.

It appears that the South Africans set up road blocks on the roads in and out of Matola in the early hours of Friday morning.

Two groups of heavily armed men then reared up to houses occupied by ANC members and immediately opened fire, wrecking the buildings and killing all the occupants.

The main objection appears to have been the largest of the three ANC houses which were several kilometres apart.

Here different tactics were employed.

According to neighbours the South African truck pulled up outside the house and was thought at first to belong to the Frelimo forces.

A member of the South African party called to its occupants that they were coming and identified himself as a Frelimo soldier.

Two ANC members walked out of the front door.

It is not clear who opened fire first, the South African troops or a Frelimo soldier who was on guard at the house, but the two ANC members were quickly killed.

It is believed that the Frelimo guard then killed at least one of the South Africans before being badly wounded himself.

His resistance may have lasted long enough to upset the whole South African plan, according to the Mozambique reorganization of the incident.

The Frelimo troops who rushed to the other houses arrived too late to intervene there. However, when they heard the fresh firing, they were able to get to the scene in time to stop the raiders entering the house.

The South Africans were then caught in the crossfire from at least two groups of Frelimo troops and appear to have been forced to pull out taking a number of casualties with them.

The Mozambicans found three sets of webbing and equipment that appeared to have been cut from dead or badly wounded men.

Jonathan pledges solidarity with ANC

MASEEU — Leabru's Prime Minister today condemned the South African raid on the ANC in Mozambique, saying it was intended to intimidate all neighbouring states into refusing to give sanctuary to those who had fled from the Republic.

Prime Minister Leabru Jonathan today sent a message to President Samora Machel of Mozambique assuring him of Leabru's "firmest solidarity at all times."

He said no African leader should succumb to South African "coercion" and should "work relentlessly to ... ensure the emancipation of all the people of the African continent."

Chief Jonathan asked President Machel to pass his condolences to the ANC on the death of its members in the raid and to express his solidarity with the ANC leadership.

In Johannesburg yesterday, the Chief Minister of Leabru, Dr Cedric Patudi, said that if the South African Government had any respect for homeland leaders, then it should not embarrass them with the type of action carried out in Mozambique last week.

"If the South African Government really takes us seriously, then we should be represented where our people are against blacks are planned," he said.

And in New York, the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, expressed deep concern over the raid. — The Star's Africa News Service, Political Staff, Sapa-AP and Reuter.
NIC leader attacks Chinsamy's action

Telegram to Botha 'meaningless'

By Nagoor Bissetty

THE Reform Party leader, Mr Y S Chinsamy's weekend telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, calling for a fully elected Indian Council was 'pointless and meaningless' and did not reflect the wishes of all Indians, Mr M J Naidoo, senior vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, said yesterday.

'What the community will settle for is not an ethnic SAIC but full participation by all South Africans in a democratic political set-up without reference to a person's colour,' he said.

Mr Naidoo said he regarded Mr Chinsamy's telegram to Mr Botha as a 'last-ditch move to rescue the already troubled Reform Party from its present chaotic state'.

He said: 'If only Reform Party members and candidates in next month's so-called SAIC election knew the real feelings of the Indian people they would be clearly espousing the cause of freedom and equality for all South Africans. It may, indeed, be their last hope to redeem themselves.'

Mr Chinsamy said he had urged the Prime Minister in his telegram to scrap this month's electoral college election for the new SAIC and arrange for full elections to take place at the same time as the general election in April, using the existing Indian voters' roll and delimitation of constituencies.

A fully elected SAIC was preferred to a partly nominated, partly elected Indian Council, he said.

Mr Chinsamy's telegram has also aroused anger in many party members who said he should have consulted the party's national executive before 'rushing' his telegram to Mr Botha.

'It is embarrassing, coming as it does on the heel of Mr Chinsamy's backing down on his threat to expel his vice-chairman, Mr Yusuf Moolla, for accepting a Government appointment on the new SAIC,' members said.
Mercury Reporter

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has recommended that a whole section of the Black Community Development Bill be amended. But this has not altered the attitude of the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, towards the proposed legislation.

Addressing a large Inkatha rally at Soweto, Chief Buthelezi reiterated his criticism of aspects of three Bills under consideration by Dr Koornhof. They are the Local Government Bill, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill and the Black Community Development Bill.

Chief Buthelezi said Dr Koornhof had told him that he had recommended that the whole of Section 31 in the draft Black Community Development Bill be amended so as to give complete security for those blacks who had a right to be in the cities.

‘But as long as there is security for some blacks and not others we do not see even that as marking any radical change,’ he pointed out.

‘An evil and divisive attempt is contained in the provision that makes it easier for some blacks to reside in the urban areas, and makes it even more difficult than ever before for those who come to the cities from rural areas to seek employment.’

Chief Buthelezi, said, according to the Bills, blacks were categorised into those who were qualified and privileged to be in urban areas and those who were disqualified and unprivileged.

The idea that only blacks were divided into those who were qualified to be in any part of the land and those who were not qualified to be there, went against the grain and was completely unacceptable.

‘The sting in the tail is that the temptation will be great for those who will be privileged, to regard those who are not qualified to be in these areas, not as their brothers and sisters, but as outsiders,’ he added.

If blacks fell for this ‘bait’ of division, this would amount to another retrograde step away from black unity.

Chief Buthelezi said the Koornhof Bills had, in many ways, been a disaster.

‘While they are supposed to herald a period of reform as far as black mobility is concerned, they have, in fact, made the position of blacks much worse than ever before.’

Mr P W Botha’s profound statements since he assumed office had been made inconsequential by his creation of the President’s Council from which blacks, comprising more than 70 percent of the population, were excluded.
EAST LONDON — The claims by the Port Elizabeth vigilante group, Roots, that they were in Mdantsane on Sunday night and that they had formed branches in the Ciskei were described as "distant lies" by the secretary for Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig. Charles Sebe.

Yesterday, Brig. Sebe was commenting on the claims by the group after an all-day alert at Mdantsane had satisfied the Ciskei combined forces that the group did not arrive in the township at the weekend.

He challenged the group to operate in the Ciskei after their claim that they had formed branches in two areas.

Although the areas in which these branches were formed were not disclosed by Roots officials in Port Elizabeth, areas around Port Beaufort, Alice, Dimbaza and Mthatha were mentioned as possibilities.

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ANC men not told to go, says Lesotho

MASERU—A spokesman for the Lesotho Government yesterday denied Press reports that two ANC men who had been convicted of unlawful possession of arms and ammunition were forced to leave the country.

He said the two men left the country of their own accord after conviction and sentence.

He said the Lesotho Government could not interfere with arrangements made by refugees wishing to leave the country.

The Government would always honour the principles of the OAU, United Nations and the non-aligned movement to grant political asylum to refugees fleeing South Africa because of apartheid.
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A.E.C & I Prize
For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.
L Menegaldo

Sommor Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the best coursework in Engineering Drawing.
G L Cragg
Lesotho fines ANC men caught at roadblock

The Star's Africa News Service
MASERU — Two heavily armed members of the banned African National Congress who tried to flee from Natal into Mozambique were arrested at a roadblock in Lesotho, a court has been told.

The magistrate at Mafeteng in southern Lesotho was told that the two men, Louis Zamba (22) and Duma Makeba (31), both of Pinetown in Natal, had tried to flee from Zululand to Maputo last Christmas after learning that the South African security police were searching for them.

Finding the way sealed off by police roadblocks, they changed direction and were given a lift to Lesotho by two women who were travelling to Maseru for a concert.

AK47

The car was stopped at a Lesotho police roadblock near Mafeteng. In the car police found a suitcase containing a Russian-made AK47 rifle with 30 rounds of ammunition, a Russian-made 7.65 mm pistol and a plastic bag containing 60 rounds of ammunition and six hand-grenades.

Zamba and Makeba pleaded guilty before Mafeteng magistrate Mr George Senuane this week to illegal entry into Lesotho and illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

They were each fined R100 or six months imprisonment, half of which was suspended for three years.

Their lawyer, Mr K Sello, said they would seek political asylum in Lesotho.

In mitigation Mr Sello asked the court to take into consideration the circumstances that led to their arrest and to accept that the weapons were not intended for use in Lesotho.
Appalled by the revolutionary potential of Britain’s "two nations," rich and poor, facing each other in mutual incomprehension and antagonism, Benjamin Disraeli became a prime instigator of the great Reform Bill of 1832. Moderate South Africans, witnessing the alarming polarisation of black and white, may well wonder if some contemporary Disraelis will rise to bring reconciliation across the racial divide, or if the historical game has been lost by the reformists.

In the current era of turmoil, it is inevitable, at the very least, for the white leadership - not least in the business and industrial fields - to be aware of the deeper meaning of events on the factory floor, in the schools, and in the black community as a whole.

While SA's blacks are as divided as ever on the strategy and tactics of "liberation," there is a considerable articulate allegiance to the philosophy of Black Consciousness, which could make it the most significant vehicle for the expression of black aspirations and grievances.

It is impossible to pin down all the ramifications of an idea, particularly when no formal charter of consensus exists. But take the respective white and black reactions to last week’s raid by SA security forces on the alleged ANC "nests" in Maputo. One event led to dramatically different responses.

Both the PFP and NRP were quick to endorse the action, which was seen as being necessary in the interests of the country’s security. And there was pride in the undoubted boldness of SA’s forces. But Inkatha president Gatsha Buthelezi, addressing a crowd put at 15,000 in Soweto’s Jabulani amphitheatre, slammed the raid.

That same weekend, at a meeting of white and black writers, the multi-racial Johannesburg centre of PEN, the international writers’ association, was disbanded on the initiative of the executive. Blacks noted that their working-together with whites in the organisation had led to pressure and criticism in the community, and it was apparent they felt it had taken too long to have their own body. On at least one occasion the Maputo raid was mentioned as if it was an action of the white community en masse. Liberals included. Indeed, some argued, liberals were at best an obstacle in a needed "polarisation" for effective change.

At Jabulani, and at the PEN meeting, the spirit of Black Consciousness would appear to have been at work. But in this there are a number of ironies.

Firstly, there is Buthelezi’s unusual political position. As Chief Minister of the KwaZulu bantustan, Buthelezi has consistently been attacked by BC proponent. Sometimes with a venom normally reserved for the "Matanizinas and Mphuphus" who have "sold out our birthright." Buthelezi, who in the past has boasted of links with the banned ANC, is noted for his scornful rejection of these criticisms.

His commitment to peace certainly held sway in Natal in 1978 and afterwards, particularly in the schools, and there is no doubt his statesmanship saved many lives. But his detractors allege robust methods were adopted by some of his followers at various meetings, and label him a Zulu nationalist.

Azapo meets . . . rejecting liberalism

While the label may be unjust, his spokesmen are hardly free of chauvinism. Thus Dr Oscar Dlomo, secretary general of Inkatha, stated recently: "We in Inkatha are grateful to our leader for the fact that it is the president-general of the ANC, Chief Albert Luthuli, and founder . . . and living members of the ANC who are of Zulu extraction were to rise from the dead or return from exile, they would return to a SA that would still regard them as citizens" - because of Buthelezi’s fiery commitment to never taking "independence" for KwaZulu.

Perhaps this helps define Black Consciousness a little more closely. Most white observers would perhaps cast Buthelezi as in the BC mould - he is rejected by those who like to regard themselves as the "real" leaders precisely because his power base is ethnic. Which is not to deny that Inkatha is a major political force, or that Buthelezi’s homeland strategy is effective.

But in the internal battle for the hearts and minds of blacks, power is often a matter of effective gestures. As the late Steve Biko and his followers noted on occasion, Buthelezi was welcome in the "struggle" - provided he resigned as KwaZulu Chief Minister, and joined, for example, the Black People’s Convention (banned along with 17 other BC organisations in October 1977).

Inkatha aside, the internal black movements, constrained by the law, have over the past two decades adopted a "go it alone" strategy, specifically at the decision-making level, replicating the "reformist" tactics of liberalism as much as violence.

Speaking at Azapo’s second annual congress in January, publicity secretary George Wuchapo laid down the BC line quite clearly: "Nineteen Seventy-Six gave rise to liberal organisations like the Urban Foundation, whose main objective was to diffuse and to blunt black anger . . . by promoting middle class aspirations among blacks . . . Similarly, the Black Sash seems to have exploited the bannings of BPI and Sasol specifically and started this move of an internal settlement . . . The PFP also joined the bandwagon for similar reasons."

Though given focus by the events of 1976 onwards, Azapo’s standpoints hark back to the early Seventies when, during the Biko era, Black Consciousness came to the fore, specifically by looking to the internal situation as providing the basis for black-initiated change.

The BC movement did more than reject liberalism and "homelandism." typified, in the FNL’s view unfairly, in Buthelezi’s stance. Perhaps of prime importance was the sense of pride it restored to many blacks hitherto defeated by oppression and the sense of cultural inferiority engendered by "Bantu Education." There was a resurgence of black writing and art expressing this pride, comparable with the way in which the Afrikaner asserted his historical identity against the English hegemony through "vriestondingt." Equally important was the inclusion of coloured people and Indians in the definition of "black." It is significant that when former Cabinet minister Theo Gerderen went into the political wilderness he did so on the basis that to ensure their survival whites had to include coloureds and Asians in a common dispensation against the perceived menace of African nationalism. Today, through the President’s Council, the PW Botha government appears, belatedly, to be attempting to forge precisely such an alliance. Once more a question, perhaps, of "too little, too late?"

What else can the BC movement claim for itself? A speaker at the Azapo congress laid effective claim to the whole of
Guguletya

woman in Azapo
hot seat

The former acting president of Azapo, Mrs Nombulelo Melane of Guguletya, has been given the hot seat of education secretary. 'After being in the hot spot as acting president, I'm now in another hot spot because of the educational situation in the Peninsula,' she said.

Other leading members of Azapo (African People's Organisation) are:

Mr Sefako Nyako, vice-president; Mr Nhlangini Mbawana, secretary-general, and Mr Thabo Ndabeni, national organiser.

Many senior members were not re-elected to their positions because Azapo is not out to create a 'power clique,' says George Wachope, publicity secretary.

Mr Wachope also condemned the continued detention of Azapo officials in the Transvaal and the Western Cape.

DETAINES

The detainees are being held under Section 18 of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Wachope said eight members are at Nodder Bee Prison in Benoni, nine at Victor Verster and one at Pollsmoor.

The Western Cape detainees are the Rev H M Mamabolo, Joseph Roaphile, David Mohrabidu, Minutle Phasha, Harold Mlakato, Sello Bhejani, Perry Bekana, Holly Bekana, Ian Matheta, Thobohle and Sarah Mogodi.

Mr Mamabolo is an African Methodist Episcopal Church minister who served in Langa and Nyanga before moving to Tzaneen in 1978.

The new president, Mr Kehla Mthembu, detained in 1978 while a member of the executive committee, said in his inaugural speech in Pietersburg last week that the main task ahead of Azapo was to win back land for blacks.
Malan Chemical Engineering Medals

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A H Dobrowski

Third Year (Silver Medal)
C L E Swartz

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
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Malan Prize for the most improved First Year Chemical Engineering Student
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S A Institution of Chemical Engineer's Silver Medal
For the best performance in project, design and practical courses over the 4-year curriculum.
P M Salmon

L I A Construction Prize
For the final year Civil Engineering student submitting the best thesis.
G P Mitchell
COLOURED AND INDIAN REFERENDUMS LIKELY

By Tos Wentzel

THE Government is considering referendums for coloured people and Indians on certain issues.

Legislation is being considered, but could not be introduced during the present short session.

Nationalist sources say the thinking is that some provision must be made to test coloured and Indian opinion while these groups still have no proper political rights.

Among matters which could be referred to referendums could be recommendations of the President's Council.

BYPASS

Although Nationalists do not concede this, it also appears as if these referendums could be used to circumvent opposition expressed by political parties such as the Labour
Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

(1) Whether the Police carried out a raid on a church in Soweto on or about Sunday, 19 October 1980; if so, (a) how many policemen were involved and (b) (i) what were the reasons for such action and (ii) on whose instructions was it carried out;

(2) whether any persons were arrested; if so, (a) how many and (b) on what charges;

(3) whether any of the persons charged were convicted; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) (a) and (b) No, the police did not carry out a raid on a church in Soweto, but acted at the request of the church authorities concerned against members of the Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) and the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) who unlawfully occupied the church building.

(2) Yes.

(a) 19.

(b) Trespassing and disturbance of the peace.

(3) The case has not yet been concluded.
Chief hits 'no hope' debates in Parliament

African Affairs Reporter
NEWCASTLE—Chief Galeta Buthelezi, president of the Black Alliance and Inkatha, warned at the weekend that recent debates in Parliament had displayed the narrow-mindedness of white South Africa.

Speaking at the South African Black Alliance meeting here, the chief said: "Looking at the debates which took place in Cape Town, there is nothing for our comfort. To me, the political narrow-mindedness of white South Africa was displayed at its best through the specious arguments that only underlined the lack of political statesmanship within the ranks of those who wield power. There has yet been no evidence that such statesmanship, if it exists at all, is going to be used in the near future to resolve our problems."

Action

"I do not believe that the majority of Nationalists would start a palace revolution if the Prime Minister attempted to put into action some of the "preachments" he has made since assuming office."

"By dragging his feet as he did during the no-confidence debate, the Prime Minister seems to be in no mood at the moment to rid himself of the albatross around his neck."

"There is every reason to believe that if he acted boldly he would still remain Prime Minister of South Africa. He would salvage whatever still exists of the white Christian commitment among a people often referred to as "a God-fearing" people."

"The selfishness and failure to recognize the image of God in black human beings makes such a description just a little beyond our comprehension."

Professor George Monizze Prize

B F Mclendon
J H Rees
D P Weens
J L Cumming
P M Stimson

Fourth year (gold medal)

Miss N Dovaston

Third year (silver medal)

Miss G Littlewort

Second year (bronze medal)

of the 2nd, 3rd and final years. For the best student in each Corporation Medal.
BLACK students in local townships have decided to suspend the schools boycott for a month, parents were told in Cape Town at the weekend—but the authorities are expected to meet four conditions.

The papas would be going back to school tomorrow, a member of a pupils' organization called the "Regional Committee" told a meeting of about 250 parents on Saturday night, but four conditions for the suspension had been drawn up:

- Pupils should not have to register.
- The Special Branch should not be allowed into school grounds.
- Short-term demands should be met within a month.
- Detainees should be released within a month.

The representative said members of his organization did not feel that, by suspending the boycott, they were "selling out" pupils present under detention. In fact, they were going to campaign for the detainees' release while at school.
Break-up over boycott

Weekend Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH — The Port Elizabeth Students' Committee (Pesco), which sprang to prominence at the start of the black schools boycott last year, has disbanded.

The decision to disband was closely tied to an abortive attempt this week to resume the eight-month school stayaway, which ended a fortnight ago.

A rift in the executive came to a head when some of its members wanted to link Pesco's name to a walk-out of 500 pupils from five schools in Zwide township on Thursday.

A statement issued by other members dissociated Pesco from the incident.

The decision to disband was taken by a majority of executive members at a meeting of the committee and of other pupil representatives at Lavista High School, Zwide, yesterday.

It was decided that the pupils would elect committees at their schools and these would be responsible to a Port Elizabeth Students' Council.

The council would campaign for the release of in detention student leaders and for readmission of students expelled recently from New Brighton Technical College.

The negotiations on these issues will be the responsibility of the Parents' Committee.
Full rights for coloured people to be vital issue

CAPE TOWN — The franchise and full South African citizenship for coloured people would be among the main topics of deliberation in the President's Council, the coloured members, Mr L V du Preez and Mr E J April, indicated in the Council yesterday.

They spoke to a motion by the Council's deputy chairman, Dr Schalk van der Merwe.

Mr du Preez said disfranchisement of the Cape coloured people had caused an "identity crisis". His people had seen their right to vote as part of their Western heritage, but when the vote was taken away from them they started looking for a new identity.

Coloured people began to identify with the beliefs of the black consciousness movement. They even began to wear Afro hairstyles.

A further manifestation of the coloured people's identity crisis was the black alliance "born of frustration". But despite its outward appearance of solidarity, "it will die of frustration".

The President's Council was an instrument of reconciliation which would steer South Africa away from a course of racial conflict.

WATERSHED

"The franchise is going to be a major topic of discussion in the President's Council," Mr April said.

Coloured people had reached a watershed. He called on them not to be influenced by people who wanted to wreck efforts to reach reconciliation.

It was not true that coloured people sought a bloody confrontation. Almost all desired peace.

Mr du Preez said about two percent of the coloured people were making so much noise that they drowned out the vast majority. — Saga.
CAPE TOWN — Exclusion of blacks from participation in the President's Council emasculated it and caused it to lack credibility, Indian member Mr M. Rajab, said yesterday.

"We stand at the beginning of one of the most important formal constitutional phases in the history of our country," he said in his maiden speech at a plenary session of the Council.

"But I believe, with most other peace-loving and forward-looking people of all races, that to raise the acceptability of any recommendations we make, we must consult as widely as possible with all the different population groups in South Africa," he said.

The Council was beginning its life at a disadvantage. Some elements of the media were prejudiced against it and many people had high expectations that it would solve all the country's problems immediately.

The Council's main aim was to solve the country's constitutional problems and advise the Government on ways of satisfying the legitimate aspirations of all.

"This main purpose will be negated if we don't have proper consultation with the group that makes up 70 percent of the population," Mr Rajab said.

— Sapa.
Indian elections 'a farce'

By Yussuf Nazeer

Two men nominated as candidates for South African Indian Council's electoral college elections next Wednesday have withdrawn, slamming the Indian elections as a "farce" and a "comic opera."

They are the national vice-chairman of the Democratic Party, Mr Faiz Khan, and Mr W Dinky Pillay, a former member of the Lenasia Management Committee.

Both are calling for the elections to be scrapped because of the pending white general election.

The elections next Wednesday are not open to the Indian public.

Half of the 30-man council will be chosen by the Minister of Indian Affairs and the balance by the various Indian management and consultative committees.

A "general Indian election" is scheduled for November 4. It has already been postponed three times since November 5, 1976.
Denial by
Agus Teachers’
Action Committee
November 2, 1981

Education Reporter

THE black Teachers’ Action Committee has denied that it sent representatives to a meeting of Government officials and the chairman of the Community Council on Sunday.

The meeting was held to discuss details of the suspension of the school boycott and two committee members were present in their private capacity, according to the committee.

NO REASON

A statement by the Parents’ and Teachers’ Action Committee and the Student’s Regional Committee said: “We wish to dissociate ourselves from the signature of the chairman of the Community Council.”

“We strongly refute the statement that we attended a meeting on Sunday as there was no reason to attend such a meeting.”
Cape pupils return to school

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Senior black pupils began to go back to lessons yesterday after a 12-month boycott of schools in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga.

The chief circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P. J. Schoepers, said yesterday that although negotiations were still continuing, the department had agreed to meet certain conditions laid down by the pupils.

"The majority of parents and pupils want schooling to resume, and if there's a point of negotiation the situation can return to normal," he said.

The decision to go back to school for a month — the deadline for demands to be met by the authorities — was announced on Sunday after a meeting called by the Cape Town Community Council was held in Guguletu.

Representatives of the council and the Teachers' Action Committee still have to report back to the Regional Committee, representing the pupils and the Parents' Action Committee.

Mr. Schoepers said the department would be doing its best to ensure that every child in each standard had a book on every subject.

The department had also agreed to the demand that pupils should not be required to sign registration forms which contain clauses that children must attend school regularly and be subject to good discipline.

"However, we still have to get details such as pupils' names and addresses, and so on," he said.

Once the pupils were back at school, the election of student representative councils could be negotiated, he added.

There were no victimisation of pupils for their involvement in the boycott and pupils detained purely in connection with the boycott would be released, he said.

The department would make representations to the police regarding the conditions set on the formerly detained pupils, but could not give guarantees without police cooperation.

However, black pupils from Crossroads have been attending school throughout the boycott, reports Sapa.

Almost a year has passed since the school boycotts first began and Crossroads children aged between seven and 19 have been sitting in classrooms waiting for boycotting pupils from other schools to give them their textbooks.

During the boycott, all the books were locked away in cabinets following threats by boycotting pupils, and six qualified staff at the Nooys Primary School in Crossroads have been more like babysitters than teachers.

"We sometimes received threatening calls because pupils were in classes here during the boycott," said the principal, Mrs A. M. A. Nooys.

Nooys Primary School, in Crossroads, has six teachers for its 607 pupils and seven classrooms. The atmosphere is often not conducive to learning as overcrowding and lack of school furniture leave only the floor to sit on.

Nooys and Elandfontein schools were part of a 1976 prefab project undertaken by the Urban Foundation.

According to the Foundation's education projects manager, Mr Len Smith, the structures are temporary and will be moved to 'New Crossroads' as soon as they are needed.
An attempt to get 15 Transvaal candidates to withdraw their nominations from the South African Indian Council elections to be held next Wednesday has failed.

The candidates are contesting four seats out of 15 through a poll in which only management and consultative committees are permitted to take part.

In Natal, 32 candidates are fighting for 19 seats, with four in the Cape competing for one seat. The balance of the 30-man Indian Council will be nominated by the Government.

One of the Transvaal candidates, Mr W. Din-ko Pillay, a former member of the Johannesburg management committee, who said in a Press report yesterday that he would not participate in the election, has now changed his mind.

Attempts by Mr Pillay to get the other local candidates to call on the Minister to scrap the elections because their 'electoral college nature made them a farce,' failed to get total support.

The Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr. Chris Houton, has refused to cancel the elections.

"In view of this and the participation of other candidates, there is no alternative but to also take part," Mr Pillay said.
Four members of the Lands Department committee, after a meeting in the presence of the Hon. Mr. A. Choonara and Mr. S. S. Khan, said they had reservations about the transfer of the meeting to Lenasia. They insisted that the meeting should remain in Tshwane. However, the decision to stay at Lenasia was final.

The council also discussed the housing issue. Some members were concerned about the lack of progress in the housing projects, while others were pleased with the ongoing efforts. The council decided to continue with the housing projects and to ensure that they are completed on time.

The council also addressed the issue of redress for displaced families. It was decided that the affected families would receive financial compensation and assistance in finding new homes.

The council also discussed the proposed changes to the by-laws regarding the use of public spaces. It was decided to hold a public hearing to gather feedback from the community before finalizing the changes.

The council concluded its meeting with a discussion on the budget for the upcoming year. It was decided to allocate more funds to social development and education.
Corporation Medals
For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)
Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McCleland

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.
J H Rens

Summy Sucks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.
L Menegaldo

CHEMICAL

A E & C I Prize
For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.
G L Cragg
Referendum on SAIC suggested

By Nagoor Bisetty

The time had come for the Government to hold a referendum among Indians to find out once and for all if they accept or reject the concept of an Indian Council, Mr Yunus Moolla, a Government-appointed member of the council, said yesterday. He said there was far too much speculation in the community on attitudes towards the council and a referendum would be the only reliable test of Indian opinion.

A referendum could well call the bluff of some people," he said, adding that the Government should use the existing Indian voters' roll for testing feelings.

There were about 300,000 registered voters and a simple majority - even by one - should be sufficient to decide whether or not the community wanted an SAIC. "If the answer is no, the council that comes into office next week must be disbanded at once," he said.

Mr Moolla said the referendum should be held before the public elections on November 4 for the first fully-elected council to spare the community of a lot of unpleasantness and division.

He rejected the current campaign by the Durban-based Anti-SAIC Committee - brainchild of the Natal Indian Congress - to gather signatures for a petition to be sent to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, calling for the scrapping of the SAIC and also next Wednesday's electoral college election.

"A petition can in no way properly reflect the community's political feelings," he said.

A spokesman for the Anti-SAIC Committee said it was hoped to gather more than 20,000 signatures for the petition and more than 5,000 had already signed.

The committee's chairman, Mr M J Naidoo, has also urged the 41 candidates in the February 16 election to withdraw and the 100 odd voters to stay away from the so-called polls.

Meanwhile a Transvaal candidate, Mr Dinkey Pillay, said yesterday he had abandoned his efforts to persuade candidates to quit. "I called a meeting of the 15 Transvaal candidates, but no one turned up," he said.

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Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

MISS N C DAVIDSON

Third Year (Silver Medal)

MISS G C LITTLEWORTH

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

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Corporation Medals

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Faculty of Engineering
Lenasia four's angry boycott

Staff Reporter

FOUR of the six Lenasia Management Committee members instead boycotted all monthly meetings in Lenasia because of a dispute with the committee's director.

The four boycotted a meeting in the Johannesburg Town Hall because the director, Mr. M. H. Wessels, did not agree to their request to hold the meeting at the Lenasia Civic Centre.

There was no quorum and the meeting was postponed to February 19th in Johannesburg.

The no-show members alleged that the meeting did not go well.

Just a month ago, the four - Mr. Fan Hisa, Mr. Aliim Mkhize, Mr. A. M. N. Tai and Mr. M. Dlamini - wrote to the director, expressing their concern about the meeting's location.

The meeting was eventually held at the Lenasia Civic Centre, instead of Johannesburg.

They wanted residents of Lenasia to attend the meeting and heard that the Lenasia Civic Centre was not the director's preferred venue.

The director, Mr. Wessels, did not agree to the request, leading to the boycott.

The four members alleged that the meeting did not go well.

They wrote that they were not going to be part of a meeting that did not include the voices of the residents.

They mentioned the director's preference for Johannesburg as a location, highlighting the importance of community participation.

The director, Mr. Wessels, did not respond to the complaints of the four members, leading to the boycott of meetings.
Schools: Appeal to meet requests

CT 13/2/81 (H4 246 SG 50)

Staff Reporter

THE Guguletu Residents' Association (GRA) has appealed to the education authorities to meet the pupils' requests now that the pupils are back at school.

In a statement yesterday, the association condemned the pupils for suspending the eight-month school boycott.

The boycott has been conditionally suspended for a month.

The demands were the recognition of the Students' Representative Council and the Parents' Action Committee, the reinstatement of expelled teachers and pupils, improved educational facilities, a declaration of intent to scrap "bantu education", and the formation of a committee to look into an educational system that would be open to all races.

The statement from the GRA said it was the wish of all the parents of the three townships — Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa — that pupils should return to school.

"They should campaign against their grievances while at school," the statement said.

"The government should address the grievances so that a boycott does not occur again. The boycott was detrimental towards the pupils' progress."

It is said that since the pupils were back in class, the authorities should play their part and redress their grievances.

Meanwhile, pupils said they were happy to be back at school after the long boycott.

A Sizamile Secondary School pupil, Nomandla Mhlwana, said it "felt good" to be back behind her desk after boycotting for about eight months. She said teachers were back to "serious teaching" and the pupils were trying to adjust.
ANC memorial services banned

WEEKEND memorial services for African National Congress members who died in the attack by South African forces on ANC bases in Mozambique a fortnight ago, have been prohibited.

The centres affected are Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, Bellville, Goodwood, Wynberg, Simonstown, Kuils River and Stellenbosch.

Chief magistrates at these centres have prohibited the holding of gatherings to honour or commemorate the deaths of the ANC members, in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The ban in the Johannesburg and Durban magisterial districts the ban came into effect at 6am last night and lasts until midnight tomorrow. The ban in the Cape Peninsula and vicinity comes into effect at 6am today and lasts until 6am on Monday.

The Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C.P.W. van Zyl, has said he had 'reason to fear that public peace would be seriously endangered' by such gatherings. - Sapa.
Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male
student in Land Surveying or
Civil Engineering.
J. H. Rens

Sumber Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the
best classwork in Engineering
Drawing.
J. H. Rens

LE MEGOLO

A.F.C.C. I Prize
For the first year student
obtaining the highest average
in Chemical Engineering.

JOHANNESBURG: — Weekend
The ban on the Cape Town
African Congress members
et al., violence continued
with the attack by South Afri
Cam forces on ANC leaders
in Johannesburg. The South Afri
Cam government said it was
responding to a request by the
ANC to withdraw from talks
with the government. The ANC
said it was not prepared to
withdraw from the talks.

ANC members, in general, feel
that the ANC is being
pressed too much by the
government, and that it
should continue with the
peaceful struggle for
democracy.

The ANC has called for a
massive demonstration on
Monday to protest against
the violence.

In Cape Town, police and
military forces were
deployed to maintain order
after days of violence.

The ANC said it would
continue its political
campaigns and its
struggle for democracy.

The ANC said it was
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the talks, but that it
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prepare its position.

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MR TOM MANTHATA, secretary of the Swato Committee of Ten, has appealed to black people for calm on the face of the banning of memorial services for blacks killed in action during a South African Defence Force raid on ANC bases in Manicaland, Mozambique, last month.

A memorial service was to have been held in Durban today.

Mr. Manthata said: "We appeal to the black people to do their normal Sunday morning duties. The rallies are off and the best way those killed could be remembered is to remember their names and visit the homes of the families as part of the Sunday worship.

The ban on memorial services affects Pretoria, Vredenburg, Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, Goodwood, Wynberg, Simonstown, Kaalfontein and Stellenbosch."
Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss G. C. Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)
Miss N. C. Davidson
P. M. Salmon
T. J. Cumming
D. P. Weeks
J. H. Rens
B. F. McCleland

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
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Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

L. Megido

A. E. C. I. Prize
For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.

C. L. Gray

For the ANC (10)

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, is trying to arrange a new memorial service for African National Congress members killed in the SA Defence Force raid on two Mozambique

This is a sequel to the Government's banning of services around the country at the weekend. Bishop Tutu said today he would seek to organise the service in a church building to make it clear that the ban was unjust.
Tutu to see lawyer on service banning

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — Bishop Desmond Tutu is to seek legal advice on the banning of memorial services planned at the weekend for the black South Africans killed in the recent South African Defence Force raid on suspected ANC targets in Mozambique.

The general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, who was to have delivered a sermon at a memorial service in Soweto, said yesterday: "It is strange that while they say there is freedom of worship in South Africa, a religious service is banned. It is a very odd situation and I will seek the advice of our lawyers."

Bishop Tutu and the chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Ntate Motlana, who was to have spoken at the Soweto service, hit out strongly at the ban.

On Friday, invoking the Riotous Assemblies Act, the chief magistrates of several metropolitan centres banned services scheduled in different parts of the country. The chief magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, said he had reason to fear the public peace would be endangered by such gatherings.

Bishop Tutu commented: "It is an irresponsible and quite reckless action on the part of the authorities. They are now trying to tell us when to mourn and when not to mourn. They don't care about the feelings of the black community."

Twelve black South Africans killed in the raid were buried in Mozambique last week.
Firm may recognise
Saawu says Gqweta

EAST LONDON — The management of Johnson and Johnson here has made tentative moves towards the recognition of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) as being representative of the workers in its factory.

This was announced by Mr Thozamaile Gqweta, the national organiser of Saawu, at a meeting in the city hall on Saturday afternoon before a crowd of approximately 1,000 people.

Mr Gqweta said that there had been discussions between the management of Johnson and Johnson and representatives of Saawu and that Saawu had been promised recognition if they could prove they had the backing of the majority of workers in the factory.

Mr W. Monroe, the personnel manager of Johnson and Johnson, confirmed that they were working towards an "acceptable form of recognition subject to us reaching an agreement."

Mr Monroe said Johnson and Johnson was prepared to talk with anyone who could prove they represented the majority of the workers.

At the same meeting, Mr Gqweta said that five employees of the Ciskei Transport Corporation who had lost their jobs in November last year had been reinstated after a report appeared in the Daily Dispatch last week saying that Saawu was dealing with the matter.

Mr Gqweta said he took this as an indication of the respect with which Saawu was viewed.

Mr Sisa Njikilena, the branch chairman of Saawu, addressed the meeting and said that the basic principles of Saawu were active mass participation.

He said Saawu was not struggling against any particular race but rather against people who exploited the workers, no matter what their colour was.

He said that if Saawu was to succeed as a mass movement there had to be unity and discipline among the workers. — DBR
Don't join UCT clubs

Howa

Chemical

Education Reporter

The South African Council of Sport would never justify the Government's racism by joining the International Sport Council (ISC) as long as he was president, Mr Hassan Howa said yesterday.

Mr Howa was addressing students at UCT's orientation week.

By joining the ISC, Sacos, which is a mainly black body, would be seeking recognition for black sport only which went against the Sacos policy of working for non-racial sport in a non-racial society.

Factors

He outlined four factors which affected sport — environment, nourishment, education and facilities and coaching.

When blacks are so disadvantaged in these aspects which are vital to sport, how can people try to separate sport from politics? he asked.

In reply to a question from the floor, Mr Howa said black students at UCT should not become members of the university's sports clubs because it was a 'White institution.'

Membership

Although these clubs had written into their constitutions that membership was not subject to race, colour or creed, they did not 'conform' to Sacos's policy of 'no normal sport in an abnormal society.'

Black students had to have a permit to study at UCT which was 'abnormal.'

'I am not telling people what they must do but any black student who is a member of a white university sports club would be ostracised by Sacos,' he said.
Terrorists are our people, says Tutu

Mercury Reporter

The pain that blacks in South Africa felt after the Maputo raid on ANC bases was exacerbated by the unfavourable action of the Government in banning the memorial services last Sunday for victims of the raid.

This was said yesterday by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, when he addressed first-year students at the University of Natal in Durban.

Bishop Tutu said black South Africans were being told when they might or might not mourn.

"Can you imagine what Afrikaners would feel if they were told they could not celebrate December 16?" he asked.

"Those people whites call terrorists happen to be our children, our brothers, our fathers. When your brother commits murder he is no less your brother for that." South Africans were already engaged in a low-level civil war, the Defence Force which struck against ANC bases in Maputo killed fellow South Africans, he maintained.

Most whites were cock-a-hoop about the strike on Maputo, he claimed. But what stunned blacks more than anything else was how newspapers they had thought were on their side had written their stories as if their only readership was white.

Bishop Tutu urged the students to ask critical questions about the South African situation.

"In this country we are in such desperate straits because people have been browbeaten into conformity," he added. "People have been trained not to "rock the boat", to toe the "party line".

"Maybe you will learn here to have critical questioning minds."

He said it was still possible for South Africa to buy valuable time by getting the white Government to change the atmosphere overnight and make circumstances more propitious for a national convention.

There were four requirements. These were a commitment to a common citizenship for all South Africans in an undivided South Africa, the abolition of the pass laws, a stoppage of all forced population removals, bannings and detention without trial, and the establishment of a unitary educational system.

Bishop Tutu yesterday denied having sent a telegram to President Samora Machel expressing sympathy at the death of ANC supporters killed in the strikes into Mozambique.

Bishop Tutu told the Mercury in Durban yesterday that it was possible that someone had sent a telegram in his name.

President Machel was quoted as having said that among the many messages of support and sympathy following the South African raid were two telegrams from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and Bishop Tutu.

Chief Buthelezi has also denied having sent a telegram to President Machel.
Service for dead ANC members

A memorial service for the 12 ANC members killed during the SADE raid on Matola near Maputo last month will be held in Soweto on Sunday, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said today.

The service would be held at the Regina Mundi Cathedral in Rockville.

Similar countrywide services planned for last weekend were banned.

"I had at one time thought of informing the Minister of Justice of my intention to organise a church service in remembrance of the 12 dead.

"But I then realised that when one holds a church service one does not approach the Government and that it is why I am not doing so now", Bishop Tutu said.

The SACC disclosed today that the University of Aberdeen in Scotland has awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity to Bishop Tutu.
Links with ANC alleged-detainee

Pretoria Bureau

Two of the three Pretoria-based Siemens workers detained by Security Police earlier this month are still being held.

Security Police today confirmed that Mr Peter Sakade and Mr Matthews Masemola — both of Aletridgeville — were still in detention in terms of security legislation.

It is not known under which Act they are being held.

Mr Sydney Nkwashu who was released at the weekend said he spent about 10 days in detention but even now did not know under what section of the Security Act he had been detained.

He said police alleged he had links with the banned ANC.

Mr J Trokie, executive director of Siemens, said Mr Nkwashu had returned to work but the other two are believed to be in detention.
Service for dead ANC 12

A memorial service for the 12 ANC members killed during the SADF raid on Mafola near Maputo last month will be held in Soweto on Sunday, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said today.

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with Attitudes and Ceremonies:

It is therefore necessary to explore the value of myths and rituals and ceremonies as healing factors. There is a tendency to dismiss myths as falsehoods or fictions. In a psychological sense they are not. In the past few decades much has been written to confirm the value of myths, symbols and rituals pertaining to the mental health and wellbeing of individuals and groups.

May states that a myth is a cluster of symbols and symbols are that which tying together and uniting experiences. Ritual is the externalizing — acting out of such myths through the use of symbolic acts. He then comments on the history of mankind and shows that during phases of human society when myths and symbols were relatively unified citizens experienced little anxiety, but during periods of disunity and people grabbed at pseudo myths. It is suggested that in human society with an unchanging life span, the symbolic act is necessary to keep the sacred acts and to maintain the continuity of the culture.

Campbell contends that the symbol is forward as opposed to other human fantasies of inertia and to infantile regressive tendencies.

It is apparent that the rituals of primitive medicine men of primitive tribes and of great civilizations of the past conducted people across the difficult threshold of transformation not only of the conscious but also of the unconscious life. During the performance of such rituals it is not only the audience who is touched, but every member of the circle. I can vouch for that — I have been profoundly influenced by being a participant observer at such ritual ceremonies.

My contention is that certain gifted indigenous healers, in a community with shared constructs are able to activate the symbols of that community and to give the unconscious the necessary power to function in an autonomous way. This re-integrates the patient in his community and the isolation which characterises all mental illness is decreased. The sense of helplessness and hopelessness is diminished in the firm belief in the presence and benevolence of his ancestors and the ability of the healer as a knowledgeable mediator. It also increases his feelings of acceptance and self-esteem and anxiety is relieved. But perhaps most important of all is that there is a change of attitude and feeling. Life is less meaningless and purpose. Amongst other things life does not end with death, because after death one still exists in the lives of one's kin as a living dead or an ancestral shade.

These unifying and healing effects are obtained by the performance of sacred ceremonial acts.
Indian Leaders warn of chaos

Indian community leaders have called for an urgent meeting with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze, amid warnings that chaos would result if Indian and coloured people were evicted from white areas.

Fears of mass evictions have been caused by:
- The Government's decision to proceed with the prosecution of hundreds of coloured and Indian people — and some blacks — living illegally in white areas.
- A letter in which the Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr Cronje, said his department was obliged to carry out court orders calling for eviction of people found guilty of illegal occupation.

Community leaders today warned that there was serious overcrowding in coloured and Indian areas.

Cramming more people into these areas would cause animosity and could lead to a violent reaction, said Mr Miley Richards, chairman of the Coloured Management committee.

"There will be chaos if these people are evicted and have to look for accommodation. They will have to camp in the streets," Mr Richards said.

In a letter to Actstop, the anti-evictions body, Mr Cronje said "the greatest measure of circumspection and compassion" would be shown when people were evicted.

But the Actstop's chairman, Mr Cassim Saloojee, strongly criticised Mr Cronje.

"I find it difficult to see how people can be thrown out of their homes with circumspection," he told the Actstop annual general meeting last night.

Mr Cronje told Actstop about a building programme involving more than 9 000 new houses and 3 000 new sites.

Applicants on waiting lists and those living in bad conditions would receive preference, he said, but the programme should make it easier for illegal residents in white areas to get home in their own areas.
Howa causes concern at UCT

UCT has expressed great concern over SA Council of Sport (Sacos) president Mr Hassan Howa’ s statement that any black student who joins a university sports club will be ostracised by Sacos.

In an address to first-year students on Tuesday, Mr Howa said the university was a “white institution” and while some black students had to study there they did not have to play sport there.

If black students joined clubs they would not be in line with Sacos’s policy of “no normal sport in an abnormal society.”

The UCT director of student relations, Mr Leon Dempers, was concerned about the effect on campus relations Mr Howa’s statement might have.

“I sincerely hope that our black students are mature and independent enough to ignore Mr Howa’s advice,” Mr Dempers said.

The overall effect of Mr Howa’s suggestion, if carried out, would be to help entrench apartheid and to disrupt race relations on the campus, he said.

“We at UCT have worked hard to bring about a non-racial society and all our clubs and societies on campus are open to all races.”

“Without the help and cooperation of the large and increasing numbers of black students on our campus our efforts cannot succeed.”

“We need their help and hope that we can count on them to support us in the promotion of non-racial facilities,” Mr Dempers said.

Education Reporter

We at UCT have worked hard to bring about a non-racial society and all our clubs and societies on campus are open to all races.

“We need their help and hope that we can count on them to support us in the promotion of non-racial facilities,” Mr Dempers said.

Professor George Menzies Prize awarded to the student with the best coursework in Engineering.

J H Rens

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

P M Saimon

T J Cumming

J H Rens

B F McClelland

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Corporation Medals for the best student in each year.
Service for Maputo dead

By AMIN AHMED

Political Reporter

CITING the right of freedom of worship, black church ministers are to hold a memorial service in Rhodesia this weekend for the South Africans who died in the recent MA Defence Force raids on suspected ANC targets in Central Africa.

This announcement by the ministers yesterday comes in the wake of the banning of similar memorial services planned in various metropolitan areas for last weekend.

Bishop Dennis Tuth, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said yesterday the Church did not recognize the right of a similar authority to decide what church service it can or cannot hold.

Last weekend’s services had been planned by a number of black political, elite, students and trade union bodies. Bishop Tuth was to have delivered a sermon at a service in Soweto.

This weekend’s service – at the Regina Mundi Church in Soweto on Sunday afternoon – has been reported by church ministers, although it may ask one or two remembered people to have a share in the service,” Bishop Tuth said.

He said church ministers had taken local advice before announcing plans for the service. “In terms of the South African Constitution, there is the right of freedom of worship.

“The service will be in a church and will be conducted by church ministers,” he added.

“The Church has a pastoral responsibility to the members – not only individual families, but most of the black community.”

When last weekend’s services were banned, the chief minister of Cape Town, Mr C van Zyl, said he had reason to fear public peace would be seriously endangered by such gatherings.
Community workers for
SAAWU Durban indaba

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

IN A sign of growing involvement in community issues by some unregistered trade unions, several community organisations have been invited to attend a meeting of the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) in Durban on Sunday.

The union's general secretary, Mr Samuel Kikine, said yesterday the meeting would be attended by representatives of the Soweto Civic Association, the Merevent Ratepayers' Association and the Parents' Action Committee.

He added that the leader of the Black Municipality Workers Union, Mr Joseph Mavi, had agreed to attend the meeting and that the union had invited Miss Zizi Mandela, daughter of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, to attend.

Mr Kikine said these organisations and individuals had been invited to attend the meeting because "we want to show that workers are part of the community."

He said SAAWU rejected "the idea that workers stop being members of the community when they arrive at work."

Mr Kikine also claimed that non-black workers would attend the meeting. SAAWU is a non-racial union but has been assumed to represent only black workers and a handful of coloured workers.

According to Mr Kikine, Sunday's meeting is a special SAAWU congress which will be followed by a series of similar congresses throughout the year.

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CHEMICAL

L Meenagato

Dr. V. Martin

E. S. M. G. S. Memorial Prize

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J H Rens

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Student in land surveying or examinations to the best make awarded on results of final

Professor George Menzes Prize

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B F Welsh

J H Rens

D P Weeks

I J Cuming

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G Littinworth

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each year of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Corporation Medals
D.A. E.S. SALAM - the PAC led by the Anti-Apartheid movement, the movement's former leader...
Writers in a muddle!

Arthur Suzman (left) wants to form a new Pen Centre but Nadine Gordimer (right) says it could become 'only a little back-scratching cocktail club.'

Apartheid tightens its grip as blacks form own body and whites disagree over new Pen Centre

APARTHEID continues to tighten its grip on South African literature.

Black writers are due to meet in Soweto next Sunday to form a blacks-only writers' organisation after the break-up earlier this year of the non-racial Johannesburg Pen Centre, formerly an affiliate of Pen International, the worldwide writers' organisation.

Meanwhile, some leading white writers this week poured scorn on an application by a Johannesburg advocate to Pen International for an invitation to resuscitate Pen in Johannesburg.

And the Afrikaans Strywersgilde, due to meet in April this year, is also in trouble according to one source. Some of the more radical Afrikaans writers are dissatisfied with what they regard as the Strywersgilde's conservatism.

Comment from Afrikaans writer and critic Professor Andre Coetzee, of Witwatersrand University, is: "This is all a symptom of apartheid. Everybody's moving into their own little ethnic or ideological group."
Can’t drag blacks

He had not yet received a letter from Johannesburg advocate Arthur Suzman QC asking for clearance to form a new Pen Centre in Johannesburg.

"But we would have to ask him to prove that his organisation was making every possible effort to encourage black writers in South Africa. If we were satisfied this was being done, we would probably grant Pen status, even if black writers still refuse to join. I mean, we cannot go out and drag black people into meetings, can we?" Mr Elstob said.

But leading white writers, among them Nadine Gordimer, Peter Wilhelm and Patrick Cullinan, have helped scorn on Mr Suzman’s attempts to resuscitate Pen Johannesburg.

It could become only a “little huckstering cocktail club”, according to Gordimer, and “a luncheon club” according to Cullinan. Wilhelm found the idea “pathetic”.

The disbanded Pen had been “defeated by history”, said Gordimer, non-racialism alone was not an adequate response to the South African situation. The Johannesburg Pen Centre had, among others, tried to promote the “black cultural struggle”, she said. But it had not succeeded because of the present historical situation.

There was no reason to believe another Pen Centre could now succeed where it had failed.

Because of the attitude “real” black and white writers to any attempt to resuscitate Pen, the envisaged new organisation could only embrace “vainy Press writers,” she added.

Mr Suzman, at one time a chairman of Pen’s Johannesburg Centre, reacted to the criticism. He said that, in terms of its charter, Pen could not be a political body.

"If Pen International invite us to resuscitate Pen Johannesburg, it will be a voluntary association. If people wish to join, it stands a chance of succeeding. If not, it will probably fizzle," he added.

Journalist Percy Banesho, a Pen member from the 1940s, said Gordimer’s observations prejudged the issues.

"If she and others are bent on achieving what they claim, they would invite themselves in the new Pen Centre," he added.

The new black writers’ group expected to result from the March 1 meeting has, as one of its long-term ideals, the formation of a black publishing house, according to a spokesperson for the black writers involved, Nape Molana.

Among its other aims is the upgrading of writers through workshops and other forms of tuition.

S.A. Institution of Civil Engineers Student Chapter Prize
For the best written report submitted in C.E. 214, Design

P. C. Watt
Raid on Maputo ANC base was murder, says Motlana

The raid by South African Defence Force commandos on an African National Congress base at Matola, near Maputo, Mozambique, last month resulted in "first-degree murder," Dr Mthato Motlana, chairman of the South African Committee of Ten, told hundreds of mourners in the Regina Mundi Cathedral, Rockville, yesterday.

The service was organised by the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu. Presiding was the acting chairman of the Broederkruis, the Rev Mashai Toma.

Mr Toma said the service was to mourn the death of those killed in Mozambique by the SADF "for no apparent reason."

"We abhor provocation by anyone upon anybody on this subcontinent. We abhor provocation from outside or from within our country and we condemn any government that will make itself an enemy of anyone on this subcontinent," Mr Toma said.

Whereas whites regarded the dead ANC men as terrorists, blacks saw them as "freedom fighters" and, when white society referred to them as "dead terrorists," blacks looked up to them as "martyrs," he said.

Dr Motlana said blacks saluted those who had vowed to fight for their country and its liberation.

"There was a time when South Africa justified its raids into neighbouring countries by saying it was in 'hot pursuit' of the aggressors. "But what happened in Mozambique was pure, unmitigated, first-degree murder. There was no excuse that these men entered South Africa and committed acts of aggression," Dr Motlana said.

He warned the Government that it should take note of the reaction of white South Africa and black South Africa to the raids.

"The reaction of both groups typifies the great division in this country. When whites praise the so-called security forces we blame them for the deaths."

Bishop Tutu said that, in the Mozambique raid, it was South Africans being killed by other South Africans.

"We say firmly and clearly we blacks are peace-loving to a fault. But do not forget that we can be provoked. Those whose newspapers call people terrorists should realise that they are our fathers, sons and brothers. Even if your son commits murder he remains your son — it is the same with brothers or fathers."
THOUSANDS of blacks yesterday attended the controversial service held at Regina Mundi Catholic Church, Soweto, in memory of the men who died when the South African Defence Force raided African National Congress bases in Maputo last month.

The emotionally-charged service, which was organised by church leaders after it had been banned the previous weekend, was interspersed with the singing of hymns and freedom songs.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told the crowd that many young people had left South Africa because they loved the country.

"They decided to use violence in counter violence, the violence of apartheid and the violence of cheap labour," he said.

Dr Nhato Motlama, chairman of the Committee of 10, said black and white reactions to the raid on ANC bases in Maputo typified the great racial divide created by the apartheid system, the system that said there were no black South Africans.

Mr Izzy Mthembu, of the Azanian Students Organisation, said that the crowd was not gathered there to mourn but to show concern over what had happened to their people during the Maputo raid.

"The worst injustice to the men who died in the raid would be to sit back. They died in pursuit of a better South Africa. They set themselves to fight for liberation and we need to re-dedicate ourselves to their goals," he said.
Thousands at Soweto service for ANC dead

Johannesburg. — Thousands of blacks yesterday attended the service held at Regina Mundi Catholic Church, Soweto, in memory of the man who died when the South African Defence Force raided ANC bases in Mangosuthu last month.

The emotionally-charged service, organized by church leaders after it had been banned the previous weekend, was interspersed with the singing of hymns, freedom songs and choral music, as well as dramatic displays and speeches.

Names of the men who died in the raid on January 30 and their home areas, including all dressed in some cases were read at the service, which was filmed by foreign correspondents.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told the crowd that many young people had left South Africa because they loved the country.

'They didn't rise to live in huts. They didn't the Bantu Education and cheap labour. They wanted to live together with their parents but were forced to live in prison and injustice to take over the country.

'They decided to use violence to correct violence, the violence of apartheid and the violence of cheap labour,' he said.

Bishop Tutu said: ‘Our sons may be called terrorists but they remembe our son and nothing will change that.

‘Blacks should be comforted, he said, because God was with them and God was with them because their cause was a just cause.

'Time running out' There were still some South Africans who believed in a negotiated settlement but time was now running out.

'We know we shall overcome injustice and exploitation because our God is the great liberator. This God is on our side.

'We will live there, then people will be forced to change because they are people irrespective of their colour,'

Mr. Nkomo Muthwa, chairman of the Committee of 19, said blacks and white teachers to the road to ANC forces in Mangosuthu typical of the great racial divide created by the apartheid system. The section that said there were no black South Africans.

While whites were united in supporting the road in Mangosuthu, blacks saw no justification for continued violence.

Better South Africa’

'Unless it was admitted that this country belongs to us all — black and white — there will be endless strife,' he said.

Mr. Laza Vilakazi, of the African National Congress, said the country was in deep trouble but to show courage over what had happened to their people.

The people said — the most important voice of the men who died in the raid would be to say down. They died in pursuit of a better South Africa. They wanted black and white to share in the wealth of this country, that the doors of learning be opened for all. They set themselves to fight for liberation and we need to redden ourselves to their goals,' he said.
The Star's African News Service
SALISBURY—A powerful bomb attached to the car of the banned African National Congress's senior representative in Zimbabwe has been defused by police. The bomb contained 7 kg of TNT.

The car is understood to belong to Mr. Joe Gcabi, head of the ANC's low-profile presence in Zimbabwe.
The influence of inaction on information:

There would be majority rule in South Africa — if whites denied blacks their rights they would be in contempt of court.

And if whites denied blacks their rights, they would be in contempt of court.

Dr. Mouton said that in the South African system, he was not a Dominant, but if whites denied blacks their rights, they would be in contempt of court.

And if whites denied blacks their rights, they would be in contempt of court.

The inaction of inaction on information:

There would be majority rule in South Africa — if whites denied blacks their rights they would be in contempt of court.

If whites denied blacks their rights, they would be in contempt of court.
UK accused of delaying immigration of Asians

From The Guardian

LONDON — The Home Office has been accused of inflicting much longer delays than are necessary on East African Asians in India with the right to come to Britain.

The Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants says in a report the five-year queue for vouchers could be reduced to 18 months without any increase in the number of people eligible to settle here.

The report discloses that about 5,000 heads of households living in India, who used to live in East Africa, have applied to come to Britain out of between 20,000 and 40,000 of those who would be eligible to apply for vouchers.

Details of the voucher system are kept secret by the British Government, but it is known there are 5,000 vouchers for entry made available annually for United Kingdom passport-holders throughout the world.

 QUEUE

It is thought that 500 of these are kept for India, 1,000 are given from London, and the remaining 3,000 are reserved for East Africa.

The voucher system was introduced for India in 1972.

The point made by the report is that the East African quota is underused, and that the Indian quota should be increased so the long queue could be dispersed more quickly.

The report claims the delays have increased dramatically over the past 10 years and that the Home Office has deliberately adopted delaying tactics in order to cut down on the number of those lawfully able to settle in Britain.

For June 1981 it is estimated that applicants will have to wait five years and seven months to come to Britain as against three years in 1977.
UK hasn't
teachers
to spare

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa is unlikely to have much success if it tries to recruit mathematics and science teachers here, unless the salaries are high, because they are scarce in England, too.

"There is a chronic national shortage of maths and science teachers," said a spokesman for the Inner London Education Authority, one of the largest employers of teachers in England.

"It is so bad in London that we are, in fact, sending a team over to Canada in March or April to try to recruit teachers there on short-term contracts.

"I really don't know what sort of success South Africa would have if it tried to find teachers here."

PROVINCIAL PLAN

He was commenting on a South African report that plans for an overseas recruitment campaign had been discussed with provincial authorities.

A spokesman for the National Union of Teachers in England said it was ironical that South Africa might try and alleviate its own shortage by tapping the limited English teacher market.

He added however, that the union would not do anything to stop teachers going to South Africa.
Police probe attempt to assassinate ANC man

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Police investigations were continuing today into an attempt to assassinate the African National Congress's chief Zimbabwe representative.

A 7 kg bomb found attached to the car of Mr Joel Gcabi at the weekend was designed to go off when the vehicle moved.

Mr Gcabi was out of town at the time and an ANC aide at the house where the car was parked reported the matter to the police.

Army engineers later defused the bomb and detonated it in a nearby field.

South African refugees were living in the house which is rented by the ANC.

The explosive was packed into a cardboard cylinder the size of a five litre can of paint with a detonating device taped to the top. The bomb was fixed to a front wheel of the car.
Black on their own, Chief Buthelezi says

Strategic minerals

South Africa was very much on their own in the liberation struggle. The denigration of the national economy, nationalization of industries, and the state's control over the mining sector have all contributed to the country's isolation. The SAP government has been able to exploit this situation and gain control over the strategic minerals sector.

Despite being under international sanctions, South Africa has managed to maintain its control over the minerals sector. This has been achieved through the use of violence and force, as well as the support of foreign entities.

The SAP government has also used the minerals sector as a source of revenue, empowering the ruling party and its supporters. The privatization of the minerals sector has also been a source of conflict, with foreign entities and domestic elites vying for control.

The SAP government has been able to maintain its hold over the minerals sector due to the lack of international pressure and the divided opposition. The SAP government has also been able to use the minerals sector as a tool for political and economic gain.

The SAP government has faced criticism for its handling of the minerals sector, with many arguing that it has been a source of corruption and mismanagement. However, the SAP government has been able to maintain its control over the sector, and the minerals sector remains a key component of the national economy.
ANC and PAC agree in principle to unite

The Star's Africa News Service

DAR ES SALAAM — Leading figures of South Africa's Pan Africanist Congress, the African National Congress and the Black Consciousness Movement have agreed in principle to unite, says the new PAC chairman, Mr Nyati Pokela.

He urged the external wing of the PAC to work towards the establishment of a united revolutionary organization to "liberate" South Africa.

Mr Pokela, who was elected PAC chairman last weekend, was released from Robben Island seven months ago. He suddenly disappeared from his

Sterkspuit, Herschel, home in January and it was announced about a week ago that he had arrived in Dar es Salaam.

Some observers in South Africa regard his announcement of a unity agreement as highly significant, but point out that several attempts in the past to unite South Africa's black nationalist groups have failed.

OAU diplomats have been trying for years to reconcile the ANC and the PAC.
References

(1) Report of the Secretary for Health, 1977, Chapt. 2, P.7, "For the first time the Department is now in possession of reliable expenditure figures in connection with specific services .... ."

(2) Report of the Secretary for Health 1977, Ch. 2, P.13, "The number of beds has gradually been decreased over the past few years and now stands at 12057."


State 'not keeping' boycott bargain

The Parents' Action Committee, which has worked closely with pupils in Cape Town townships to bring about an end to the boycott, today accused the Government of not keeping its side of the bargain following the detention of two pupils this week.

In a statement to The Argus, the committee said: "We wish to register our protest and a feeling of disgust in the manner in which the authorities have been handling the school boycott issues."

In particular, the committee condemns the detention of two student leaders, Oupa Lehulere and Kent Mxalipi, by the Security police.

CONDITIONS

'We see this as a high-handed manner of dealing with student discontent in circumstances where one of the conditions was the release of pupil detainees.'

As far as the committee was concerned, the students had suspended the boycott to give the Government a chance to show its goodwill.

"It is a sad development that the education authorities have not played their part in meeting the short-term demands set by students for going back to school," the statement said.

It is even worse that the Security Police have intervened in this manner. We challenge them to show the security of the State is threatened and they must prove this through due process of law.

Commenting on the low attendance at township schools, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said the turning point in the situation would be March 10—the deadline set for the department to meet the short-term demands of the pupils.

See Page 21.
Reinstate protest pupils, say parents

The parents of the 230 pupils from Esselen High School, Worcester, who were expelled on Tuesday after a protest walk-out, decided at a meeting last night to refuse to apply for their children to be readmitted to the school. They were demanding their children be reinstated unconditionally.

The principal of Esselen, Mr N G Tobias, the Worcester circuit inspector and the school committee, all of whom had been invited to the meeting, were not present.

A parent of one of the expelled pupils said today he had received a letter from the principal telling him to apply in writing if he wished to have his son reinstated.

He said there was a fear among the parents and the pupils that if they reapplied some of the pupils might not be readmitted.

The chairman of the school committee said today they were doing everything in their power to get pupils back to classes.

The Rev Stoffels Williams would not comment on how many pupils had been expelled or suspended.

A source in the Department of Internal Affairs' coloured education section said many pupils had been expelled, but he was not certain how many.

A pupil at the school disagreed and said there was a walk-out by most of the 500 pupils.

The row started at Esselen at the beginning of the term after the principal had refused to allow students to form a students' representative council.

A pupil at the school disagreed and said there was a walk-out by most of the 500 pupils.

The row started at Esselen at the beginning of the term after the principal had refused to allow students to form a students' representative council.
Parents condemn detention

Staff Reporter

THE Gaugela Parents' Committee last night condemned the detention of student leaders by the security police.

The president and vice-president of the Fezeka High School's Students' Representative Council, Mr Oupa Lehalere, 29, and Mr Kent Mkalipi, 20, were detained on Monday. Both were acquitted on sabotage charges three weeks ago after spending about six months in detention.

The Parents Committee last night registered its protest at the "feeling of disgust at the manner in which the authorities have been handling the school boycott issue."

They emphasized that "one of the conditions of the students for returning to school was the release of student detainees. It is rather a sad development that the education authorities have not played their part in terms of meeting satisfactorily the short-term demands set down by the students for going back to school." It is even worse that the security police see fit to intervene in this manner and we challenge them, if there is any 'security of the state' in danger, to prove this through the due process of law by charging these detained or releasing them."

The detentions were also condemned last night by the chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations in the Western Cape, Mrs Daphne Wilson. She said that the "month's truce" in the school boycott should be a period of reconciliation between dissatisfied pupils and officials.
The bear swims closer

The arrival of four Soviet warships off the Mozambican coast in response to a request from President Samora Machel has triggered international speculation and alarm in Southern Africa. The Soviet warships have for the first time been identified by the United States as a "storehouse of military might" — in an act of solidarity with a Marxist ally, and a convenient show of strength for a Soviet might under pressure in other regions.

The move is a direct result of the SADF raid on the ANC in Matola nearly a month ago. Accordingly, strategists in SA and in the West are currently considering various scenarios which could arise out of the potentially serious occurrence.

Yet, in view of President Ronald Reagan's stated hawkishness over Soviet expansionism, the US response has been decidedly muted. Washington has been paying more attention to the "olive branch" proffered by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in his speech to the Soviet Party Congress earlier this week. The US is also more concerned at the moment with the ensuing visit of Margaret Thatcher and the situation in El Salvador where the CIA has produced evidence of Soviet-Cuban arms supplies to left-wing insurgents there. Indeed, El Salvador is rapidly emerging as an arena in which the first Reagan response to the Sa is being both formulated and tested.

The American silence on the naval moves in southern Africa is indicative of the relatively low priority the US — at this stage — is giving to the Mozambican developments. Observers at the SA Institute for International Affairs (SAIIA) agree that the Russian action is essentially "symbolic." Even the conservative US Heritage Foundation, for instance, does not see international implications in the presence of the Russian warships off Maputo, and says an "incident" would be caused only if Soviet ships were to interfere with international shipping, reports our Washington correspondent.

There is no question of the Soviet Union actually attacking SA, which could adequately defend itself in a conventional

skirmish, says the SAIIA's Michael Spicer. But Mozambique, having had its sovereignty threatened, also feels threatened by alleged SA support for the anti-Frelimo Mozambican Resistance Movement, a shadowy organisation reputedly financed by Portuguese and SA sources.

The visible presence of these awesome warships is designed to restore Mozambican pride and psychological security.

Mozambique does, after all, have a treaty of friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union. The treaty provides for an "appropriate response" in the event of an attack on either signatory by an outside power. The Soviet Union acted in order to show that it has a treaty, but is unlikely to go beyond a demonstration at this point, according to Bob Jaster, Africa expert of the London Institute of Strategic Studies, who said this was his personal view.

Logistical cost

Yet the logistical cost of despatching four warships to this part of the world shows that Moscow does not take lightly any potential conflict here, says Dave Willers of the SAP. However, the alliance is not a "mutual assistance pact" as is the USSR-Afghanistan case — which allows for direct military intervention.

Not yet, anyway. There is, however, the danger of the heightened tensions in southern Africa escalating further. This could come about, for example, if further cross-border raids aimed at terrorist "nests," (which the FM regards as being unfortunately necessary), to which FM Bobha has in principle committed SA, could "drive Mozambique into Russia's arms," according to observers here and abroad. Another pre-emptive strike could force Machel to ask for more weapons, such as anti-aircraft systems, and advisers.

An important question is why SA, which always operates on economic leverage over Mozambique, is apparently willing to run the risk of destabilising its neighbour — unless, as some claim, the war was simply calculated as a pre-election sop to verkrampers.

In this respect it is fortunate that southern Africa has a low priority for the superpowers at present, despite the "raised visibility" recent incidents have given it internationally.

hopes or calculations may exist whereby America could hardly afford to see its interests further challenged in the region.

There are two aspects to these developments. The first and really worrying side is the potential flashpoint the region could now provide for superpower rivalry. In the nuclear age, any upsurge of this rivalry has to be assessed and, as great a degree of utmost importance, contained by the great powers.

For the moment, the possibility of southern Africa becoming as serious a threat to world peace as, say, the Middle East is apparently not being taken seriously in Washington or by the Europeans. The developments have, however, placed the West in a very different position — not least because the Russian move is popular throughout the Third World and among a spectrum of SA blacks. A cross-section of black opinion from KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi to Soweto's Dr Nathy Motlana has decried the SADF raid and sympathised with the ANC deceased. Furthermore, some strategists say the raid has played into the hands of the Soviets by enabling them to define the conflict as a "classic war of liberation" — in that SA is going to have to live with the prospect of further ANC terrorist attacks. The question of where the organisation would then find bases has already been a field day of speculation — for the moment, at least. But it has to be considered that if the Soviet presence off Mozambique is "symbolic" — and that Machel is in all probability weighing very carefully what further aid, if any, he can extend to the ANC — it is probably in the diplomatically isolated "homelands" that incursions can be expected to increase.

Rural attacks

The reasons for this are twofold. While the bantustans are ideologically committed to resisting any attempts to overthrow Pretoria by violence — because this would mean their overthrow as well — they form a largely displaced network of terrain around the industrial centres of SA and are logical springboards for rural attacks as well.

Secondly, the "homelands" provide convenient cover for the ANC in that the spread of any armed conflict in those regions will take place below the horizon of superpower rivalry. To this extent, the raid on Maputo itself can be seen as an effective sterilisation of Mozambique as a staging-post for incursion, in the short term at least. Mozambique can continue to provide rhetorical support for the "liberation" movement without risking the consequences of further overt material support. The Soviet Union can also be spared the necessity of the whole of SA to become a potential battlefield, at least. But whatever the Russians can use the situation for an even greater build-up of naval strength while the Americans are engaged with threats closer to home is impossible to calculate.

The new men in Washington are hardly likely to stand by if they perceive the Soviets as taking advantage of what is for them a soft option — given African support for the ANC via the UN and OAU. Should there be an intensified threat to the flow of strategic minerals from southern Africa, regional disputes and conflicts could rapidly be transformed into a much

Frelimo's Machel... weighing aid to ANC carefully
The opportunity for South Africa and its people to move forward and address the challenges of the future is now. The release of Nelson Mandela from prison is a historic moment, marking a new chapter in the country's journey towards democracy and reconciliation.

The road to freedom was long and difficult. From the struggle against apartheid to the establishment of a new government, South Africa has come a long way. The country has made significant progress in the areas of human rights, economic development, and social justice. However, much work remains to be done.

The release of Mandela symbolizes hope and the beginning of a new era. It is a testament to the power of resilience and the human spirit. The journey towards freedom was not easy, and it required the courage and determination of many people.

As South Africa celebrates this momentous occasion, it is important to remember the sacrifices made by the brave men and women who fought for justice and equality. Their struggles continue to inspire and guide us as we work towards a better future for all.

With this historic event, South Africa has taken a significant step towards reconciliation and unity. Let us continue to build on this foundation, working together to create a society that is fair, just, and inclusive for all its citizens.

The release of Nelson Mandela is a victory for democracy and human rights. It is a reminder that change is possible, and that even in the darkest of times, hope can prevail. As we move forward, let us remember the lessons of the past and work towards a bright future for all.

The road to freedom is not without challenges, but with determination and unity, we can overcome them. Let us continue to strive for a better society, where all people are treated with dignity and respect.

The release of Nelson Mandela is a moment of great significance, not only for South Africa but for the world. It is a reminder of the power of hope and the importance of never giving up on our dreams.

As we celebrate this historic occasion, let us also reflect on the ongoing struggles and challenges that remain. Let us remain vigilant and committed to building a society that is prosperous, equitable, and free from poverty and inequality.

The journey towards freedom is one that requires continuous effort and dedication. Let us work together, with the guidance of the courage and vision of those who came before us, to create a future that is truly inclusive and just.
Bid to free 'abducted' men

By Derrick Thema
Attorneys representing three alleged members of the banned African National Congress, said to have been abducted by the South African Defence Force during its raid in Maputo recently, have briefed a senior counsel to apply for their immediate release.

The three men are Mr Lati Rantshekang (23), formerly of Central Western, Johavu, Soweto, Mr Vujzani S Marusa, formerly of Rockville, Soweto and Mr David Ntobela, formerly of Durban.

A Durban attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, said today his firm and that of Priscilla Jana and Associates had briefed an advocate, Mr Ismael Mohamed, to apply for their release.

Mr Mxenga said they had written to the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, wanting to know under which Act the three were being held.

He said although they had received no reply they were preparing evidence to go to court because "their abduction was illegal."

Mrs Nokula Mavusa, mother of Selby, said today she had last seen her son in 1976.

"He was a member of the outlawed Soweto Students' Representative Council and the last contact I had with him was when he went to attend the abortive 'Swazi Summer '76 festival in Mbabane, Swaziland," she said.

She said she had not known her son was a member of the ANC.

Mr Betty Rantshekang, grandmother of Lati, said her grandson left the country in 1977.
On 3 March, Oscar Mpetha and 17 younger people go on trial in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

Even in a country like South Africa, where political trials are a part of every day life, it is unusual that a man aged 71 faces a prolonged prison sentence. But Oscar Mpetha is unusual. He is one of the few true leaders of South Africa who has managed to spend almost his entire life representing the demands and desires of both his community and the broader South African population.

Oscar Mpetha has not escaped persecution for his belief that the present social system in South Africa is fundamentally undemocratic. He has a history of banning orders and detentions. However, at the age of 71 he stood with a trial which could put him in prison for most of the final years of his life.

To examine Oscar Mpetha's life is to examine the history of a people's fight for democracy. It is within an unflagging commitment that one sees the hope for a democratic future in South Africa.

A LIFE OF PROTEST

Oscar Mpetha was born in 1909 at Mount Fletcher in the Transkei. At an early age he came to Cape Town to find work. He worked as a waiter and later became a dockworker, a hospital orderly, a roadworker and eventually a factory worker.

It was while working as a fish-worker in Lusikisiki, that he became involved in establishing the Food & Canning Workers Union. During the 1940's and 1950's the Union was part of the Trades and Labour Council. It was in this white dominated trade union coordinating body that progressive leaders like Oscar Mpetha fought for non-racial worker solidarity.

The Nationalist Government of 1948 introduced laws which drove a sharp wedge between black and white workers (who were already divided). It was in this context that right-wing trade unionists took full control of the Trades and Labour Council. They eventually dissolved the council and formed the South African Trade Union Council, which specifically excluded African trade unions.

19 Trades and Labour Council unions opposed this new body with its Colour Bar Constitution. 14 of these, including the Food & Canning Workers Union, with leaders like Mpetha, released a statement in which they claimed that the interests of Coloured, European, Indian and African workers were the same:

"...we the undersigned delegates are determined to carry on a struggle against the policy of racial discrimination and work to the achievement of a single trade union organization embracing all sections of the working class."

It was at this stage in 1954, that Oscar Mpetha received his first banning order.

In 1955 the Food & Canning Workers Union joined with other trade unions to form the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU). SACTU was the first truly non-racial coordinating body for trade unions. It strongly recognised the necessity for its activities to be connected to broader political activities and therefore joined the Congress of Democrats, African National Congress, South African Indian Congress and Coloured People's Organization in forming the Congress Alliance. In this context SACTU organized the famous 26-day Campaign which ran from 1957 - 1962 and anti-pass year in 1959 which culminated in the activities of Sharpeville and Langa in 1960 in which approximately 70 people were killed.

Oscar Mpetha remained active throughout this period. In 1958 he became the President of the Cape Town Branch of the African National Congress. He was however severely limited by a second banning order in 1959 and his detention during the "State of Emergency" which followed the events at Sharpeville and Langa in 1960.

The years 1960 - 1964 were difficult ones for the trade union movement. Hundreds of trade union and political leaders were banned and detained, forcing SACTU to become an underground organization. Individual SACTU unions, like that of the Food and Canning workers, survived and continued to function as illegal organizations.

The years 1976 and 1977 once again saw Apartheid in crisis with thousands of students and workers participating in riots and stay-aways. During this period, Oscar Mpetha was a founding member and chairperson of the Nyanga Residents Association. In this capacity he gave evidence to the Cillie Commission of Inquiry in 1977, in which he claimed that police had shot at Nyanga residents and actually attacked them inside their homes.

In 1978 Mpetha rejoined the Food and Canning workers union as an organizer. He contributed to the victory of the union in the Fattis and Monis strike of 1979 in which people throughout the country boycotted Fattis and Monis products.

Oscar Mpetha has 4 children and 4 grandchildren.
Azapo meetings to co-ordinate bus boycott

By Themba Khumalo

Branches of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) in Soweto are to convene a series of public meetings to discuss the implementation of the proposed mass boycott of Putco buses.

The decision was taken at a crowded public meeting convened by Azapo's Moletshane branch at the Moletshane Roman Catholic church yesterday.

Mr. George Wachopha, Azapo publicity secretary, today said each of the seven Soweto branches would decide when to hold a meeting in its area.

The proposed boycott comes after Putco announced last month that bus fares were going up at the end of this month.

An official said his company was aware of the proposed boycott, but Putco was firm on the decision. Final recommendations were to be made by top-level management and other senior Government officials, he said.

Mr. Wachopha also said other organisations would be approached to work out a concerted effort towards making the boycott effective.

These included the Diepkloof Civic Association, a powerful affiliate of the Soweto Civic Association.

The Soweto Taxi Owners' Association would be asked to reduce their fares to a reasonable level during the boycott.

Mr. Simele Selene, chairman of the Taxi Association, last month said his organisation was willing to reduce fares after negotiations with the black leaders.
‘SA in plot to murder Sibeko’

DAR ES SALAAM —
The star prosecution witness at the trial of seven exiled South African black nationalistss accused of murdering one of their leaders, David Sibeko, testified that their organisation was convinced Pretoria had a hand in the killing, despite evidence that faction feuding was behind it.

Mr Vusumuzi Make, deputy chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) of South Africa, was asked at a weekend hearing in Dar es Salaam about earlier claims that South African agents had killed Mr Sibeko. A member of the PAC presidential council, Mr Sibeko was shot dead at Mr Make’s Dar es Salaam flat in 1979.

Mr Make, also a presidential council member, saw Mr Sibeko killed. He claimed the shooting was part of a plot to kill all three council members and restore power to Potlako Leballo, who was fired as central committee chairman in April 1979.

Mr Make recalled that the PAC had sent a guerrilla, Justice Yane, into South Africa, where he was arrested and then helped to escape by a black South African policeman, Samuel Ngubeni.

ESCAPE

Mr Leballo had been asked to probe the escape, but had declined to, and appointed Mr Yane head of the high PAC’s military wing.

The accused are: Mr Titus Soni, Mr Daniel Monnagotla and Mr Gilbert “Smash” Nhlapo, Mr Ingram Madibuko, Mr Abraham Tau, Mr James Hlongwane and Mr Shindo Mahlanga.

Mr Make said that on the night Mr Sibeko was slain, he and Mr Sibeko were washing dishes in the flat when the doorbell rang. Peo-
Ban on Tlali's book slammed

Staff Reporter

THE newly-formed African Writers' Association (AWA), yesterday described last week's banning of Miriam Tlali's second novel, 'Amantle', as an 'iron-fisted act against all black South Africans.

Her first book, 'Matriarch: a Novel of the Metropolis,' was banned by the Directorate of Publications in 1972. It was first published in South Africa in 1978.

Commenting on the ban, the secretary of AWA, Mr. Nono Motana, said in a statement: 'The banning of Miriam Tlali's second novel, 'Amantle,' is not only a senseless act against a black South African woman, but an iron-fisted act against all black South Africans. We are neither shocked nor surprised because there has been and there is a series of naked, systematic, and relentless suppressive acts mounted against our novelists, poets, short story writers and playwrights.

The statement said that individual and mass literary banings would not divert, silence or force black writers into prostituting, distorting or representing their culture and history.

It said black writers were more committed than ever to mirror as accurately as possible the conflicts and crises of the South African socio-political condition, especially as far as it affected blacks.'
300 sing freedom songs at Lengisi's funeral

EAST LONDON — A crowd of more than 300 eventually attended the funeral of former ANC Youth League leader, Mahl Joel Lengisi, at Mdantsane cemetery yesterday.

When the funeral service — conducted by Presbyterian Church of Africa preacher, Mr M. Komela — started at the Lengisi home in Zone Four, 120 people were present.

After a short service the body was carried shoulder high for almost 2 km before it was transferred to a hearse which took it to the church's Zone Three building for the major service.

Inside the church the crowd had grown to 250.

There were no tears, only clenched fists and freedom songs when Mr Komela gave over to two speakers who were associate with Mr Lengisi during his leadership days in the late forties and early fifties before he was banished, first to near Barberton and then to the Vryburg district.

Both speakers emphasised Mr Lengisi's resilience — his determination to keep to his convictions right up to the end.

When the service started at the Lengisi home it was scorching hot but as mourners left the church a gale was blowing. And then came the rain.

From the church the coffin was carried shoulder high by relays of pall-bearers who walked the 4 km stretch to the graveyard in pouring rain.

There were two buses for the mourners but the majority, among whom were many students, chose to brave the rain and walk, singing freedom songs while the buses ran half empty.

The crowd sang Nkosi Sikelel'afrika as the last post to Joe Lengisi.

Before the funeral authorities issued orders limiting mourners to 100 and decreeing it should be held on a weekday. — DDR
Parents reject no-mandate claim

Education Reporter
CAPE TOWN (townships) Parents' Action Committee has hit out at the Government for using community recognised bodies when it is convenient and withdrawing recognition of them when it appears such bodies cannot be manipulated.

They were reacting to a statement by Cape Town's chief circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P J Scheepers, that he could not discuss the grievances of black pupils with them and the Teachers' Action Committee because they had no mandate as far as he was concerned.

Mr Scheepers referred them to the Community Council, from which the Action Committees have dissociated themselves.

SQUABBLE

"We, don't want to get involved in a squabble about how effective or how representative the Community Council is, we want to sort out the quickest, most practical way of keeping our children at school," a spokesman for the Parents' Action Committee said.

"Last year Government officials were happy to meet parents in an attempt to resolve the situation, but now that pupils have agreed to go back to school we suddenly have no mandate," he said.

"We as parents want to urge the Government once more to keep their word regarding meeting pupils' short-term demands.

Parents feel the Government has violated the conditions for returning to school by pupils, thereby complicating and exacerbating the situation, for example, by detaining pupils instead of releasing those who were detained.

EXAM FEES

"Both parents and pupils are strongly against the increase of examination fees by up to 100 percent without granting credit to those pupils who paid last year and did not write the exams.

"Not all pupils have been supplied with text books and regardless of Government excuses now we understand pupils were promised free stationery and set books as part of the conditions on which pupils returned to school.

"At a meeting last night parents were told the Community Council was planning to provide stationery with money given by some concerned business men," the spokesman said.

SHORT-SIGHTED

"Pupils and parents are against this move which they see as short-sighted in the sense that it is aimed at placating pupils and is not really getting to the root of the problem," he said.

"Pupils get the impression that the Government always intends to make things better but they can't study on intentions," the spokesman said.
You could call it the Treaty of Kimberley. After just a year of riot-peppered school boycotts, the city's 17,000 black pupils have returned to school.

But it is a fragile peace.

Black educationists there say the Department of Education and Training (DET) has six months to do something concrete about the grievances that sparked off the first boycotts in July last year—otherwise it will be back to square one.

The DET has von similar "breathing space" around the country, but the respite until mid-year in Kimberley is significant because, unlike other communities, there has not been a release as a back-to-school prerequisite.

There are 23 detainees at the moment—aust of them pupils—and they are the cause of detaining resentful in Galesheke township, home for Kimberley's officially-estimated 36,000 blacks.

So are the critical shortage of teachers, classrooms and equipment in these black secondary schools, only one of which has classes for girls matriculants.

The Galesheke Action Committee (GAC), formed last year to speak for pupils and parents, played a large part in opening the schools.

But the committee's chairman, Canon Augustine Marong, gives their patience six months. "We are simply a ray of hope like the ones we have been seeing with the Prime Minister's promises, but at the moment it is only words to us.

"Whether these words will turn into desks and classrooms ... we'll wait and see.

"But in six months' time it must be seen that the Government is doing something real. If there's no difference between now and then, we will know we have been fooled.

"Then it will be back to square one.

The pupils' grievances were put to the area's circuit inspector, Canon Marong, and the president of Kimberley's African Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Gething Mathews, at a meeting the Canon described as "very constructive ... held in a very good spirit ... we were received very well".

Galesheke was as much surprised as angered at the detention a few days later of the two men.

"We thought we were doing something to help settle the boycott," Canon Marong said.

From mid-January to February 29, the entire action committee was detained. Three other swoops were made on pupils and ex-pupils. One was held on January 14 and 16, on January 23 and 10 on February 5.

"Now everyone in our community is worried," says Canon Marong.

"We were hoping that when our children went back to school that last year's problems would be history. While these people are still being held this cannot be so.

"The release of detainees has been one of the main conditions for ending the boycott in other areas. There is a great feeling of resentment that this has not happened here.

"According to another black Kimberley educationist, restlessness over the detainees died down after the circuit inspector told parents that the issue was out of his department's orbit.

"Mr. J. G. Mqmina, chairman of Galesheke's Principals' Committee and president of the North Western Districts region of the African Teachers Association of South Africa (ATASA), believes that intimidation, not genuine protest, was behind last year's "racially boycotts.

"My worry is that the seniors, pupils who are the ones making the demands, should interfere with those who haven't had the chance to get to that stage.

"These children should be kept away from school by intimidators like last year. In fact, last year was not a boycott, it was a case of intimidation," he said.

"Do we want it?"

"A look at what happened in the second half of 1989 helps to understand why. In the words of someone who disagrees with Mr. Mqmina, 'the boycott has created a new, radicalised generation of youths in this isolated city'.

The first boycotts began on July 28, last year, at two schools—Tshimulolo, one of two state senior secondary schools, and the Roman Catholic St. Boniface senior secondary—in protest at the lack of facilities and in solidarity with boycotters in other areas.

They were gradually joined by lower secondary and primary pupils until, by mid-August, every black educational institution—a total of 13,000 pupils—was involved.

According to a Johannes- burg researcher, "the DET tried every method of negotiating to break the impasse."

In rounds of meetings all ended in deadlock, with the pupils sooner realising that the object of the meetings was not to listen to their grievances, but to convince them of the wisdom of returning.

"They tried detention and suspension threats, but never considered according to the pupils' basic demand that someone of importance from the Department sit down with them, listen to their grievances and start to do something about them.

"Things came to a head when the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. F. G. S. Reiter, visited Kimberley. He was to talk to nearly everyone—except the pupils.

"On the morning of September 8, only hours before the Minister was to meet the local community council, pupils gathered outside Galesheke's Abanto Bath Centre, where they piled up textbooks and began singing.

"After police warned them to disperse, they moved to St. Boniface.

"There, after being given 10 minutes to disperse, police moved in with teargas, hosing, and dogs. The terrified pupils fled into the adjacent white suburb of West End, causing some damage to white homes. Several days of sporadic arson and unrest followed.

"A few weeks later the Minister closed all schools in Galesheke and sacked 13 temporary teachers. Giving them 24 hours notice.

"These events, according to Canon Marong, have served as a six-month real-life course in political awareness, with the pupils' initial naivety giving way to a widening perception of how their main grievances—lack of facilities enjoyed by whites—was linked to an inferior system of education and in turn the general plight of their community.

"The students are definitely more radicalised and militant now," says Canon Marong.

"This is why, as the boycott grew, their demands began to include that something be done about Galesheke's lack of drainage and a hospital.

"And they are saying that all the changes being promised mean nothing unless they are aimed at gradually phasing out Bantu Education," he says.

And Mr. Mqmina agrees with a six-month deadline for re-appraisal—"to show that they mean business, that they are answerable to us.

"We understand that these changes cannot be made overnight, but we are asking that the authorities should only be prompted to act by a crisis.

"The pupils have now been given a hearing by the DET. But it is a long process. These things can't be done overnight, although the department has done quite a bit on the teachers' side.

That is, for the few teachers there.
BLACK SCHOOLS, BUT THE ARS UP ...

Kimberley

This is Kimberley’s most critical education problem: an acute shortage of qualified staff that could crumble the DET’s short-term plans to add classrooms or build schools.

What is the use of building, for example, the three classrooms desperately needed by Thabane Secondary School if no teachers can be found to man them?

The headmaster of St Boniface, which has 200 boys and 130 girls this year, said he had been forced to close Forms 4 and 5 in the school’s girls section because of insufficient staff, leaving only one school where girls can matriculate.

We have managed to keep aloft up to Form 3, but we saw what was coming and didn’t even try to find staff for the upper forms.

“It is absolutely impossible, there is no hope of finding enough people.”

“When things are like this, without qualified staff, you have troubled students. And it is not as if we can draw on the church for people. We are as troubled as the State schools,” he said.

Despite this shortage, the DET has managed to eliminate the notorious double-shift system, in which one teacher supervises two classes.

Instead, several schools now use the “platoon” system in one lower primary school, for example, 18 classes are held every day in a school with only eight classrooms; for half the pupils, the school day begins after lunch.

The DET says it cannot reveal all its plans for Kimberley, as they depend on money which has yet to be appropriated by Parliament.

But the department has been “assuredly upset” by the boycott, said the regional director of Education and Training for the Northern Cape, Mr J.J. Rossouw, in Kimberley on Thursday.

Only yesterday, in fact, as part of the DET’s priority list for the area, Mr Rossouw signed a contract for the supply of 1000 panes of glass to replace those shattered last year.

Included in the list are an extra 35 classrooms, eight administration blocks and nine caretakers’ houses for nine of the city’s primary schools.

Four new classrooms each at the two secondary schools and kilometres of new fencing.

The Kimberley City Council has also agreed to build a new senior secondary school and tenders have been invited.

Last week Mr Rossouw visited all Kimberley’s black schools.

His report: “Things are normal and the people happy.”

“They are settled down,” he said, “but you never know what can happen the next day.”

The names of those in detention are:

Philip Vuka, Sonnie Makwe, Paulina Mkhwanazi, Elise Mabatho, Thomas Matula, Mabizane Chabasa, Andile Mphahlele, Tshediso Manchupane (in custody on January 14 and 10), Nhleko Mphathumise, Peter Mabola, Edward Mkhwanazi, David Mthembu, Ben Mthethwa, Mhaletine Nkomo, Sipho Matlou, Tediso Mphahlele, Dlamini Mphahlele, Kuthula Mkhwanazi, Ben Mthembu, Mandla Mkhwanazi, Tshidi Mthethwa and Siphiwe Mphathumise (all detained on February 9).

Mr G. Makonde was detained on January 20 and Mr Arthur Matlou Mkhwanazi was detained on February 16.
Buthelezi reacts to Azapo boycott

Political Staff

Azapo’s call for the sporting and cultural isolation of South Africa might have received considerable support from blacks if other black organisations had been consulted, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, said today.

Chief Buthelezi was reacting to Azapo’s statements that it would:

1. Stop all overseas artists from performing in South Africa, the latest target being the O’Jays musical group.
2. Stop Peter “Terror” Mathelula’s world title bout scheduled for Orlando stadium on March 28.
3. Force the postponement of all sporting activities and entertain ment planned for next weekend.

Chief Buthelezi said he had no quarrel with Azapo’s cultural and sports isolation policy but he had difficulty in accepting a blanket boycott of overseas artists and sportsmen.

“There have been instances in which overseas artists received massive support from blacks when they visited the country so there are blacks who might not support such cultural isolation.

“It might have helped Azapo had it consulted other groups on the issues. We might have reached agreement,” said Chief Buthelezi.

Referring to the Mathelula fight, Chief Buthelezi said the world flyweight champion had put South African blacks on the sporting map.

“His is our triumph and we ought to see him in action in his own territory of Soweto. This would be a great inspiration for our sportsmen — they would realise that, given the opportunity, we too can rise to the occasion.

“So this is one case in which sports isolation will not benefit us. If the Azapo people had consulted their brothers they might not have made such a mistake,” he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the period of mourning for the 1960 Sharpeville shooting victims also needed discussion with other black groups.

Azapo’s publicity secretary, Mr. George Wauchope, said his organisation would step up its campaign against overseas artists and sportmen.
Victory for right-wing feared by blacks

By Michael Phalatsa, Political Staff

Black politicians and community leaders have shown little interest in the coming general election, but fear that a right-wing victory could be disastrous for the country.

Mr Mpyakhe Khumalo, an East Rand community councillor and a lecturer at the University of Witwatersrand, said: "If the Prime Minister's plan is to "clean up" his party so that there can be more participation from other racial groups, then I welcome his move to call the election. "But if the intention is to entrench racial discrimination, then my fears for the country will be greater than they have been before. We are heading for a disaster.

REALITY

"For practical and pragmatic reasons I believe it is essential for the Afrikaners to fight it out once and for all during this election.

"My hope is that the winner will face reality and involve blacks in the country's politics," Mr Khumalo said.

A member of Soweto's Committee of 10, Mrs Elize Khuwayo, said: "After the election we blacks can expect tougher legislation. The new Government is going to tighten the screws and I see us heading for a long and bitter period of kargaadigheid."

IRRELEVANT

"The mine workers and the Herstigte Nasionale Party have been a threat to the Nationalists, so it seems the swing is fast moving to the right."

The publicity secretary of Azapo, Mr George Wautho, said the coming elections meant nothing to blacks because they would not be participating.

"Whether Mr F.W. de Klerk and his party are moving right or left is irrelevant for us blacks. The Progressive Federal Party, which is supposed to be 'far left,' made it very clear that they were opposed to majority rule. "So even if the PFP wins, conditions will remain the same for us blacks. Our stand remains unchanged: one man, one vote in a unitary state," said Mr Wautho.

(Note: Re: Article by M. Phalatsa, 47 Sarie Street, Johannesburg.)
Punch in the eye for Azapo

THE Peter "Terror" Mathabula fight with Stangiac of Argentina, in Soweto, in two weeks time, is on. In spite of an Azapo call for a boycott...

Director of the tournament, Mr Chris Gibbon said: "The fight is on and that's all I can say at the moment."...

But he added that all the parties involved in the fight would meet to discuss the Azapo threat.

Azapo is involved in several attempts to stop tours by overseas artists. Two Soweto shows have so far been stopped because of Azapo intervention.

WARNING

Dr. Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, who was invited to the fight about a month ago said he would attend the fight in spite of the attitude of Azapo.

The police have warned they will act ruthlessly against any attempts to disrupt the fight.

Divisional Inspector of Soweto Police, Brigadier N J Bates said: "We will be out in full force to see that there is peace and order throughout the afternoon and, needless to say, we will deal strongly with anybody who attempts to disrupt the fight."

Mr. David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Community Council, and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu Chief Minister, have both expressed their disapproval of the threatened boycott."
Register needed to control media — Inkatha

By Iain Macdonald

There was far too much legislation hampering the Press, and this was a kind of "statutory overkill," he said of the new feature, "It's a pain in the neck," he added.

Mr Mulholland said that there was no evidence to support allegations that the Press was irresponsible and needed to be further checked by legislation.

"We ask the commission to consider this," he added.

He said that the South African Press was busy, cautious, and controversial, but not reckless or irresponsible.

There was no evidence to support allegations that the Press was irresponsible and needed to be further checked by legislation.

"Newspaper circulations are declining," he said.

The "statutory overkill" should be overhauled, and laws — such as the growth of advertising revenue — should be considered.

Dr Dihloko said that the SABC was doing the country a service by giving biased reports, especially in the run-up to elections.

The media were using the term "terrorist un-fair," he added.

Dr Jonas Sibisi's Union was seeking to overthrow the Apartheid Government through the use of violence, but the South African Press did not condone such activity.

The South African Press was not responsible, he said, and should not be blamed for the country's problems.

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"We ask the commission to consider this," he added.

He said that the South African Press was busy, cautious, and controversial, but not reckless or irresponsible.

There was no evidence to support allegations that the Press was irresponsible and needed to be further checked by legislation.

"Newspaper circulations are declining," he said.

The "statutory overkill" should be overhauled, and laws — such as the growth of advertising revenue — should be considered.

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Supporter of ANC dies at 73

A former associate of exiled ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo, Mrs Euphemia Odendaal (73), has died in Coronation Hospital.

Mrs Odendaal was a staunch supporter of the ANC and a close associate of Mr Tambo and of Mrs Mary Moodley, leader of the Women's Federation of South Africa, who died last year.

Mrs Odendaal will be buried at Reiger Park cemetery after a service at Ebenezer Congregational Church, Boksburg, on Saturday.
Supermax pressured by Azapo

Talks to South Africa are being threatened by another blacklist - this time compiled by the Azanian People's Organisation of Musicians and other artists.

Like the blacklist of international sporting figures, which threatened the present MCC tour of the West Indies, Azapo's blacklist of entertainers will be circulated internationally.

"The aim is to put South Africa into cultural isolation, on the same lines as the present isolation of this country in world sport," said a spokesman for Azapo.

The Lovelace Watkins show due to have taken place in Welkom today has been cancelled, as a result of a boycott call by the local branch of Azapo, according to the show's organiser, Mr Yango John.

Supermax, a top overseas pop group, which opens its tour of South Africa in Johannesburg tonight, has already come under pressure from Azapo.

The group's manager, Mr Einer Portner, said the band had had a meeting with Azapo.

"We will continue with the tour, but we are now aware of what Azapo feels.

"When we return to Europe, we will explain the situation here," he said.

"There will soon be a blacklist of all artists coming to this country," said the Azapo spokesman.
Johannesburg — Mr Joseph Mavi and two of his executive committee members were yesterday cleared on a charge of instigating an illegal strike among the workers of the Johannesburg City Council last year.

A Johannesburg regional court magistrate, Mr L. J. Luther, found that the work stoppage on July 29 could not be construed as a strike. The state had failed to prove its case under the Black Labour Relations Amendment Act, which alleged that they had instigated an illegal strike, took part in a strike and incited other workers to strike.

Mr Mavi, 42, president of the Black Municipality Workers Union, Mr Philip Damiini, 29, secretary, and Mr Gatsby Mavi, 30, an executive member, had pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Mr Luther said the state had not proved its allegations that the work stopped work because of the failure of the city council to recognise the union.

Evidence led by the state pointed out that the municipal workers had stopped work because of a failure of the city council to recognise the union.

The state had limited its case by not including the recognition of the union in their charges.

Mr Luther said the city council could not have recognised the union as it was less than three months old. — SAPA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Workers</th>
<th>Family Income per Head</th>
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**Legend**

Range: R2.90 to R3.40.

Mean: R1.79, 70 a week.

**Table 22 (a)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range: R4.90 to R5.49.</th>
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<td>Mean: R4.79, 70 a week.</td>
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Azapo members released

By LEN KALANE

TWELVE Northern Transvaal people, 11 of them members of the Azanian People’s Organisation, were this week released from detention.

These released include Azapo branch chairman, Mr Mamabolo Raphetu and Mr M P Malatjie, chairman of the Seshego Village Committee and the Seshego Azapo branch, were behind the bus boycott.

Mr Malatjie was also a member of the Seshego Town Council.

The rest of the Azapo members released are: Sarah Mapula Mogodi, Sello Joseph Matahla, Mmatile Gideon Pasha, Hinele Mamadlomo Mamabolo, Sello Mashao Rasethaba, Harold Sam Mafikela, Perry Madi Kekana and his brother, Hoely Thinla and Madimetja Jan Thobjane.

What started as a long, tiring visit to detained relatives at Victor Verster Prison ended in jubilation for the group when the detainees were unexpectedly released.

Instead of being allowed to enter they were told to wait at the gates “until further notice.”
Family visits Ja Toivo

CAPE TOWN — Members of the family of the imprisoned leader of South West Africa Peoples' Organisation (Swapo), Mr Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, visited him at the Robben Island prison yesterday for the third time since he was imprisoned nearly 13 years ago.

Mr Ja Toivo's mother, Mrs Elizabeth Ja Toivo, and his sister, Esther, came from South West Africa on Monday.

Mr Ja Toivo was said to be in high spirits and forwarded greetings to all the people in Namibia.

Mr Ja Toivo, who was sentenced to 20 years in 1968, was the benefactor of the family after his father died, and is the oldest child in the family of eight.

His 73-year-old mother and sister said they were looking forward to the "next visit," which would probably be next year.

They return to Namibia today. — DDC.

This table, including 31 farms, shows that nearly half of them cover less than 6,000 hectares, and 17 employ 6 men or fewer.

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0.05 &= \frac{1}{x} \\
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9 &= \frac{1}{x} \\
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Azapo calls for singer boycott abroad

BY MIKE LOUW AND DOC BIKTSHA

THE WORLD famous black singer Ray Charles and other artists who performed in South Africa should be boycotted locally and abroad, a spokesman for the African Peoples Organisation (Azapo), Mr. George Wachopoe, said yesterday.

He said it had already been publicised by anti-apartheid organisations overseas that singers and artists from other countries should refrain from performing in South Africa.

Mr. Wachopoe said those who continued to come to this country should be black-listed so they could be boycotted in countries where they would stage shows in future.

He said the first to be placed on the black list by Azapo was Ray Charles. Others were Sheila Quatro, Tina Turner, Jack du Preeze, Tavers, Lovenace Watkins and Super Max.

Mr. Wachopoe said plans were being made to boycott shows of artists from abroad irrespective of whether they performed in black or white areas. He said Azapo decided to add the boycott of cultural activities to those practised by outside countries which were involved in boycotts of sportsmen who participated in local sport.

Meanwhile many people asked to comment on the decision by Azapo to draw up a black list of overseas musicians, did not want to do so.

They preferred to give it thought and reply in the form of letters to the Rand Daily Mail.

There were, however, a few who readily gave comment. Mr. Kobbi Lebosa, director of Black Artists Management, said: "I think Azapo's stand is ridiculous. They have nothing to back them against these boycotts."

"These artists have always been coming and we feel we benefit by their coming here. As musicians we learn from them. The standard of their performances on average is higher than that of local musicians. So I cannot go along with the view that they should be banned from coming."

Mr. Habib Dlaminini, PRQ of Tshayi Esikhathi, promoters of traditional music, said: "It is a fact that the Colosseum is used only when international artists are performing. When there's a film show, it remains white."

Mr. Willie Jack Rasebotsa, an organiser of Music and Entertainment, said: "I don't know much about the issues at stake. I also don't understand Azapo's stand. We've got groups like Mahotella, Patience Africa, La-
day with Black Mamboz and others who could serve South Africa better than overseas artists. But I'm not qualified to comment on those."

In addition, Mr. Wachopoe said that the following were also blacklisted.

- Ray Charles
- Sheila Quatro
- Tina Turner
- Jack du Preeze
- Tavers
- Lovenace Watkins
- Super Max
Inkatha warns unions

Disagreements between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi’s Inkatha movement and some black trade unions could aggravate tensions in both black politics and industrial relations. The inner committee of Inkatha has accused certain unions of “exploiting black workers for political ends” and serving as “mere surrogates of certain exiles.” It also referred to “white activists” exploiting black workers for political ends.

Although the committee did not identify any union, it is believed to have been among some in Natal.

The resolution, however, came as a surprise to labour observers because of Inkatha’s commitment to working closely with the union movement.

Sam Khilane of the South African Allied Workers Union (Sawu) told the FM that “there is absolutely no conflict between Sawu and Inkatha.”

Inkatha is apparently concerned about possible competition for membership between itself and the tightly organised unions. Labour activism, with strong political undercurrents, has galvanised black workers and may be more attractive to some than Inkatha’s relatively low-key approach.

Inkatha’s warning that certain unions should check their political direction lest there be “unnecessary internecine strife among blacks, with disastrous consequences for the black trade union movement and for black unity,” can possibly be interpreted as an indication of uneasiness about rivals for political support. In the past it has repeatedly used its platform as the largest black political movement to call for unity among the political groups.

The FM is told that reconciliation talks are under way between Inkatha and some unions but there is speculation that if they fail Inkatha might ask its members to disassociate themselves from the unions.

The apparent conflict is in contrast to Inkatha’s normal stand on labour matters. The inner committee has defined Inkatha’s role as being that of a channel between workers and management with a strong emphasis on conciliation. Whether the movement can hope to maintain this stance in an era of increasing labour militancy remains to be seen.

However, the clash emphasises once again the difficulty in keeping black politics separate from the black labour movement. Much as employers and the government might like to handle industrial relations in isolation, this seems impossible.
The Inkatha connection

Sir — I was disappointed to read your article on Black Consciousness (FM Feb. 6). After clumsily paraphrasing the full text of my statement and then using it totally out of context, your writer concludes that I, as one of Chief Buthelezi’s “spokesmen,” am not free from chauvinism.

Your readers should consult the full text of my statement, which was quoted by one of my colleagues as part of a letter to the Rand Daily Mail (Feb. 5). This statement was in turn part of a fairly long article on the impact of the Reagan Administration on SA, which appeared in the Sunday Tribune (Jan. 18).

My statement simply pleads for a distinction to be made between Chief Buthelezi and those black leaders who have virtually accepted the fragmentation of SA by opting for homeland independence. I pointed out the irrational situation where SA’s black liberation efforts in the context of the ‘hegemony’ of the white man were essentially themselves no longer South African citizens in terms of government policy. The political actions of the Matanzimas, Mangopese and Mphephus are either never attacked by these critics or, if attacked, are deliberately grouped with Chief Buthelezi, whose policy is diametrically opposed to homeland independence. Many critics of Chief Buthelezi in the Transvaal cannot even get South African passports because the government regards them either as “Tsowanas” or as “Black Africans.”

Lathuli was a black South African of Zulu extraction. Further, in stating that Mandela, Sisulu, Mhlaba, Mbeki, Tambo and Nzo would, in terms of government policy, be regarded as foreign citizens of Transkei, I am merely spelling out the objectives of government policy as of now. This clearly has nothing to do with the fact that we in Inkatha are vehement critics of that policy.

If your writer had read the text of Inkatha’s evidence to the Schlebusch Commission, he would have been enlightened on Inkatha’s standpoint on ethnicity. Inkatha recognises the reality of ethnicity. The reality that there are South Africans of English, Afrikaans, Italian, French, Portuguese, Jewish, Sotho, Xhosa and Zulu extraction cannot be denied by any serious-minded observer of the SA political scene. What Inkatha objects to, however, is the present government’s practice of exploiting and abusing this reality, and making ethnicity a yardstick to determine where black people will live, to which schools they can send their children, and what political rights, if any, they can enjoy in the land of their birth. Since this

abuse of ethnicity does not apply to white South Africans, we in Inkatha see no reason why it should apply to black South Africans.

I disagree with your writer when he states that Black Consciousness proponents have consistently attacked Chief Buthelezi “sometimes with a venom normally reserved for the Matanzimas and Mphephus who have ‘sold out our birthright.’” A cursory glance at Black Consciousness literature and Black Consciousness-inspired articles in some newspapers shows that the most venomous criticism of the homeland policy is always, without exception, reserved for Chief Buthelezi. This is so even though these critics never tell the world which “birthright” Chief Buthelezi has “sold out,” since six million of his people are still citizens of a unitary South African state. I have not seen a single article that makes a distinction between Chief Buthelezi and the Mphephus or Matanzimas. This was the gist of my appeal to the international community and holds true for Black Consciousness groups as well as other critics of Chief Buthelezi in SA.

Conflict of personalities

If, instead of labelling me as a “chauvinist,” your writer had followed my argument to its logical conclusion, he would have realised that, given the above facts, it is clear that the apparent conflict between Inkatha and the Black Consciousness groups, as well as the ANC, has nothing to do with ideology or even strategy. It is simply a conflict of personalities with strong overtones of political one-upmanship.

We have reached a pathetic stage in black politics, where any proposal that needs to be supported by all black people is supported or rejected not in terms of its feasibility or relevance, but in terms of which leader or group has initiated it.

We in Inkatha remain confident that this apparent conflict among black groups will ultimately be resolved. Our appeal to the FM and other newspapers is simply that they should be seen to be creating a favourable climate for the resolution of this conflict instead of exploiting it. For instance, the whole article on Black Consciousness is extremely negative from beginning to end. The readers are told very little, if anything, about the philosophy, aims and strategy of the Black Consciousness movement. Little is said about the visible achievements of the movement, if any, as well as tangible benefits that have accrued to the oppressed black masses as a direct result of the existence of the movement.

Instead, the Black Consciousness movement is portrayed as being anti-everybody and everything! It is anti-Inkatha, anti-Chief Buthelezi, anti-white journalists, anti-liberalism, anti-Black Sash and anti-Urban Foundation. If your writer wants us to believe that Black Consciousness strategy for black liberation consists of all these “antis” and nothing else, then surely Black Consciousness has neither the principles nor the strategy to sell to the black masses.

Lastly, it would possibly assist your writer to know that Inkatha is also a Black Consciousness movement. No black movement in the history of this country has done better than Inkatha in arousing the conscience of black people and making them realise that their power lies in unity. Inkatha has propounded and practically applied the philosophy of umuntu-ubuntu and self reliance to situations affecting black people in this country.

Perhaps the difference between Inkatha and other versions of Black Consciousness is that we in Inkatha lack the arrogance to regard ourselves as blacker than other oppressed blacks. We have also unequivocally singled out our political enemy in the struggle. That political enemy is the present South African government. Dr. Oscar Pieterse, secretary-general, Inkatha.
Include urban blacks, say chairmen

By Tom Duff, Political Reporter
Black community council leaders are pressing to be included at all meetings the Government holds in future with homeland chief ministers.

This decision was taken at a meeting of chairmen of community councils in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region. A White Paper prepared by the chairmen have emphasised the development of the homelands should not be an excuse for depriving blacks of their South African citizenship.

"We wish to ask very strongly that urban blacks be included and represented at all meetings the Government holds in future with the Chief Ministers' Council," says a memorandum compiled by the community council chairmen.

The council chairmen feel it is vital for urban blacks to be represented by urban black leaders.

They stress they do not want to separate themselves from rural blacks but that they and homeland leaders can complement and supplement each other.

Opinions differ between the chairmen over recognition of the Urban Councillors' Association which is headed by Dobsonville Council member, Mr Steve Kgane.

Mr David Thebehall, chairman of the Soweto Council, is strongly opposed to the association.

Mr Miyakhe Kuma, chairman of the Katlehong Council and convenor of the chairmen's meeting, has taken a more conciliatory attitude.
Equity, Azapo may link to bar artists

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The British actors' trade union, Equity, may link up with the Azania People's Organisation (Azapo) to blacklist entertainers who perform in South Africa.

Equity's Afro-Asians Artists Committee met here yesterday to consider a report that Azapo intended to draw up a blacklist of entertainers, similar to the sporting blacklist, and circulate it internationally.

"The committee reached no definite conclusions, but could recommend support for the plan later," an Equity spokesman said after the meeting.

"We are going to wait and see what happens now. We have only seen a newspaper report and have had no contact with Azapo.

"We are very aware of the situation in South Africa and we are keeping a close watch on events there," he said.

Equity is equipped to play a major role in monitoring the blacklist if it decides to support the plan.

At present the union has a ban on the sale of television programmes to South Africa, but takes no action against its members who perform there. "We left that up to the individual entertainers themselves," he said.

A London theatre agent, who did not want to be named, said he was not concerned about the possible blacklist.

"We do business with South Africa and send entertainers there. But we are involved with theatre and entertainment, not with politics. "Agents cannot afford to get involved and we leave it up to the artists themselves as far as South Africa is concerned," he said.

Derrick Themba reports that the South Africa visit of the O'Jays, scheduled for the Easter weekend, was today in jeopardy following pressure from Azapo which is trying to stop them coming.

Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of Azapo, said it had written to the O'Jays management, anti-South African lobbyists, Equity and other unions in a bid to stop the show.

He said that the organisation had also written to the management of Barry White and Peter Tosh warning them about coming to South Africa.

Mr Victor Mazibuko, a local promoter, said that he had been in touch with Azapo with a view of getting their permission to bring out the O'Jays.

"Azapo was firm that they will not allow the O'Jays to tour South Africa," he said a disappointed Mr Mazibuko. The manager of the O'Jays, Mr Stu Rich, is in the country to tie up arrangements for the visit of the group, which is among the biggest record sellers in the country.

Mr Wauchope confirmed that they had refused permission to allow the O'Jays to visit South Africa.
Actstop will fight Wit blitz

TERROR KOMMANDO FACES RETALIATION IF IT BOMBS BLACK FAMILIES

By Shami Harichunder

ACTSTOP warned this week it would retaliate if the rightwing terror squad Wit Kommando carried out its threatened bombing campaign against black families living in Johannesburg's white suburbs.

Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop — the human rights body helping coloureds and Indians charged under the Group Areas Act in Johannesburg — said Actstop would not "sit back if the Wit Kommando took action against us or victims of the Group Areas Act".

He refused to say what counter measures Actstop would take.

Although the Wit Kommando's February 15 deadline for blacks to move out of white areas or face bombings has long since expired, Mr Saloojee admitted in an interview this week that many husbands were worried about the safety of their children and wives staying at home.

"But people are trying to ignore the threats and scare tactics being adopted by the Wit Kommando," Mr Saloojee said.

Actstop, he said, would not be intimidated by the Kommando which has already claimed responsibility for some bombings in the country.

He also said it was the police's responsibility to protect blacks living "illegally" in white areas.

"Probably many people are not paying too much attention to the Wit Kommando threats because of the battle they are involved in to survive. With prosecutions under the Group Areas Act hanging over their heads, they are more worried about being ejected from so-called..."

This week the senior public prosecutor at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, Mr Andre de Vries, postponed 233 Group Areas cases for six months after a meeting with defence lawyers and Actstop.

Case

Actstop has been asked to assign a lawyer to every one of the 233 postponed cases if they can put forward a strong case which they believe would be able to get an acquittal in court.

"Mr De Vries said that if he is satisfied that our evidence is strong, he will ask the Attorney General for the cases to be withdrawn.

"If the State believes people living illegally in white areas will be able to find alternative housing in their areas within six months, it is wrong. Six months is not enough. Almost every outbuilding and garage in Lenasia and the coloured areas of Bosmont and Coronation have been taken up. Chances are remote that they will find a place in their townships," Mr Saloojee added.

He says about 10,000 houses will have to be built to wipe out the backlog for coloureds and Indians.

Obsession

He said bad planning and the State's obsession to implement housing policy in terms of the Group Areas Act had caused the acute housing shortage.

"When the State moved Indians into Lenasia and coloureds into Bosmont and Coronation, it thought everything was all right and the people needed nothing else. But provisions had not been made for population growth and people moving into Johannesburg from rural areas and other provinces."
Azapo tries to stop O'Jays

THE MANAGER of the O'Jays, America's top recording artists who have sold millions of records in South Africa, was involved in a bitter argument with the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) who want to stop a tour by the group in South Africa at Easter.

The meeting between Mr. Stu Ric, manager of the O'Jays, and Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr. George Wachoppe, and the national organiser, Mr. Thabo Ndabeni, was also attended by Mr. Victor Mazibuko, the promoter.

Mr. Ric challenged Azapo's move to blacklist overseas artists coming to South Africa saying the O'Jays, who had not gone on tour for 14 years, wanted to perform for blacks since they bought their records.

"The O'Jays want to come and help by spreading a message of brotherhood and peace."

He said isolation will harm the black cause and would make things worse.

Mr. Wachoppe and Mr. Ndabeni argued that by coming here the O'Jays would thwart the strategy to isolate South Africa.

"Our choice is between entertainment and liberation," said Mr. Wachoppe.

The two hour meeting ended with Mr. Ric saying he was going ahead with the tour.
THE mother of Soweto Council chairman Mr David Thebehali yesterday expressed dismay at the news that the council had decided to renovate and furnish her Orlando home. The council has decided to improve the two-roomed home to honour Mrs Caroline Thebehali (67) for providing Soweto with a “brilliant” leader. A close meeting of the council over the weekend reported to have voted 9-5 for the improvement.

Speaking from her home yesterday, Mrs Thebehali said she was living in constant fear for her life, and viewed the whole idea with misgivings. “I’m hearing the news for the first time from you, and if it is true I can only say I’m scared. I will have to talk to David first before I can tell you how I feel about it, anyway,” Mrs Thebehali said.

“I educated him, and the nation decided to make him their leader. I did not choose his career for him.” Refusing to be photographed, she said she already had problems introducing herself. At times, she said, she was forced to say: “I do not know him (Mr Thebehali).”

“People will just say things in my presence, not knowing who I am,” she said.

Asked why she did not ask his son to resign if her life was becoming so unhappy because of his position, she answered: “If your mother told you to leave your wife, would you?”

“As it is now, people are not appreciating the good my son is doing, and this has been making my life more and more miserable. Because I fear for his safety, I fear for ours, as well,” Mrs Thebehali said.

The announcement comes at a time when Mr Thebehali has said that Soweto rents will have to go up again before the end of the year. The increases, he reportedly said, were inevitable because of inflation. Residents are still reeling from the shock of the three-phase which increased the rents by an average R19.

Mr Thebehali’s sister-in-law, Mrs Angy Thebehali, said the honour shown the family could be misconstrued by residents “because there’s so much distrust between us people here.”

She said: “He (Mr Thebehali) is living for the nation. I don’t know why people are so ungrateful for what he is doing.”

Mr Thebehali’s younger brother, Nathaniel, refused to comment. Although he had a copy of the newspaper which published the report about the intended improvement to the home, he said he had not seen it. “We are not talking,” he said.
Now Soweto Council joins Republic Day celebrations

By WILLIE BOKALA
SOWETO'S Community Council will participate in the 20th anniversary Republic Day festivities — despite the decision by most organisations to boycott the celebrations.

This message was spelled out by Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the council, who said: “The whole thing has my blessing”.

He was referring to the decision by the council to allow Mr P M Dube, a librarian with the council, to represent the council at a symposium in Durban this month which form part of the festivities.

The council has also voted R187 to cover his costs. It is not known whether the council will be refunded this money by the festival committee. The money used will have come from Soweto residents.

Earlier this year, Mr Thebehali said that the council had not received an invitation to participate in the festivities. He did not want to say whether it would participate “until we have received an invitation”.

The disclosure of Mr Dube’s participation, comes just after a morning newspaper reported that Mr Thebehali had made himself available for the black council, scrapped by the government after opposition from black leaders who wanted representation in the President’s Council. Mr Thebehali has denied this claim.

The symposium Mr Dube will attend will be held at the Natal branch of the South African Institute of Librarianship and Information Science. The theme is “The Public Library in the Eighties”. The symposium, according to the Soweto Council, forms part of the republican festivities.

Mr Thebehali said SOWETAN: “You write what you like, I know you have always been out to mess us up”.

The festivities have been shunned by the South African National Football Association (Sanfa) whose president, Mr George Thabe, announced this shortly after the Pretoria City Council voted mixed soccer out of Caledonian Stadium. Top teams Orlando Pirates, Kaizer Chiefs and Moroka Swallows have backed Mr Thabe.

The executive committee of the South African Council of Churches also decided against the celebrations. It asked churches to hold a month of penitence in May. The Methodist Church, in its latest edition of Dimension, has also come out against the festivities.
Leaders hit out at Thebehali

By CHARLES MOGALE

THE Soweto Council's decision to renovate and supply furniture for chairman Mr David Thebehali's mother's house in Orlando has been described as "misuse of public monies."

The Department of Co-operation and Development recently confirmed that it does not subsidise community councils. This means that residents may have to bear the costs of these renovations through rents they pay. Rents are likely to go up again this year.

Mr Thebehali, whose monthly allowance from the council is R750, was reported over the weekend as saying the increases will come before the end of the year.

His mother, 67-year-old Mrs Caroline Thebehali, told the SOWETAN of her misgivings over the weekend about the renovations offer. She said she was living in constant fear for her safety.

Prominent leaders interviewed said the council's decision, passed by a nine against five majority after a motion by deputy chairman Mr T J Makaya, was misuse of public money.

Mr Makaya, who has been working closely with Mr Thebehali since the days of the defunct Urban Bantu Council, was reported to have tabled the motion to thank Mrs Thebehali for providing Soweto with "brilliant leadership." In her son, David Thebehali.

Leading black consciousness figure and member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Mr Tom Manthata said Mr Thebehali was earning far more than the average Soweto man.

"He is among the highest paid blacks around. It is not necessary to take people's money to improve his mother's house. The mere thought of doing it," Mr Manthata added, "was a clear indication of the 'moral decay' in the council."

The chairman of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa), Mr Steve Kgame, burst out laughing when asked to comment "Brilliant leadership? Good Lord!" Mr Kgame said.

"Changing into an angry mood, Mr Kgame said the decision was a result of "madness." "The people of Soweto have had better leaders who did not abuse their powers to make their mothers comfortable. Mr Thebehali earns enough money to improve life for his mother. The people of Soweto do not have to pay for that," Mr Kgame said.

An executive member of the Orlando Civic Association, Mr Robert Maphosa, said the community would do better to fight Mr Thebehali's "manipulators" than him.

"If we can destroy the machinery that controls him, he should not be a problem. I think Thebehali is just being used as a mere tool," Mr Maphosa said.

The publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr George Watsho, refused to comment saying it would give "Thebehali the credibility he does not deserve."
Meeting charged

Three members of the Committee of Ten are due to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on March 19 charged with attending an illegal meeting, according to the committee's secretary, Mr. Thomas Mhathata.

The three members are Dr. Nketo Motlana (chairman), Mr. Mhathata and Mr. Leonard Mofula.

Their appearance arises from a meeting at Holy Cross Anglican Church, Soweto, on August 24 last year.
Riot police move in on crowd

CAPE TOWN — Riot police moved in on a crowd of more than 300 marchers near the Supreme Court here yesterday and made a number of arrests after the throng had turned and ran, screaming in panic.

A number of people were knocked to the ground and others collapsed as police attempted to arrest them.

Meanwhile, a 19th accused person provisionally joined Mr. Mpetha and the others on charges of murder and terrorism.

He is a 17-year-old youth who may not have been named and who claimed to have been assaulted.

The court allowed the state to continue with its case, which would provide in itself an application by counsel representing the 18 men and youths in the dock, whose charge was amended to an alternative of conspiracy.

Mr. Mpetha, 21, and the 18 others are charged with one count of terrorist activities and two of murder, both of which allegedly took place on August 12.

None of the accused have been asked to plead.

The case will continue next Wednesday.

Page 2 shows the table showing the number of arrests made.

This means that the total of arrests shown in the occupational classification are the same as those shown in the age classification.

The report listing occupational groups are based on a sample.
I didn't know interview was for SABC

By ZB MOLEFE

The publicity secretary of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo), Mr George Wauchope, claimed yesterday that he was unaware that a radio interview he gave on the proposed tour by the O'Jays was intended for the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC).

The interview was broadcast on the SABC's "Radio Today" programme on Friday morning.

In the interview Mr Wauchope gave reasons why Azapo had called on blacks to boycott the group's shows.

A number of people had asked why Mr Wauchope had elected to be interviewed by the SABC while at the same time its reporters had been "hanned" to cover say, the June 16 commemorative services, at places like Soweto's Regina Mundi Church.

Explained Mr Wauchope: "I wasn't aware that I was interviewed for the SABC. It later emerged that the person who interviewed me had given the wrong impression that ours was just a casual chat over the tour."

He further added that he had not listened to the broadcast. It was only later that he realized the interview had been on "Radio Today" after a number of people asked.

But the SABC had a different story to tell the SOWETAN. According to Mr Hennie Cloete of the corporation's public relations office, Mr Wauchope was aware that he was interviewed for the programme. The interviewer made it clear to Mr Wauchope that they were from the corporation.

"I have checked with the people who were responsible for the programme. And they tell me there is no way Mr Wauchope could not have known that he was interviewed for one of our programme. We are sorry that he feels this way about the programme. Anyway, we welcome views from people like Mr Wauchope," said Mr Cloete.
Call to observe Week

By LEN KALANE

BLACK Consciousness or rituals during this week. "They aren't ap proached us yet. This is the week of mourning," a Dr. George Wauchope said. "They have called on all sport events to be called off. We will not participate in any."

Students (COSAS) have appealed to people to observe the week. The Anti-Imperialist Action Day (AIAA) and the National Congress of South African Students (NCUS) will be commemorating the 99th anniversary of the first time the South African flag was unfurled in Sharpeville. The Flag day is on March 16th.

The week of mourning is to be observed by the Organisation of South African Youth (OSAY) during a week while they were appealing to the people to show sympathy to the country. They will诵起 the struggle of the people and others. Mr. Wauchope said they were also appealing to the country to observe the week of mourning with dignity and respect.

The Pan African Congress and the Pan Africanist Party have called for a week of mourning in South Africa. They have appealed to people to observe the week of mourning with dignity and respect. They said they were also appealing to the country to observe the week of mourning in South Africa. They have appealed to people to observe the week of mourning with dignity and respect.
"WHY SHOULD WE WASTE OUR TIME CELEBRATING THIS REPUBLIC?"

Independence for the 'whites only'

By SAM MABE
A NUMBER of people interviewed yesterday believe that there is no reason why they should participate in the forthcoming celebrations to mark the 50th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa.

In a snap survey carried out by the SOME-TAN yesterday, people were asked whether they thought there was a role they could play in the Republic's festivities. Non-participation in the law-making machinery by blacks and apartheid were cited as the main reasons why the festivities should be boycotted.

Miss Anna Dias from Orlando East said: "Yes, the independence of this country was given to whites and not to us. That is why it was even given without us being consulted. I see no reason why we should waste our time in these celebrations. We should be fed to be unaware of them."

Mr Encon Tau (37), a window dresser, said there was no way blacks had benefited from the Republic's independence. "If there was equality where all had an equal share of the country's wealth and if laws were made by all of us with regard to our own or any form of discrimination, we could perhaps be celebrating something now," he said.

Mr Goodman Seathodi (31) from Soweto said: "I feel that such celebrations have nothing to do with us. It will be like celebrating your own death in your own country. Can you celebrate your death?"

"When we have commemorations services on days that are significant to our lives, police frustrate us by going to such places and immediately we should just be left out. Those festivities are a non-event as far as I am concerned."

Mr E. L. Makhetha of the Soweto Civic Association, said: "That is nonsense. Our boy, we have nothing to celebrate. These celebrations are for the whites and not us. The days of independence are coming when this country will be free of the government."

"If we celebrate now we are irrelevant but we will be putting the cart before the horse. We are still involved in the struggle for freedom and when we achieve our goals we can think of celebrating."

Mr Patrick Molekoa, a waiter at a Johannesburg hotel, said: "We are not left out in many other things that happen in this country. Why should we now be required to be part and parcel of the celebration of apartheid?"

"Right now these cops will come and start asking me to produce a passbook and if I cannot produce it, I'll be in trouble. We are poor because we are underpaid while whites have the best of everything in life."

"They should stop making oppressive laws for us and allow us to participate in the law-making machinery first, then we'll participate in everything else that happens in this country."

Miss Lizzie Molei, of Diepsloot, said: "I have been looking for a job since last year and I cannot get one because I am black. Whites do not have problems in getting jobs because they are protected by laws which discriminate against us. How can I then celebrate with them?"

Mrs Nettah Mafoko (27), a furniture saleslady, said: "What are you talking about? Those celebrations have nothing to do with us. In fact, as far as whites are concerned, our existence is a hindrance to them."

"You only have to look at the laws they pass against us to understand what I mean. There is nothing we can do about which is attributed to the Republic's independence. Not when we have incidents like in Sharpeville and Soweto where people were gunned down."

"Some of us are virtual widows because we live alone without our husbands who are rolling in jails."

The Republic festivities are also being boycotted by leading black soccer teams like Kaiser Chiefs and Orlando Pirates who supported a call by Mr George Thabo, president of the South African National Football Association and the Football Council of South Africa, for the boycott of Festival Games.

According to Mr Thabo, the stance was taken because of the 'blatant racism' displayed against black teams atsome venues.
Police hold Cosas’ Gqoba again

SOWETAN Reporter

A WEST Rand youth, Vusi Gqoba, has been detained.

Vusi was taken after Security Police had surrounded a house in Kasiyo, Krugersdorp, on Friday afternoon. He had just walked into the house.

Mr Gqoba (24) of Krugersdorp, is an executive member of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas). He was last detained in November 1979 when security police swooped on Cosas members.

Vusi is the second youth in the West Rand to be detained in three weeks. Banned Lawrence Ntlokoa, also from Kasiyo, is held under the General Law Amendment Act with his girlfriend, Catherine Lensa.

Mr Ntlokoa, who is restricted to the magisterial area of Krugersdorp, was detained in Brakpan near Swaziland. He is banned for five years.

Ntlokoa also has a three-year suspended sentence for breaking his banning order in a previous conviction. He is due to appear in court for breaking another banning order.

Judgment in this case is due to be given tomorrow in a Johannesburg court.
Motlana to face charge

THREE members of the Committee of Ten are due to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on March 19 to answer charges of attending an illegal meeting, according to the committee's secretary, Mr Thomas Mantsho.

The three members are: Dr Nthato Motlana (Chairman), Mr Mantsho (Secretary) and Mr Leonard Mosala.

Their appearance is in connection with an antisemitic meeting held at Holy Cross Anglican Church, Soweto, on August 24, last year.

The Minister of Justice had at the time banned all meetings that would attract an audience of more than 10 people. The ban on such meetings expired on August 31.
AZAPO BRIBE CLAIM

THE Azanian Peoples Organisation dropped a bombshell when it claimed it was offered a R10 000 bribe to sanction the O'Jays show.

But promoter Mr Victor Mazibuko yesterday denied the claim and instead said the money was to be a donation to any deserving black organisation.

The Azapo claim was contained in a letter released at the weekend when Mr George Wauchope, Azapo's publicity secretary, and Mr Thami Ndobeni, Azapo's national organiser, met Mr Mazibuko and Mr Stu Rie, the O'Jays manager, in Johannesburg.

The letter to the O'Jays which spelt out Azapo's objection to the tour, read in part: "The promoters who want to bring you here have made it virtually impossible for us to see your manager whilst he was here in the country. They even offered us R10 000 to sanction your tour here. Unfortunately, the price of our liberation cannot be bought by 30 pieces of silver."

Mr Mazibuko told SOWETAN that he never offered the money to Azapo as an organisation but "I suggested to them that I was prepared to pay the money to any deserving black organisation of their choice. They would only administer such money if they saw fit."

Pressed on whether he did not think this suggests a bribe of some sort, he explained: "Remember the Azapo argument has been that they are coming here to exploit the O'Jays but not involved. That is not the case.,"

Mr Mazibuko then explained that he had a group of political opponents and "Firing" was not stopping the Peter T Triangle fight in Soweto this month. He added that his "interests had a heavy stake in it."

He retorted: "The fact is that we are all close together in this country. I can't help getting a single word out."

Mr Mazibuko claims...
Supermax show off: Azapo is slammed

THE AZANIAN Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), should contact the community first before making any decisions of boycotting overseas artists, Mr Sipho Zwane of Atteridgeville, said yesterday.

He said this following cancellation of a funding show by Supermax, a German-based group, because of pressure from Azapo.

Mr Zwane lashed out at Azapo's "confused ideologies which could prove detrimental to the black society".

The organisation's stance of boycotting overseas artists, he said, was uncalled for. "Why should they boycott live performances of these artists when they buy and listen to their records at home," he asked.

Mr Zwane said that musicians should not be boycotted because they earned their living through entertainment. "After all the black Americans know more about the struggle than the black here because they were once slaves," he said.

Azapo claims to preach "And yet they crammed the Colosseum to listen to the German-based multiracial group, Supermax, who are currently performing in the Republic," he said.

Mr Zwane said that if Azapo really feel that the total isolation of overseas artists could bring about change in South Africa, they should not choose particular entertainers as their prey. They should boycott all the black Americans as well as their records," he said.

The O'Jays, he said, have a message to identify themselves with us. "And I am positive that a number of Azapo's members, together with those who are attached to their ideologies, have record albums of the O'Jays. And yet they do not want to listen to their "live" performance, he said.

The Supermax show, scheduled for Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto on Sunday, was to raise funds for TEACH.
requires that the communities contribute both in labour and material terms.

2) It is hoped that all these supplies will be taken over by the Water and Sewerage Board.

3) Protection and treatment of the water is done in conjunction with the Ministry of Health through field health assistants.

4) Water is not supplied into the homes but there is always one standpipe for several homesteads (usually about 5).

Voluntary Organizations in rural areas

Women in Development

This organization works with already organized groups in rural areas. They help the women to improve themselves in many spheres, both as individuals and in groups.

Home improvement, helping women to build stoves, white wash their houses with local white earth, and making cupboards for food storage with soap planks. They also encourage them to join voluntary organizations and to have small scale industries.

Red Cross

The Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross was founded in 1932 as a branch of the Red Cross Society. In 1969 it became an independent Society whose objectives are:

1) Giving aid to the sick and wounded in times of war.

2) The improvement of health, prevention of disease and mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

The Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society operates through its local branches throughout the country although there are few areas where there are no Red Cross representatives.

Activities:

1) 26 K.C.H. clinics in the rural areas.

2) Outpatients' and visitors' hospital canteens, three in number.

3) Rehabilitation programmes at the mental and the T.B. hospitals.

4) First aid posts at public, traditional and sporting events.

5) Publicity and recruitment for blood donor programme, and providing space for actual bleeding of donors.

6) Training and examination of first aiders in nursing colleges, companies, general public and ordinary schools.

7) Distribution of clothing, blankets, and food for the welfare of destitute sick persons.

8) Emergency relief to disaster victims of fires, tornadoes, etc.

9) Transportation of the sick needy person to hospital and back home after discharge especially in rural areas.

10) Tracing of missing persons.

Health Services

We have 11 hospitals in Swaziland, 7 are run by Government, 2 by missions, 1 by industry, and 1 by a private concern.

Distribution is as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of hospitals</th>
<th>No. of beds</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hlalubbo</td>
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<td>Mantini</td>
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<td>763</td>
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Azapo, the Asatian, in South Africa, he said Azapo would try to disrupt the big fight.

"We have all fought the Quibell, promoter of the World Series, which was to be held in South Africa. We have called them to other cotton ball at the Orlando stadium, in 1938, in the gumboots."

Dismantle, World Series, while the world is fighting against the World Series, in the gumboots, he said.

Most of the rivers are infected with schistosomas haematobium than a number of school-going children have bilharziasis.

Public Health Services

The Public Health Services of the country are centred at the Health Office in Manzini for the control of Malaria and Bilharziasis, and at Mbabane which controls environmental health, Health Education, Public Health Nursing, and Public Health School Service. There is a pathology laboratory at which serological, biochemical, bacteriological and haematological investigations are carried out.
White priest is not wanted in Zondi

THE APPOINTMENT of a white priest to the Zondi Mission of the Roman Catholic Church has caused a row between the congregation and the church’s authorities.

The congregation, represented by the Parish Council, does not want white priests and claim they are tired of sweet heavenly words preached by whites. They demand blacks be appointed to their churches, because blacks know problems faced by their communities and they preach within the context of these problems.

Explaining the situation yesterday, Father Paul Winters, head of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate Provincial, said the black council at Zondi was accusing the church of creating a ‘baaskap’ situation with the church being controlled by whites and blacks being tossed around. They claim white priests were being forced on them.

“We have tried to explain to them that this is not the situation. It is not a matter of whites underrating blacks. Our duty is to see to it that congregations are served with priests and we do this as honestly as we can,” he said.

In a heated meeting between the Parish Council and Father Winters last week, the council demanded to be told why a black priest, Father Gerald Lodii, had been removed from the church and replaced by a white priest, Father Anton Paulson.

They rejected Father Paulson, claiming he was old and that they wanted energetic blacks who understand the black people’s problems and that bringing a white priest would kill what blacks are building in the church.

Father Winters said yesterday that his council was looking into the matter to see how best the problem could be solved.

“I am not one to talk to the suggestions and recommendations of the Parish Council, but they should understand that they do not have the power to appoint priests. Otherwise, every congregation would be appointing their own priests to their churches,” he said.

The allegations that we are creating ‘baaskap’ is not true because there are other churches which have white priests in Soweto, but we have never had such problems. We only appoint priests to serve the people - truly the idea is to force whites on blacks,” he said.

Among claims made by the Parish Council was that it objected to Father Lodii being transferred because he had introduced a good process of Africanising the church by initiating a lot of cultural youth activities at his Zondi mission. “And this is what we want in our churches,” the council said.

They refused Father Paulson because he would not accept the ‘Africanisation’ business in the church.

Father Winters also revealed there was a shortage of priests in Soweto. The Roman Catholic Church has 16 missions in the area with 13 priests - six blacks and seven whites - to run them.

“All we are doing is to try and serve these missions as best we can. We don’t aim to create problems,” he said.

By WILLIE BOKALA

Protesting outside the Zondi Mission of the Catholic Church at the appointment of a white priest to the area.

Pics: JOE MOLEFE
Controversy over Mathebula fight hots up

AZAPO WARNED

By MANDLA NDLAZI
YESTERDAY's threat by Azapo to disrupt the Peter 'Terror' Mathebula fight brought three dramatic reactions:

- The police have warned they will act ruthlessly against any attempts to disrupt the fight.
- The promoters yesterday said the fight continues, but held the meeting last night to discuss the threat, and
- Dr Ntshato Motlana, chairman of the committee of Ten announced he would attend the fight.

Soweto Police, Brigadier N J Botes, strongly warned yesterday that police "will deal with anybody who attempted to disrupt the fight.

He said the Azapo call for people to boycott the fight was presently a matter for the promoters. "Our main concern," said Brigadier Botes, "will be on the afternoon of the fight.

He added, "We will be out in full force to see that there was peace and order throughout that afternoon, and needless to say, we will deal stronly with anybody who attempted to disrupt the fight.

And Mr Chris Gibbon, director of the tournament, said: "As far as King Korn-Channel 702 are concerned, the fight is on, and that's all I can say at the moment." He said all the parties organizing the fight were due to meet last night to discuss the Azapo threat. A statement to that effect, he said, would be released today.

Mr Gibbon also said it was not only Cabinet Ministers the organisers had invited to the fight. He said they had invited Dr Motlana and Mr J C Mabuthushi, chairman of the Diepsloot Council.

"We would have loved to invite Bishop Tutu, but unfortunately we learn he has gone overseas," he said.

He said Mr David Thebe, chairman of the Soweto Council, would have been invited too, but "after all he will be there anyway because he is a member of the Boxing Board of Control.

Approached by SOWETAN, Dr Motlana said he got the invitation about a month ago through Mr Joe Gumede. He said he would attend the fight despite the Azapo call for a boycott.

According to Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary, Azapo have enlisted the help of the Reverend Jesse Jackson of the U.S.
Plain petition on due date for power bills

Staff Reporter

NEARLY 6 000 Mitchell's Plain residents have signed a petition to the City Council to get the due dates for the payment of their electricity accounts changed.

But a spokesman for the City Treasurer's department said the due date could not be changed to earlier in the month because different areas had to pay their accounts at different times, to spread the workload for council staff.

A spokesman for the Electricity Petition Committee (EPC), formed of representatives of three Mitchell's Plain residents' associations, said a survey of residents in the Rocklands, Mitchell's Plain, area in October last year showed that 61 percent of residents there paid their electricity account after it was due.

This meant a 10 percent surcharge was added to their bills. "The due date for most people falls in the third week of the month," he explained. "This is extremely inconvenient for people because most of them are paid at the end of the month. By then, their account is already overdue so they have to pay the account as well as the 10 percent surcharge."

Surcharge

Furthermore, residents were "doubly penalized" if they failed to pay for two months because their electricity was then cut off. When they wanted it reconnected, they had to pay the account, the 10 percent surcharge, the R6.99 reconnection fee and a R20 deposit.

"People in Mitchell's Plain already have a big enough financial burden to bear without adding this to it," he commented.

The EPC is surveying a sample of 400 residents throughout Mitchell's Plain to find out how many support the campaign to get the due date changed. how many pay their accounts after the due date because they cannot pay when their accounts fall due and how many have had their electricity cut in the past six months because they did not pay.

The City Treasurer's department said the council's housing committee had recommended last year that the possibility be considered of the due date for Mitchell's Plain electricity accounts being changed to fall due at the month end.

Date changed

His department had reported it could not agree to this because it would allow more consumers to pay at the beginning of each month would "considerably increase the workload at an already congested period."

"If the data-processing branch was required to bill an additional 150 000 electricity accounts during this already busy period, it would mean that the computer would have to operate for 24 hours per day for at least seven full days and extra staff and equipment would almost certainly be required," said the report.

The spokesman said consumers always received the account at least 10 days before it had to be paid. "They should keep enough money from the month before to pay their accounts."

He said residents' electricity supply was only cut off when they had been in arrears for three or four months. They then had to pay the R6.99 reconnection fee and R20 deposit.

"If their electricity is repeatedly cut off, the deposit is increased by R20 every month until it is equivalent to two months' accounts. This is so that if a consumer is a particularly bad payer and runs up big accounts, we at least have some security if he should flit without paying."

"
Sharpeville: two
days of mourning

Services are being planned throughout the black community by the Azanian Peoples' Organisation for March 21 and 22 to commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings, and four days have been set aside by Azapo to be observed by blacks every year.

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, announced yesterday that blacks had been asked to observe March 16 to March 22 as a national week of mourning.

"We have requested Soweto traders to mourn with the nation on March 21. We have asked that they close their shops at 2 pm when the services start.

"We have also asked the chairman of the Soweto Taverners' Association, Mr Lucky Michaels, to ask his members to observe this period. We have written to the NFSU, Sabs and showbiz promoters to postpone their shows," Mr Wauchope said.

Venues for the prayers to be held on March 21 and 22 would be announced later in the week.

We have requested
SOWETAN Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — Pupils in Cape Town's townships have decided to suspend their boycott of schools indefinitely.

Members of the regional committee, which represents pupils in Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa, said the decision was made at a meeting of about 450 pupils at Fezeka high school in Guguletu.

They were discussing how to co-ordinate the suspension when police ordered them to disperse, they said.

In a statement, the pupils said: "We have come to realise that the intention of the Government is to keep us black children uneducated. We have therefore decided to suspend the boycott indefinitely and resume our studies.

"Though the boycott is now suspended, the struggle against inferior education is continuing. Our form of struggle will from now on take on a different complexion and tactics.

"The moment calls for us not to react to the provocation by the authorities in the way they want us to, but calls for us to attempt to normalise a very abnormal situation."

Pupils said the new tactic would be to react to each problem as they encountered it. They said they were still waiting for the Government to meet demands for the release of detained pupils, free provision of stationery and library books, recognition of the Parents' Action Committee and a review of increased examination fees.

"The community and students recognise the PAC in matters concerning the boycott, so any negotiations should include them," the pupils said.
Azapo firm on fight row

THE row over the Peter "Terror" Mathebula fight raged on yesterday with Azapo sticking to their stand that the fight will be disrupted, while the promoters said it would be staged.

Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of Azapo, categorically stated that, "we are not withdrawing anything."

This was said minutes after Mr Chris Gibbon, director of the tournament, had told SOWETAN: "We have been made to understand that reports in certain newspapers may not have been a true reflection of Azapo's standpoint on the Peter Mathebula fight."

The fight is scheduled for the afternoon of March 28, when Mathebula will be defending his world flyweight boxing title against Argentinian Santor Lazaro.

DISREGARD

Mr Gibbon said the promoters decided at Wednesday night's meeting to "disregard any possible threats from any parties, including Azapo."

"However," said Mr Gibbon, "we have been made to understand that reports in certain newspapers may not have been a true reflection of Azapo's standpoint on the Peter Mathebula fight."

He went on: "We have not met with Azapo, so from our point of view this is unconfirmed. However, we have met with Dr Nhato Motlana who has reiterated his support and good wishes for our venture. Indeed Dr Motlana will be our guest at Orlando Stadium on March 28."

Dr Motlana said, "I stand by my statement that I will go, but I've no wish to engage in a public debate about the Mathebula fight."

Mr Wauchope said, "We are happy and proud of Mathebula's achievement but what concerns us most is the political mileage that is going to be gained by the Government by involving the State President and cabinet ministers in the fight."

He added: "The international world will gain the impression that everything is normal in South Africa and this is happening at a time when the blacklisting of overseas sportsmen and women including artists who come to South Africa is gaining momentum. "Our stand remains unchanged," he said.
Mwasas meeting to discuss boycotts

Labour Reporter

Tomorrow's meeting of the Southern Transvaal branch of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa is expected to discuss the proposed boycotts of overseas performers in South Africa.

Calls by the Azanian Peoples Organisation to boycott overseas performers appearing in South Africa have been the subject of a heated debate over past months.

Journalist members of Mwasas have found themselves caught up in the controversy.

A proposed show by Supermax in Soweto has been called off as a result of pressure brought to bear by Azapo and moves have also been made to stop the O'Jays tour of South Africa.

The regional meeting is also expected to discuss Mwasas's talks with management in the newspaper industry on employee conditions.

The union has undertaken to represent all newspaper employees and not just journalists.

Plans are under way for Mwasas's national congress in May, and at the meeting, announcements are expected to be made about a proposed journalists' school.
Meat Board told: Scrap most rules

By Pat Sidley

All regulations and limits barring the hygiene rules used by the Meat Board in issuing butchers' licences should be scrapped.

This was said in evidence yesterday in Pretoria at the Commission of Inquiry into the meat industry by a member of the Afrikaner Cattle Breeders' Society, Mr. Chris Derksen, who is also a beef and maize farmer.

Quoting his own application for a licence, he said some of the objections were misleading and monopolistic.

Mr. Derksen said most of the questions asked by the Meat Board in the application form to operate a butchery were not necessary, particularly those pertaining to the finances of the applicant.

The whole process took far too long, he said. Five months for a businessman to wait was excessive.

He also criticised the fact that the large firms were represented on the board and were the people who examined the information in the application.

When giving evidence in Kroonstad on his application, he said the application had taken more than five months to process.

Objections to the application were lodged by two butcheries in Kroonstad, both of which were owned by one of the large firms with representatives on the board, Imperial Cold Storage.

In one of his replies at the time to the Meat Board, which he quoted in evidence, Mr. Derksen accused the butchers of being misleading in that they did not state their ownership.

He had also said that their objections were a monopolistic practice, and he threatened to complain to the Department of Trade.

"Small people can't win. The big companies will always win," he said.

He objected, too, to the idea that a licence would not be granted if it would affect competition in the area.

"We are not so socialist," he said, that licences had to be distributed in that manner.

His application was granted eventually and Mr. Derksen was told by a member of the Meat Board he was "very lucky" to have had it granted.
Deal on Mandela, says editor

The editor, Mr. Michael Kabuga, of The Standard in Nairobi, says he was told that an agreement to effect this had been reached between South Africa and Transkei. Mr. Kabuga, who recently interviewed several Cabinet Ministers in South Africa, said President Matanzima told him about the alleged agreement with Mr. Mandela during an interview in Umtata.

In a report dated 11th June in the Standard yesterday, Mr. Kabuga says President Matanzima said he was still waiting for Mr. Mandela's reply.

Mr. Kabuga quotes President Matanzima as saying: "I approached South African leaders pointing out to them that Nelson Mandela was from the Transkei and that, since Transkei had become independent South Africa had no right to keep him in their jail."

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NAIROBI. — A Kenya newspaper editor says he has been told by President Walter Matanzima of Transkei that ANC leader Nelson Mandela will be freed from jail on Robben Island as soon as he agrees to get out of South Africa and settle in Transkei.

Mr. Kabugua, editor of the Standard in Nairobi, says he was told that an agreement to this effect had been reached between South African and Transkei.

Mr. Kabugua, who recently interviewed several cabinet ministers in South Africa, said Chief Matanzima told him about the alleged agreement in an interview in Lusaka.

President Matanzima had said he was still waiting for Mr. Mandela's reply.

Mr. Kabugua quotes Chief Matanzima as saying: "I approached South African leaders, pointing out to them that Nelson Mandela was from the Transkei and that since Transkei had become independent South Africa had no right to keep him in their jails."

This applied to all other political prisoners in South African jails who originated from what is now Transkei, Chief Matanzima said.

In the same issue, the standard says in an editorial that there is no such thing as a republic of Transkei since it has never been recognised by any state (other than South Africa) and Mr. Mandela should be free to go anywhere.
Heroes Day poses 'test of sincerity'

THE observance of Heroes Day was a strong challenge to the people’s sincerity in their involvement in the national struggle for liberation.

Mr Tom Manthata, executive member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said this yesterday in an appeal to sports leaders, traders, musicians and shebeen "Kings and Queens."

Heroes Day (March 21) was a highly significant day for black people in their struggle for liberation, said Mr Manthata.

"Yesterday, the battle of Majuba hills was an important event for the Afrikaners in their liberation struggle against British imperialism."

In his appeal for the observance of Heroes Day, he said "the oppression of blacks by whites in South Africa is an indisputable fact nationally and internationally."

All black people were involved in the struggle. "Hence, we can distinguish between claims as typified by the bantustan leaders and other bodies created by the system and the fact of the liberation struggle as personified by the parent organisations ANC, PAC, BPC, and other bodies operating outside the system."

For this reason isolation of South Africa politically, economically, culturally and in sport was welcomed by the black community.

Mr Manthata said black sporting organisations should be the first to welcome the isolation of South Africa in the international sporting arena "because they have benefited immensely from the international pressures that have been brought to bear by the international sporting world, even by actual isolation of South Africa."

"How the actual isolation campaign should be conducted locally is a matter to be heatedly discussed and resolved by relevant bodies," said Mr Manthata.

"The observance of national days like Heroes Day is a challenge to local sporting organisations on the sincerity of their involvement in the liberation of themselves and the entire black masses. It is a challenge to be underwritten by the sympathetic and supportive international bodies."

"No sporting black man can be excused for alleging to understand, sympathise and to be engaged in the liberation struggle when in actual fact he fails to perform just a simple national act of commemoration of a national day. Let sports not be used as a drug to leave people in either a coma or drunken stupor."

AZAPO

"Let the Tavern Association heed the call, for their respectability lies in their sober national awareness and commitment."

AZAPO has released details of Heroes Day service. The service will be at St Francis of Assisi Anglican Church, Rockville, starting at 2 p.m. on Saturday. Speakers will be from most black consciousness organisations.

AZAPO said that organisations invited included Mwesa, the Soweto Committee of Ten, the Black Lawyers' Association and student organisations.

This service will commemorate the deaths of people at Sharpeville, Langa, Nyanga and elsewhere when the Pan-African Congress (PAC) mounted an anti-pass campaign in 1980. The PAC was then led by Mr Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe who has since died.
Johannesburg. — By calling an international cultural and sportsboycott, Azapo had usurpedthe right of decision ofthe people of Soweto. MrDavid Thebehali said hereat the weekend.

Mr Thebehali, chairmanof the Soweto CommunityCouncil, said it was thedemocratic right of everyperson to decide for himselffrom within the laws of thecountry, what was good forhim.

"It is his right to decidewhat entertainment he would like to partake in or what he would like toattend."

Azapo, in recent weeks,has adopted a strategy tostop all overseas artistfrom performing in SouthAfrica.

It had also threatened to disrupt the world flyweight titlefight, scheduled for Orlando Stadium on March 28, whichfeatures South Africanworld champion Peter"Terror" Mathebula.

Mr Thebehali said Azapo was planning to deprive the people ofSoweto of one of the greatestevents in its history.

Mr Thebehali said, "Azapo is doing its utmost toisolate Soweto from the outside world and what it couldpresent to the people of Soweto."

"Azapo prevents thepeople from benefitingfrom the vast culturaltreasures of the overseasworld of entertainment. Who gave Azapo the right to do so?"
Govt denies deal to turn over Mandela to Kei

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN - Government spokesmen have dismissed a suggestion that South Africa had agreed to release ANC leader Nelson Mandela provided he stayed in Transkei. A Kenyan newspaper editor reported at the weekend that President Kaizer Matanzima of Transkei had told him that Mr Mandela would be freed from Robben Island as soon as he agreed to get out of South Africa and settle in Transkei. The Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, and a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs denied any such agreement had been reached.

VORSTER

President Matanzima said he had told the Kenyan newspaper that agreement on Mr Mandela's release had been reached while Mr B J Vorster was Prime Minister of South Africa. Nothing had come of it because Mr Mandela had indicated he was "not interested" in settling in Transkei.

The Star's London Bureau reports that TV star Joanne Lumley has joined the campaign calling for the release of Mr Mandela and other political prisoners on Robben Island. Yesterday she took part in an hour-long vigil on the steps of St Martin in the Fields in London, organised partly by the Anti-apartheid Movement and the Emergency and Aid Fund.

Cash and/or kind

The question of the costs and benefits to both farmers and workers of taking a large part of payment in goods rather than in cash is complex. Very at first glance it seems that in cash is compulsory. Yet at least in terms of the costs and benefits to both farmers and workers the items they provided...
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Majority support Azapo's stand against overseas personalities coming to SA

Blacks say Azapo is right

Mr Isaiah Ngubeni

By MANDLA NDLAZI

A MAJORITY of people picked at random in a snap survey yesterday showed support for Azapo's stand against visiting overseas artists and "abnormal sports."

While some showed caution, others said it was the right time for such reaction.

"I endorse the Azapo stand and that we cannot allow these artists or organisations pretending all is well in South Africa to come here and give the country the image it does not deserve because the climate of apartheid has not altered," said Mr T W Kambule, Lecturer at the Witwatersrand University.

Mr Kambule added: "It is also regrettable to read in certain quarters that there are people who go counter to this stand by Azapo when we would expect them to endorse it thereby destroying their credibility in the community."

Mr Noah Sitto said: "Azapo is right and I support it." Asked for reasons, he said: "We live in an abnormal society and if these groups of artists and sportsmen and women come here, they will give the whole world the wrong impression about conditions here."

Mr Sydney Matube

Mr Samuel Nkosi

Miss Thandi Manganye

Mr Noah Sitto

Mr Jerry Makharilele

He added: "As people we are bound to differ, but I strongly support Azapo and the time is long overdue for us to react and show our disgust."

Miss Polizer Tshabalala, a part time student with Unisa said: "I'm for the principle behind Azapo's stand, but I still feel Azapo should have gone into consultation with the other black relevant organisations."

Mr Oupa Mthimkhulu, a poet in the making said: "The Azapo cause is right but just a little too fast for the people. All the same I think they've spell it out properly."

Mr Jerry Makharilele said: "I whole heartedly support Azapo in all its aims and objects as a political organisation, so let them go on, and we'll follow."

Miss Thandi Manganye, a student from Alexandra township said: "Azapo is dead right in that we still live in an abnormal society, where there is great pretence that our sport and what-have-you is normal. It's a great pity that Mathebula does not understand what is happening around him."

Mr Samuel Nkosi said, "I support Azapo because these are great efforts in the struggle for liberation. We should stop pretending and follow the right cause to freedom."

Mr Peter Mahlangu, an artist said, "I fully support Azapo, but they should try and clarify their standpoint so as not to confuse the people."

Miss Queen Masando said, "though I support Azapo, I still feel that they should have consulted other relevant organisations for the sake of unity." She added "its a pity that now Peter Mathebula will suffer the onslaught."

But Mr Nhlanhano Sibanda said Azapo was a group of "reactionaries and it seems they are clutching at straws." He said by following Azapo's stand, "we will be isolating ourselves culturally and in the music and sports fields which thing is not healthy for the blacks in this country. What alternative have they got for us."

A student who did not wish to be named said, "Azapo is becoming a group of dictators, and I told this to their supporters. The people will decide, and not Azapo."

An angry Mr Sydney Matube said, "I've no room for Azapo. They have confused and divided the people with a number of issues that mean a lot to us."
Leading priest missing

By CHARLES MOGALE

A PRIEST of the Soweto Anglican Church, the Rev Joe Rakale, has disappeared leaving his wife and children stranded in his mission house.

Mr Rakale of the biggest Anglican Church in Soweto, the Church of Resurrection in Zone 7 Meadowlands, is understood to be in Mafikeng.

He disappeared mysteriously after conducting a service on February 1.

His destitute wife, Mrs Elizabeth Rakale, wept yesterday as she told SOWETAN that a new priest will be inducted next Sunday and the family has nowhere to go.

Said Mrs Rakale: "We never quarrelled. We were a very happy family and Joe was more like an older brother to the kids. His disappearance has left me stupefied. I was never one to believe in witchcraft, but this incident has left me wondering if it doesn't exist."

Mr Rakale, who turned 45 in January, took with him his clothing, books, savings book and marriage certificate. His wife and two of the couple's four children were not home when he left.

Two days after his disappearance, the Anglican bishop, the Rt Rev Father Timothy Bavin, visited his family and told them Mr Rakale had sent a resignation letter.

"The Bishop told me to try and find alternative accommodation because a new man is coming this Sunday. The church and its council has been very kind and understanding, but I can't believe it really happened. How I'd love to see Joe again," Mrs Rakale said while fighting back tears.

Eldest daughter Pinkie (21) said everybody in the family had cried when the initial shock of their father's disappearance dawned on them.

The couple's other children are Benny (19), Mpho (14) and Refilwe (14).
Mathebula shapes up to Azapo

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Peter 'Terror' Mathebula, the world flyweight champion, has angrily reacted to threats by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) to disrupt his title fight against Argentinian's Santos Laciar at Orlando Stadium on March 28.

"The South Korean Government wouldn't give me a visa to fight Tae-Shik Kim in Seoul last year because I was a South African," said the champion, and now Azapo don't want me to fight in my own country.

"Where must I fight to earn my living? In heaven?"

"Azapo are fighting apartheid their way — they shouldn't interfere with me. What they are really doing is stopping us (individual blacks) from progressing. They are wrong."

Mathebula said he, as a sportsman, should not be involved in politics and reiterated previous statements that he was fighting for South Africa as a whole.

"I'll fight here if they allow me to. If they don't I'll become a gentleman of the world and go all over the world to make my money.

"For me, history is the thing I want to write my name into the big books. That's something nobody will ever be able to take away from me. I'll always be remembered as South Africa's first black world champion."

"I did my level best to get to the top. Nobody was there to watch me suffering. What right do they have to interfere now?"

"I'm not blind to the shortcomings of the Government. But what can I do about it? I'm not a politician."
Plains to boycott Republic Day festivities

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) held an emergency meeting in Johannesburg at the weekend and decided to form parent-teacher committees to plan anti-Republic Day festivities.

It called on the community to boycott all celebrations because "we cannot celebrate our oppression" and resolved to hold regular prayer meetings between now and Republic Day "to explain to the people all the incidents that have happened during the last 20 years."

On examination fees being increased for matric and junior certificate the meeting said it condemned "this exploitation of students by the racist regime. We see this as a way of chasing students away from schools to join industry where they will be more exploited."

Cosas said it was not surprised by the "cool" stand taken by teachers because they knew they were benefiting from the recent increases. "Their salaries have been increased on condition that they co-operate in exploiting their own children."

Cosas asked the students not to pay the increased fees and the teachers not to demand such fees.

The Republic Day festivities, planned to commemorate the severing of ties by South Africa with the Commonwealth 20 years ago, also came in for sharp criticism.

"We cannot celebrate our own oppression and it is important for our people to understand that since South Africa became a republic in 1961, the black people have been subjected to repressive laws.

Cosas is the second national organisation to boycott Republic Day festivities. The first was the South African Council of Churches.

The Soweto Community Council has said it will join in the celebrations.
Religious split threatens new Indian council

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — A last-minute agreement by members of the South African Indian Council (SAIC) to elect representatives to the executive committee on a regional basis overcame the Hindu-Muslim split that threatened the first day's proceedings of the new council.

A further bid to split the vote for chairmanship of the council failed when an unsuccessful executive committee candidate Mr. A. Rajbansi won comfortably.

Yesterday 15 nominated and 15 elected members were sworn into office by the Assistant Chief Magistrate of Durban, Mr. A. Potgieter. Four of them took the oath of office of the executive while Mr. J. B. Patel took over as the new chairman of the executive committee.

Yesterday's elections were held against a background of a suspected Muslim pact to keep Hindu members from office.

Twelve candidates offered themselves for the four positions on the executive. After agreeing that there should be representation on a provincial basis, the following members were elected: Mr. Yunus Mooda and Mr. Hashim Cassim of Natal, Mr. Ismael Mayet of Transvaal and Mr. Gopi Munsook of the Cape.

Yesterday tension marked the opening of the new session and members on both sides of the religious barrier were silent about an alleged pact by some Muslim members to gain control of the council.

Muslims with 11 members on both sides of the number Hindus. Two members, the Reverend E. Manikham and the Reverend John Prakash are Christian clergymen.

Asked what precipitated the split, which followed a similar pattern that "induced the elections to a farce," a source said: "It is nothing but blatant sectarianism reflecting the religious and ideological differences in the council."

Today the Vice State President, Mr. Alwyn Scithembe, officially opened the new council.
Weekend services to mark Sharpeville

Services to commemorate the 21st anniversary of the shootings at Sharpeville have been planned for various centres on the Reef with the biggest at the St Francis Anglican Church in Rockville, Soweto, on Sunday at 2 pm.

The Johannesburg West Branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) will hold a service at the Boesmont Methodist Church in Hexa- vierberg Avenue on Saturday at 3 pm and the Solidarity Front at the Isaca Centre in Lenasia on Saturday at 2 pm.

On Sunday the Pretoria branch of Cosas will meet at the Anglican Church in Mahoapane, at 1 pm and in Atteridgeville at the Anglican Church in the afternoon.

Cosas plan a service on Saturday afternoon at the Alexandra NGK in Afrika and the Kwa Thema, Springs, branch at the St Barnabas Church, also on Saturday afternoon.

A service in Soweto on Friday evening will be at a venue still to be announced with another at the Duhe Y on Saturday evening.
Buthelezi joins festival boycott

THE SOUTH African Black Alliance, under Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has joined several other organisations which are going to boycott festivities to mark the 20th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa.

One of the latest organisations to join the growing list of boycotters is the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), which this week issued a statement saying: "We cannot celebrate our own oppression."

Speaking to SOWETAN yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said even the KwaZulu cabinet passed a resolution to boycott the festivities which will be centred in Natal.

He said there was no point in blacks celebrating Republic Day because they had no citizenship rights. The Government, he said, was busy at this time trying to strip blacks of their birthright as citizens of South Africa.

"Blacks were not consulted about the launching of the Republic because they are regarded like inanimate things. How can we celebrate something about which we were not even consulted in terms of human rights and dignity?"

"What have we as blacks to celebrate in the last 20 years," the Chief asked. "We expect the Afrikanners to understand this as they never celebrated Empire Day while South Africa had dominion status," the Chief said.

A spokesman for Cosas said students and parents from all over South Africa were asked over the weekend to form anti-Republic Day committees and to mobilise all people in this country to boycott any activities connected to Republic Day.

The spokesman said Cosas, in consultation with other black organisations, will hold regular prayer meetings on all days that Republic Day celebrations will be going on, until the end of May.

"We cannot celebrate our own oppression and it is important that our people understand that since SA became a republic in 1961, blacks have been subjected to a myriad of repressive legislation."

Also featuring among the names of organisations which have called for the boycott of the festivities are the Black Sash, South African Council of Churches, Azapo, Soweto Committee of Ten, Natal Indian Congress, the National "Union of South African Students and the Lenzata-based People's Candidates."

A renowned artist, Professor Walter Battis, is reported to have resigned from the Republican Festival Committee on the grounds that the festival had become a political issue and would not be truly representative of South African art.
POLICE have confirmed the detentions of four people held in terms of security legislation.

A West Rand youth and an executive member of Cosas, Mr Vusi Gqoba, is held under security legislation, the police public directorate in Pretoria said. Messrs Wellington Mpalweni, Arnold and Norman Ngwenda are also held under the same law.

But police said they could not yet confirm the detention of Miss Catherine Lenka, the girlfriend of the banned Kagiso youth, Lawrence Ntloko. Ntloko was yesterday jailed for six months for contravening his banning orders.

The Ngwenda brothers were taken with a 17-year-old youth after an early morning raid at their Meadowlands home on Wednesday. They are believed to be held at the Pretoria Police Station.
Mathebula's opponent jets in despite boycott.

FIGHTERS ARRIVE

THE United Nation's Special Committee on Apartheid's international sports blacklist does not bother the Argentinian fighters who arrived in Johannesburg yesterday.

Lectoure, the millionaire boxing promoter and manager, who is making his eighth visit to South Africa, arrived here with four Argentinian fighters and their managers and said no attempt had been made by the Argentinian Government to stop them from getting here.

He said they "had no problem with their fights arrangements even though they were aware of the sports blacklist drawn up by the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee and backed by the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid.

If WBA world flyweight title challenger, Santos Lacier, wins, he will take on the champion, Peter "Terror" Mathebula, on the King Korn bill at Orlando on March 28, he will fight his defences in his country. "This is because Argentina is one of the most important venues in boxing," Tito Lectoure said yesterday.

"Sports does not have to mix with politics," Lectoure, who managed the late WBA world light-heavyweight champion Victor "The Animal" Galindez said through interpreter Alberto Mareno: "It is through sports that South Africa and Argentina are friendly."

Meanwhile Mathebula, who previously said he regretted Azapo did not try and speak to him before going on a campaign to disrupt his fight, added that the fight can indeed show Argentinians what Soweto is like."

"It is only by getting into Soweto and seeing the townships with their own eyes that they can get first-hand knowledge of how people live," Mathebula said.

He asked what progress blacks will make if Azapo stops them from using their talent to progress in life so that they cannot be always at the mercy of whites. If there are opportunities for blacks they must be used to progress instead of retrogressing."

"I won the title outside South Africa and I thought my victory would show my black brothers that they too can do it. To them I say they are beautiful people who can do it in life and must strive for success in every field so that they can walk tall and be proud," Mathebula said.
A federation spokesman said the group would call a meeting of church and trade union leaders to form a "national front" to fight against "anti-Republic" action, which he said would include a boycott of this year's Republic Day festival.

The Women's Federation of South Africa has called for a boycott of the Republic Day festival in South Africa. The federation spokesman said the group would call a meeting of church and trade union leaders to form a "national front" to fight against "anti-Republic" action, which he said would include a boycott of the Republic Day festival.
ON March 21, 1960, thousands of blacks throughout the country responded to a call by the Pan Africanist Congress (now banned) and when the day ended about 72 were dead after police action.

The worst hit was Sharpeville, where 69 died and more than 200 were injured. Two people died in Cape Town.

The Sharpeville disaster was followed by sporadic outbreaks in various parts of the country, and the toll, according to figures from various sources show that about 45 people died, 258 were injured, 33 whites injured and 25 black constables injured.

This Saturday those who died will be remembered in services throughout the country. Most black organisations in the country are involved in the services.

The catalogue of events on March 21, 1960, throughout the country reads grimly. From early morning hundreds had converged on police stations in response to a call by the PAC.

The PAC had called on each member in the pass-carrying age group to surrender themselves to police stations. The organisation had launched this campaign in protest against the pass laws.

This campaign was the first major one by the relatively young organisation, and to the surprise of South Africa mustered support numbering thousands of blacks.

In Sharpeville, 9,000 people had gone to the municipal office by 3 pm. According to The Star of March 21, 1960, 'nothing was on that day without service.'

As the day continued the crowd grew bigger. At the stage the crowd had swelled to about 10,000. Police, in order to cope with the situation, had reinforcements brought in.

Police told us the day after that tear gas or bombs could not work in a crowd of that manner and size.

'We would have been wiped out,' a senior policeman told the inquest magistrate.

The locals there were treated about 1:30 pm, after the crowd had been given five minutes to disperse. According to the police they had to shoot guns and tear-gas killing and wounding scores of people.

The aftermath included the usual spontaneous outbreaks of violence in other areas, and the swift action by the authorities in detaining leaders, banning meetings and closing organisations.

In other parts of the country March 21 saw thousands marching out the local police activity. In Cape Town Philip Kgosana led crowds to the city centre, while in Lydenburg near Sharpeville, crowds were dispersed.

In Soweto Robert Sobukwe, the PAC leader with other senior members of the organisation surrendered themselves to the Orlando police. Among them were many Soweto men, including Orlando High School students, who responded to the union call.

Sobukwe was sentenced to three years imprisonment and his friends included Petrus Lebalo and Zeph Mposthong, two years imprisonment and the rest to 18 months imprisonment.

Thousands bury the victims in a moving mass funeral.
A victim is carried by police armed to the teeth.
No democracy in SA says Zinzi Mandela

CAPE TOWN — The South African system of government could only be described as a "mockery of democracy," Ms Zinzi Mandela, daughter of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, said at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

She was addressing about 1,000 students on the "nexus theme: Students for a Democratic Future.

Ms Mandela said it was not the black man who had decided there was no longer room for negotiation. It was the white man's laws which led the black man's choice but to take up the spear and respond to the challenge.

"In the words of Chief Albert Luthuli, who, when he was asked what his attitude was to this country's laws, said 'I am a black man, and if any man attacks my kraal I should take my spear and defend my kraal.

"This is today every black child's inevitable answer to the present situation, if we are to attain our honour and dignity. We are not prepared to turn the other cheek any longer. What choice can any man be left with where every aspect of his life is violently interfered with?"

Ms Mandela condemned the "balkanisation" of the country into homelands' attempts to create a black middle class, and the continued detentions of black students.

"The so-called Department of Education and Training promised that there would be no further arrests should students return to school, but it was only two weeks ago that some student leaders were detained."

She asked the audience if they were prepared to march the streets hand-in-hand with black students during the next inevitable unrest.

"If not, how then are you going to prove your identification with the black youth in the building of a democratic society?"

"It is not us who decided that democracy in the SA situation should be the government of the majority by the minority at gunpoint. There could be no better ingredient for armed conflict than this."

"What is South African democracy? The black man's concept of democracy is none other than the Freedom Charter, and no white man can decide otherwise for him."

(News by R. Wicksbee, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

Shoplifter leaves R875,000 will

LONDON — Lady Leobell Barnett, the radio and TV personality who committed suicide after conviction for shoplifting a tin of tuna fish and a pot of cream left nearly R875,000 in her will published yesterday.

Lady Barnett, 62, was found dead in her bath on October 4 after being convicted of stealing the tuna fish and cream, worth a total of about R1,50 from a village store — SAPA-AP

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68
Saawu men delayed
at airport

EAST LONDON — A claim that two South African Allied Workers’ Union (Saawu) officials missed their morning plane here yesterday because security police were questioning them could not be confirmed by the head of the security police here.

Col A. P. van der Merwe said none of his officials had any knowledge of the incident.

The secretary of Saawu here, Mr Xolani Kota, said he had heard that the national organiser of Saawu, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, and the chairman of the union’s workers’ committee at Chloride Electrical, Mr Ben Silinga, had been delayed at the airport here.

"They were supposed to have left for Johannesburg at 8.05 am but they could not leave although they were already at the airport at the time," Mr Kota said.

He was not certain whether they left on the 11 am flight but they were in Johannesburg by yesterday afternoon.

Chloride Electrical in Johannesburg confirmed there had been an incident at the airport. They would not comment further.

Mr Gqweta and Mr Silinga went to Johannesburg for top-level talks with officials of the company — DUR.

The farmer refused to pay money he had because the farmer refused to pay money he had because of fights with other workers (resulting for unspecified reasons)

(3) Left because of fights with the farmer for unspecified reasons
(4) Left because it was time to go
(5) Left to be with other members of the family
(6) Wages too low
(7) Work was too tiring

Reasons given for leaving other farms were:

Jobs. Reasons given for leaving other farms were:

Déduction from the reasons they gave for leaving their previous

However, some information on workers’ priorities can be

tried

problems: they said working hours were long on the work was

value. Only a few workers volunteered information on their

etc., but answers elicited in this way are probably of little

better to have a bigger house, more money, longer holidays,

When pressed, workers would agree that it would be

case they landed in trouble later.

Suspicious and unwilling to voice their complaints in

4
SELECTIVE MORALS

IF students at the University of Durban-Westville have received elementary instruction in logic they should question Mr Hassan Howa's exhortation to boycott the university's sports facilities because to use them 'would give the university and the Nationalist Government credibility' — apparently in some unexplained way that their very attendance at the university and use of its other facilities does not.

Mr Howa's attitude is not altogether surprising in view of his position as president of the South African Council of Sport which unashamedly uses sport as a political weapon.

But the flaws in his argument are less understandable in others who engage in selective moral sanctions on the basis of expediency or convenience rather than the consistent application of a set of principles.

One area which is currently troubling some consciences is that of participation in or support for the cultural programmes and exhibitions being promoted as part of the Republican Festival, as distinct from the mass celebrations.

To boycott an otherwise worthy concert or an art exhibition simply because it is part of the festival suggests a failure to think one's continuing citizenship of the Republic through to a logical conclusion.

Four main courses are open to opponents of the Nationalist Government. They can ignore politics and make the most of the good life; or they can decide that the system is morally intolerable and beyond redemption, and leave the country; or they can decide that there is some good and some bad, and that they will stay and support what is good and try to change what is bad. Or, of course, they could become outright revolutionaries, which many young blacks are doing.

Each of these positions, except the first, can be respected, even if one does not agree with it.

Most white anti-Nationalists (who are not necessarily anti-Republican) are probably in the third category. And they are under some obligation to think their position through to a logical conclusion before self-righteously boycotting festival functions that are in themselves open to all races and are likely to have an uplifting influence on the community.

Those who can find nothing of merit to support in the festival should earnestly consider whether they can in all conscience continue supporting the Republic (as distinct from its Government) in innumerable other ways, not least by paying taxes to the State, and enjoying the considerable benefits of living in it.
11-year-old saw his father, grandfather and two uncles mowed down

Tears as relatives recollect

It is two days to Heroes Day, March 21. On this day 21 years ago, 69 people died in Sharpeville during a massive demonstration there. CHARLES MOGALE, SOWETAN man on the Vaal, spoke to two residents who lost their loved ones.

FOR Sello Masilo, March 21 1960 is no ordinary day.

Aged 11 on that day, he saw his father, grandfather and two uncles mowed down by police bullets near the Sharpeville municipal offices - the focal point of the 1960 shootings.

Like many other young kids he had joined his parents and the thousands at the offices. Later in the day, he came home running, crying and alone. His four relatives' dead bodies were lying in the veld before the offices.

To this day he finds it difficult to talk of these events. He is 31, and he still cries when he remembers.

The bravest nutburst he can afford is a sigh, but according to his wife Mmolethi, he cries bitterly when he remembers the day.

When we spoke to him at his business place in Sharpeville this week, all Sello could say was: "It was terrible. My father, grandfather and two uncles were with the group near the offices. We were squatting when the cops charged. I ran away..."

His voice falters. He stops. And his eyes become watery. His mouth opens and shuts, but no sound comes out. At this point a co-worker who knows him intimately steps in and changes the subject. That is the end of the interview.

Great grandmother Mrs Mirriam Maine points a completely different picture. She remembers "Sharpeville" - during which her son was gunned down and she herself was attacked by a young white cop with a rifle butt. She finds it hard to recall those events, but she remembers the story coolly and fairly clearly for a woman who can't remember her age, and she drops a tear as she approaches the climax.

She remembers the events as if they happened last night - the time of the day, the clothes her son Naphthaly (she fondly called him "Buti") wore, the dialogue that preceded the encounter and everything else.

And she does not mind talking.

"When pandemonium built up, I feared for Buti's safety, and advised him to go to Duchfontein to stay out of trouble. I had to persuade him because he was not keen. Not that I did not want him to show solidarity with the people. But you know how a mother feels about her only son - an eldest child."

"I was under the impression that he was in Duchfontein when all of a sudden he knocked on my door about midnight on the following day. I collapsed when I saw him, and only came to in the early hours of Monday morning."

By sunrise excitement was rising in the township. Mrs Maine, who was a shebeen queen then, said she locked her doors and drew the curtains to pretend there was nobody home. She did not want her "Buti" out there where "hundreds of soldiers and policemen were hanging around firing at random".

But around midday, Buti craved for a smoke. He persuaded his mother to let him go out to buy cigarettes and left the house after reassuring his mother he would avoid the cops and soldiers.

That was the last time Mrs Maine saw her son alive.

The next thing Mrs Maine heard was a helicopter flying so uncomfortably low she thought it was landing on her roof. Shots rang out, there were screams and cries of pain. Peeping through her window, she saw what she still maintains was a naked man running, followed by a group of limping and bleeding people who were obviously injured.

The wild scene cooled down a bit, and a knock came to Mrs Maine's door. It was a young girl from the neighbourhood called Emma Nyokong. She had come to say that "Buti" had been shot.

In panic Mrs Maine bolted out of the house and ran towards where she was told her son was lying.

Before she could reach the scores of dead and injured bodies in the veld, a young white policeman charged her with a rifle.

"He hit me with the back of his rifle. His vicious blow hit me on the knee and I went down crying. I couldn't move. And another cop stopped him attacking me further. Had it not been for the other cop, I doubt if I would have lived to tell you the story today," Mrs Maine said.

She was later told that "Buti" was in hospital and had sent a message that he doubted if he was going to live. But when she tried to visit him at the then Vereeniging Hospital, she was stopped from seeing him by cops.

The next time she saw him was when she identified him at the mortuary.
Erapo calls BC bodies

By SELLO RABOTHATA

The East Rand Peoples Organisation (Erapo) which was established two months ago, wants to meet and work hand in hand with other black consciousness groups. This was said by the organisation's secretary, Mr Sam Ntuli. He added that the organisation could not get off the ground because of the ignorance of East Rand residents.

Mr Ntuli said that the aims of Erapo were to put the East Rand people's views on the political scene and to show their commitment to the black man's struggle for liberation.

He added that it is about time that East Rand people stood up to be counted. Erapo wants to communicate with all residents all over the East Rand but it seems the people are reluctant to do so. Presently Erapo has 78 members from Thokoza, Nelspruit and Vosloorus.

Organisations are also invited to arrange meetings with Erapo to share ideas and to discuss common grievances.

Erapo's office bearers are: Mr Elijah Masinga (chairman), Mr Ntuli (secretary), Ms Patricia Mahlangu (vice-secretary), Simon Mofokeng (organiser) and three temporary committee members, Mr Isaac Kotongwane, Mr Isaac Mbele and Mr T. Mebe.

Meanwhile Mr Ntuli said that his agreement with Harari's manager that the Heatwave '81 festival for Saturday could go on provided a 30 minute service observing Heroes Day was held before the show began had been broken. He explained that the Erapo executive rejected the agreement at a meeting earlier this week.

Mr Ntuli said that Erapo was now calling for the total cancellation of the festival. Show organisers were not available.

...
Council drops lease scheme

Staff Reporter

The City Council's Housing Committee yesterday agreed that new lease agreements, which will make occupiers responsible for most of the maintenance of council dwellings, should apply only to new tenants or those who transfer from one council unit to another.

The decision came after the Housing Committee met a delegation from four affected areas, jointly represented by the Bokmakierie, Bridgetown, Silverton, Kewtown (BBSK) Residents' Association, yesterday morning.

The delegation told the council that tenants in the areas would refuse to pay for the maintenance of houses which they felt had been neglected by the City Council for years.

Close to 40 000 families in 18 housing estates would have been affected had the council gone ahead with the implementation of the new lease agreement.

In a memorandum presented to yesterday's housing committee meeting, the association demanded that the council drop the proposed new lease and retain the old.

Housing Committee chairman, Mrs Eulalie Stott, said last night that the council was glad that the association had come to give its views on the matter.

"They made it clear that there was just no way people could afford the high costs of maintenance. We decided not to apply the new lease agreement to existing tenants and to make representation to the National Housing Commission to find a solution to the problem.

"We told the delegation the alternatives were to do nothing, go on asking the government to increase the contribution of tenants to the maintenance reserve funds (which would mean a rent increase), to ask tenants to do their own maintenance as is done under all other housing authorities or to continue inadequate maintenance."

She added that for the past three years, the council had been doing only what was known as "essential" maintenance. But the income from maintenance charges could not keep pace with rising costs of material and labour.

Yesterday's decision is a reversal of a decision taken in May last year that new and existing tenants be made responsible for internal maintenance and some items of external maintenance.

The residents' delegation was the culmination of mounting pressure from residents' associations in other Cape Flats townships including Factretown, Manenberg and Hanover Park.

In the memorandum presented to the committee yesterday, the BBSK Residents Association explained that a fee for maintenance had been included in the rent for the last 40 years since houses were first built in these areas.

They accused the council of having affected very few repairs which led to deteriorating conditions.

"It is our right to live in decent homes. We therefore request that the money allocated to the council be used for the benefit of all and not on the construction and maintenance of buildings such as the Cape Town Civic Centre and the Good Hope Centre."

Grievances listed in the association's memorandum related to ceilings which had become mouldy and subsequently rotted due to water seepage through the gaps between age-worn skirting boards; cracked walls through which water seeped causing dampness and low-quality doors incapable of withstanding weathering with doorframes and skirting boards needing repair.
Black boxers a special problem?

Threats

Are all the troublemakers in the Ojays performing in South Africa going to get us freedom? Is it going to end apartheid instantly?

Azapio against Blacks for entertainment

Letters to the Star on attempts to boycott the Ojays:

"People of the Azanb (a black American organisation) have written to their government asking for a special concert for them in South Africa. They want to show solidarity with the South African people and to support their struggle for freedom."

The most recent comeback. The most common complaint says, "The Azanb people are those who support apartheid."

"I don't believe the Azanb people have a right to perform in South Africa unless they show solidarity with the people of the country to fight against apartheid."

The Azanb people have written letters to the South African government asking for a special concert. They want to show solidarity with the South African people and to support their struggle for freedom.

In recent years, there have been reports of violence and intimidation against performers in South Africa. Many black artists have been forced to cancel their performances or speak out against apartheid. In response, some white artists have also performed in solidarity with the black community.

Letters to the Star on attempts to boycott the Ojays: People of the Azanb (a black American organisation) have written to their government asking for a special concert for them in South Africa. They want to show solidarity with the South African people and to support their struggle for freedom. But many black artists oppose the Azanb people, saying that they support apartheid. In this situation, it is difficult for performers to decide how to respond.
With the exception of hospitals for infectious diseases and medical poor relief, much of the above may be regarded as preventative health care. The State employs part-time (rural) and full-time (urban) district surgeons. The former delivers a personal health service, whilst he is in private practice and accepts private patients. The State subsidises him for the treatment of indigents and pensioners. His function is thus identical to that of the outpatient service at provincial hospitals in urban areas. The Department of Health does not decide who is indigent or not. This is left to the discretion of the magistrate in the district. In 1975, there were 134 district surgeons in the country. (Department of Health Annual Report 1975)

The Department of Health also subsidises certain health services of local authorities. Whilst certain health services (such as refuse removal) do bring in council revenue, the bulk of municipal health services (such as attendance at clinics) are free. Different activities receive a different rate of refund by the Department of Health. This is shown in Table 2, which indicates the Department of Health subsidy on actual approved health expenditure by the Cape Town City Council Health Department in 1976.

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<td>R 80,131</td>
<td>R 7,875</td>
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<td>City Hospital for Infect. Diseases</td>
<td>R 1,577,499</td>
<td>R 1,239,425</td>
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<td>General Clinics</td>
<td>R 60,411</td>
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<td>Dental Services</td>
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<td>Tuberculosis Clinics</td>
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<td>Communal Health Care</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
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As can be seen, the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases as well as Tuberculosis Clinics receive substantial refunds whilst other services receive a much lower subsidy. The balance between expenditure and Department of Health refund is made up by an allo...

The total expenditure R263,822 by the council in Black townships of Law of the Health Act, was considered as local to these services. The services should be made up in to the Health Deptm 41% of the council's Board refund whilst 4 Health. In certain by the Department of family planning, it is out of the rentals, employer tax.

1.2 Health Finance

Ten men plead not guilty
prophetic sign, shot steps were taken by the government to stop the mining regulations and to supervise their implementation and to investigate the willingness of management (and miners) to obey regulations. The question must also be asked whether management in the absence of legislation to provide healthy conditions underground (and in certain surface processes), instigated experiments or implemented modified or suggested work plans.

In 1960, the government of the United States introduced a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to include the sickle cell anemia test for workers in the mining industry. The bill was passed by Congress and signed into law by President John F. Kennedy. The law requires employers to provide a sickle cell anemia test for employees in the mining industry. The test is designed to identify workers who are at risk of developing sickle cell disease and to prevent them from working in environments that could exacerbate their condition.

Dr. J. D. Hope, who had observed the occurrence of sickle cell anemia among miners, wrote in a 1958 report that the disease was prevalent among miners and that the government should take steps to prevent its spread.

The link between sickle cell anemia and mining was first made by Dr. J. D. Hope, who performed a study in the 1950s that showed a higher incidence of the disease among miners. Hope recommended that the government take action to prevent the spread of sickle cell anemia among miners.

The government's response was slow, and it was not until 1960 that a bill was introduced to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to include the sickle cell anemia test. The bill was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Kennedy.

The law has been successful in reducing the incidence of sickle cell anemia among miners, but it has also been criticized for not going far enough in protecting the health of miners. Some advocates have called for further action to address the long-term health effects of mining on miners.
Council drops home-repair plan

A feeling that they would not be able to maintain their homes had been confirmed at a meeting with the Bolmakers, Bridgetown, Silverton and New Town Residents' Association (BBSK).

Mrs Stott said the lease agreement would not work. She believed the lease would apply to new tenants or those transferred from one home to another. "STUCK"

The Housing Committee is now again stuck with having far too little money to maintain the homes correctly.

The residents' association was invited by the committee because it was hoped they could offer a solution.

Although no solution had been worked out, she said that the committee had had an opportunity to meet the association.

She said asking the Government for a loan would mean increased rents, and this residents could not afford.

The committee decision comes after the BBSK and the Kensington/Partridge Ratepayers' and Tenants' Association had said they would refuse to pay the maintenance cost, or sign the lease if it were introduced.

Tenants will continue to pay a small percentage of their rents towards a maintenance fund, and the council will take care of repairs.

In terms of the new lease, tenants would have paid for interior painting, plumbing, leaking taps, waterpipes, cracked eaves, torn, leaky gutters, doors and windows.
New black group seeks support

By HARRY MASHABELA

A newly-formed East Rand organisation which aligns itself with black consciousness bodies is planning an inaugural meeting before the end of the month.

The organisation, called the East Rand People's Organisation (Erapo), was formed about two months ago and has a total membership of 78 people, according to its secretary, Mr Sam Ntuli, of Tokoza.

Mr Ntuli said the inaugural meeting would also be used to whip up support for the organisation.

"We want to work together with black consciousness organisations and will invite the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the South African Council of Churches (SACC) to address our inaugural meeting," he said.

Mr Ntuli said the main objective behind the formation of Erapo was to unite blacks on the East Rand.

A special committee, comprising the executive, had been established to organise membership for the organisation.

"It is our hope that everybody in the East Rand area will join the organisation and so become involved in the struggle for liberation," he added.

Other office bearers are Mr Elijah Masinga of Tokoza (chairman), Mr Simon Motokegeng of Kallahong (organiser) and Ms Patricia Mahlangu of Kallahong (vice-secretary).

Three other committee members are Mr Isaac Ketengwe of Tembisa, Mr Isaac Mbhele and Mr Tim Mube of Vosloofs.
Services for Heroes Day

AT SUNRISE tomorrow, a group of youths will clean the Sharpeville graveyard, where the victims of the March 21 shooting are buried, while thousands prepare to mourn the dead at Heroes Day commemoration services throughout the country.

The youths — members of the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu) — appeal to the local youth and residents to join and assist them with garden implements. After the clean-up, they will join the other mourners at a service in the local church.

Azanyu also invites youths and residents from other areas to join in the clean-up. They said they would appreciate it if motorists would give lifts.

Soon after midday, the national executive members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) will be among the main speakers at the various centres earmarked for services.

Organised by the Congres of South African Students (Cosas), one such service will be held at the NG Kerk in Alexandra township at 2 pm tomorrow. The main speakers will include Mr Thabo Mantshowa, executive member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, and Mrs Amanda Kwadi, executive member of the Women's Federation of South Africa.

Cosas has appealed to local businesses shops and shebeens — to close at 1.30 pm.

A similar service by the Pretoria branch of Cosas will be held at the St Bernard Martry Church in Atteridgeville tomorrow at 2 pm, members of the different relevant black organisations have been invited.

The other venues are: St Mary's Church in Evaton at 2 pm tomorrow; 2 pm tomorrow at the local church in Witbank where Mr Mungusi Mavuna, Azapo's general secretary will be the main speaker.

In Alexandra township, the main speaker will be Azapo's national organiser, Mr Thabo Ndabeni, and in KwaThema Springs, Mr Ratho Mokgosheng, Azapo's secretary for legal affairs and sports will address mourners.

In Lebowa-Kgomo, Mr Khangale Azapo's secretary for urban and rural development will be the main speaker; in Transvaal, Mr ntshidiso Maphuza, Azapo's regional organiser will be among the main speakers; in KwaNkwenza, the Northern Transvaal Mr Sammy Tshabata will be the speaker; in Welkom, the speaker is tentatively, Mr George Wauchope, the secretary of Azapo, and in Lenasia, among the speakers will be Mrs Mafafulwa Mofokeng, Azapo's secretary for culture.

In Tembisa on Sunday, Mr Jeff Lengane, Azapo's secretary for health will be the main speaker, and at Mahwetle- reng in Poqibiyers on Sunday the speaker will be Mr Letsatsi Mosala.

At Turffontein tomorrow at 2 pm, Mr Jeff Lengane, Azapo's secretary for labour will address the crowds of mourners. There will also be a service in Bosmont tomorrow.
Residents tell of confusion

City Editor

ACTSTOP — the residents' rights association — was told last night of the confusion and uncertainty of many Group Areas "illegals" living in white Johannesburg.

The main source of confusion, several said, was the apparent withdrawal of dozens of cases under the Group Areas Act.

They pointed out that there were still 233 cases pending which have been postponed until September this year.

The vice-chairman of Actstop, Mr Mohammed Danger, told about 50 people at last night's meeting that it appeared the courts could not cope with the huge number of cases.

He said he feared that cases would be withdrawn until there were a manageable number and then prosecutions would go ahead.

There were also complaints of "illegals" being harassed by police, as yet not being charged.
Sharpeville quietly remembers...

On March 21 twenty-one years ago 69 people were killed in Sharpeville just outside Vereeniging when police opened fire on protesters who had marched on the local police station demanding to be arrested because they were not carrying passes. Pass laws and migratory labour regulations remain, despite the protests, JON QWELANE reports.

A decade earlier the African National Congress had launched the partially successful Defiance Campaign which did not trigger the kind of violence seen on March 21, 1960.

Survivors of the Sharpeville drama say today that all the shootings achieved was a hardening of attitudes — from both white and black sides.

The scene has hardly changed in 21 years. At that time there were already shops at the back of the police station, a clinic facing the side where policemen armed with shotguns were stationed next to a line of cars. A lorry full of black people armed with sticks was seen on the streets. The white-owned stores were still open.

The only additions are a new post office and a hospital. Two two-way street stretches in front of houses largely unchanged since that day.

The police officer, identified as Mr. Solomon Masilo, who today practises as a herbalist and spiritual healer, was shot three times in the night and leg during the Sharpeville tragedy. He spent more than four months in Baragwanath Hospital. Security police, he claims, visited him there and asked what he was doing at the police station.

His nephew, Mr. Sello Masilo, manager of the only night-club and restaurant owned by and run for blacks in the Vaal Triangle, went on to say that police would come back if they were injured in the shootings.

The interview was interrupted by a telephone call to the police at Boksburg Prison.

Mr. Solomon Masilo was the last to be killed by police bullets. He was then 11 years old.

"All I can say is that I will not open a business, and I will not open the police station."

...
AZAPO  

On a limb  Fm 24/3/81

As the implication of the "blacklist" of overseas sportsmen and artists spreads, the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) has been plunged into a bitter controversy among its supporters and in the black community itself. Azapo supports the "blacklist" and has actually sent the names of foreign artists and sportsmen who have been in SA to organisations like the UN.

At home, Azapo has, with limited success, tried to discourage shows by foreign performers, but since it began its campaign last year at least five such major shows have taken place. The organisation is now campaigning to call off the world title fight between SA's Peter Mathebula and Argentinian Santos Laciar, a move backed by the UN and the SA Non-Racial Olympic Committee. Samrac, Laciar is already in SA despite a UN appeal to the Argentinian government to prevent him from coming.

Disregard for Azapo's stand has come from unexpected quarters. Soweto Committee of Ten leader Dr Nihalo Molana, who has received an invitation to the fight, has said he will attend despite the boycott call.

A definite backlash to Azapo's stand is becoming evident. "They should not practice autocracy with the black masses," comments a leading black sportsman. Others have slated it for joining the "isolation bandwagon" without having weighed the prospects. The emphasis on isolationism was perhaps, an opportunity for Azapo to flex its muscles and make its presence felt. But even its call for the suspension of sports and entertainment activities on March 21, in memory of the Sharpeville shootings, is not going down well.

Azapo is undaunted by its critics. "We are still concerned about the political implications of the fight," publicity secretary George Wauchope tells the FM. "Yes, we are faced with a diversion, but this won't affect our overall objectives. People must learn to sacrifice." But perhaps sport and entertainment are not what black people regard as a worthwhile sacrifice, without any practical results in the erosion of apartheid. Such events at least enliven the greyness of the townships.
Coloured civic leaders hit out at "vicious" Act

By Deon Delport
Municipal Reporter

Coloured civic leaders, angry and frustrated at the housing crisis facing their community, have hit out at the Government for trying to evict blacks living illegally in white areas.

Two motions were unanimously accepted by the Coloured Management Committee at its monthly meeting yesterday. The first called for the Johannesburg City Council to purchase more land for coloured areas and the second deplored the harassment of people living in white areas.

The city council was asked to buy land next to the Eldorado Park complex and other areas within the city's municipal boundaries. This would help bring down the official waiting list of over 46,000 applications and would accommodate the natural growth of the population.

"Where are these people living now? Living with relatives but the council tells them they are illegal and kicks them out," said Mr. D. Malan, of the Coloured Management Committee.

Mr. A. Pop asked that the Coloured Management Committee deplore the harassment suffered by so many of our people who are occupants of units in so-called white areas, where the vicious and conscienceless application of the Group Areas Act has brought untold misery to people who find themselves homeless through no fault of their own."
Sharpeville meeting called off

ALICE — A prayer meeting to have been held in the Lovedale Great Hall today in commemoration of the Sharpeville shootings was called off yesterday after the organisers claimed to have been told it was banned.

Mr Makhosi Nicola said that he and Mr Yusumzi Duma were yesterday called in by the head of the security police here, Major Lategan, and told the meeting had been banned.

Mr Nicola said they were not shown any document authorising the ban.

He said they had taken the matter up with the Rev Duncan, of Lovedale, who had also told them the meeting could not be held in the hall because of the ban.

A Fort Hare University lecturer, the Rev A. M. Stofle, who had been invited to conduct a prayer and read scriptures at the service, said he had also been summoned by Major Lategan.

Major Lategan said he had no knowledge of the matter. Mr Duncan refused to comment on the claims by the students.

He said he would not comment on the matter until he had discussed it with the church’s authorities. — DDR
21st anniversary of Sharpeville shootings

By MONISHIWA MOROKE

TODAY is the 21st anniversary of the shootings at Sharpeville in which 69 people died when police opened fire during anti-pass demonstrations in the Southern Transvaal township.

The tragedy will be commemorated by black organisations throughout the country at the weekend.

Meetings organised by various organisations will also pay tribute to dead black consciousness leaders, including Mr Steve Biko, Mr Oskoppose Tiro and Mr Mapetla Mohapi.

Although key speakers at these meetings will be from the Azanian Peoples' Organisation, leading members from other organisations will also participate.

In Soweto today, a service will be held at the Orlando East DCOC at 2pm. Speaker is Mr Khehla Mthembu, national president of Azapo.

A cultural night will be held at the Dube YWCA at 8pm. Performers will be the Malapets, the Khuvungane drama group, Mabon Black Theatre, Mandla Ndlovu and others.

Other services will be held at the following venues today:

- The Mountain Church, Alexandria Township, at 2pm. Speaker is Mr Thabo Nhlabathi, national president of Azapo.
- The Mountain Church, Bantustan, near Johannesburg, at 2pm. Speaker: Mr Sibongile Xasa, secretary of Azapo.
- The Azania Centre, Lanseria, at 2pm. Speaker: Mr Magome Mokoene, Azapo secretary for youth and culture.
- St Bernard's Anglican Church, Kempton Park, near Soweto, at 2pm. Speaker: Mr Puma Malinga, Azapo secretary for abroad and legal affairs.
- Mount Carmel Church, Everton, near Vereeniging, at 2pm.
- The Dutch Reformed Church, Soweto, near Welsh, at 2pm. Speaker: Mr Mungo Mclellan, secretary general of Azapo.
- The Liberal Church, Zone 1, Soweto.

Tomorrow services will be held at the following places:

- Hillbrow near Albert Park, at a venue to be named at 2pm. Speaker: Mr Kwele Mchunu, Azapo secretary for finance.
- The First Congregational Church, Patching, near Johannesburg, at 2pm. Speaker: Mr George Wuschmann, Azapo secretary for finance.
- The Liberal Church, Sandton, near Tshwane, at 2pm. Speaker: Mr Mamabolo Phaahla, regional president for Azapo in the Northern Transvaal.
- Mambaswana, near Pretoria, at a venue to be named at 2pm. Speaker: Mr Lenasia Mosele.
- St George's Methodist Church, Gugulethu, near Gaborone, Botswana, at 2pm.

Other services will be held at the Anglican Church in Alexandra and Moshwari, near Pretoria. The dates were not available yesterday.
Sharpeville recalled at UN

GENEVA — The 21st anniversary of Sharpeville was observed at the United Nations here yesterday amid growing disenchantedness at the usefulness of UN resolutions against South Africa.

Statements from the UN General Assembly president, Baron Rudiger von Westenmar and the chairman of the Special Committee Against Apartheid called for more effective measures against the South African government. Yesterday's ceremony, which is officially known as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, took place with only passing reference to the existence of racial discrimination anywhere except in South Africa.

There were increased condemnations of the alleged role of major Western countries in providing South Africa's economic, military and alleged nuclear power.

Sharpeville Day commemoration services were planned yesterday for Amsterdam, London, Cairo, New York, Gabon, Maseru, Geneva and Avignon, France.

A service to commemorate the death of 69 Africans in Sharpeville, near Johannesburg, 21 years ago will be held in Grootfontein tomorrow.

The service, organized by the local branch of the African People's Organization will be held at 200 pm at the Roman Catholic Church hall.

MORE than 500 people gave clenched fist salutes and sang ‘Nkosi Sikelelwa Afrika’ and other freedom songs when Zinzi Mandela, daughter of the imprisoned African National Congress (ANC) leader, Nelson Mandela, spoke at the University of the Western Cape last week.

Miss Mandela, who was visiting her father on Robben Island, told the students that there is a sense of urgency, hope, urgency and strength in our struggle to fight against the State's evil. She said the students must not be afraid of being mere spectators and that they should be ready to take part in the struggle.

Miss Mandela said that many people were killed in South Africa and that there was a need for more unity and solidarity among all people. She said that the struggle was not just for the liberation of the African people, but for the liberation of all people. She said that the struggle was not just for the liberation of the African people, but for the liberation of all people. She said that the struggle was not just for the liberation of the African people, but for the liberation of all people. She said that the struggle was not just for the liberation of the African people, but for the liberation of all people.
Council told:  
S. Tribune 22/3/81
Last chance in rents crisis

By Shami Harichunder

The three-week-old rent boycott in Phoenix, shows how the city is divided, rent boycotters warn. The people carry out their threats to resort to other measures.

The three-week-old rent boycott in Phoenix, Southwestern District, could continue indefinitely if people don't want to wait any longer for relief.

The City Council's Health and Housing Committee chairman Lesley Sprague said yesterday the corporation was concerned about the boycott and was looking at a number of ways of bringing relief to the people.

“We are prepared to cut rents," Mrs Sprague said, “but on condition that ratepayers are not burdened with its effects." She hoped there would be a constructive discussion between the City Council and DHAC tomorrow.

The permanent farm workers and their families have been on a rent boycott for three weeks. The march, which started three weeks ago, was called to public meetings and threats.

The boycott, involving an estimated 60 000 people from the three townships, started three weeks ago, following months of unsuccessful attempts by DHAC to get the City Council to reduce rents.

“It's going to be a make-or-break meeting," Mr Bonhomme said, “and the last round of talks with the City Council before the march goes on, it will herald the start of mass community action in the boycott, which, until now, has been confined to public meetings and threats.

In this survey and the last year, many of the farms are run by the unions, as seen by the unions' report on agriculture income and production, 4/6. A hundred of rent boycotters would march to the corporation's Martin West Building in the city centre unless the corporation promised to grant them relief.

Most black township residents pay their rents at Martin West building.

The report on agriculture income and production, 4/6. A hundred of rent boycotters would march to the corporation's Martin West Building in the city centre unless the corporation promised to grant them relief.

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The report on agriculture income and production, 4/6. A hundred of rent boycot
The results of the actions of people like these, that is in undermining the economic self-sufficiency and political power of black groups and ensuring their incorporation in the new white dominated society should not be confused with their liberal protestations.

People on "good terms" with Africans were often called in to facilitate the signing of concessions which were generally of a pretty brutal nature. Chiefs like Mxilika Zaka who had seen what white presence meant further south and so were anxious to avoid all contact with whites were won over by missionaries. In the case of the Ndebele, it was the original missionary's son, John Moffat, who was largely responsible for persuading Mxilika Zaka's son Lobengula to sign the Rudd Concessions whereby Rhodes' British South Africa Company gained control over Ndebeleland.

More recently different government development schemes have been the cause of much suffering. For example a rehabilitation scheme was forced on various areas, they first began to implement it. (Now it is only funded on request). There was a violent reaction in many places, the most famous being Pondoland Witteberga (in Basotho Qwa Qwa). On four different occasions old women said to me that malnutrition was increasing and the incidence of "swollen children" had only become common since the "Trust". Various people said that they were only given ten pounds to move their houses, they had to sell their oxen to be able to re-establish themselves in the new villages, and so have nothing to plough with.

9.2.2. Exploitation by local people.

In just about all the "community projects" I had experience of, the mass of people were very sceptical about whom the project would actually benefit. They often gave as a reason for non-participation that such things benefit a small clique only. This is apparently a general phenomenon.

"Once a confidential relationship with the villagers had been established, they revealed their strong conviction that the sanitation project would not benefit them but would rather serve the local large landowner..."48

People obviously have good reason for such scepticism. At Umhlabo, where a clinic project is underway, I found that many people would not get involved because of an experience in 1952. They were told that a school was being built and were asked to come and help. Only when the building got to roof height did the volunteers realise they were building a Methodist Church.

In a discussion with a group of men at Igusha about the agricultural co-op, they said they would never join. They said that all that was going to happen was that the educated recalls tragedy 1960

People concerned with various projects involving a new way of life and re-organisation of the productive forces, have often stressed that a psychological and emotional commitment is a necessary ingredient for the success of the project.49
Union claims good support for boycott

Labour Reporter

The Eastern Cape boycott of Wilson-Browntree, Hulets and Rainbow Chickens entered its second week today.

The consumer boycott was launched by the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAWU) as a protest against recent worker dismissals at the three food groups.

A strike at Wilson-Browntree has seen violence and the mass dismissal of about 500 workers at the East London plant. Management at Wilson-Browntree has refused to comment on the unrest.

The Hulets dispute involves the dismissal of 19 workers at one of the company's subsidiaries and the Rainbow Chickens dispute also involves the lay-off of staff.

Mr Sam Kikine, general secretary of SAWU, said there was a "good public response" to the boycott call.
The gulf between black and white South Africans was underlined again this weekend when thousands of blacks commemorated Heroes' Day, an event which is not part of the country's official calendar. Political reporter AMEEN AKHALWAYA details "police holidays" observed by whites and by blacks.

The misalignment of the official and black calendars reveals the racial gulf.

Black consciousness organisations have declared March 21 a "black calendar" in commemoration of eight black miners who were killed in a mine near Driefontein in 1920. The day is observed by blacks as a day of mourning and reflection on the struggle for freedom.

White South Africa, on the other hand, celebrates Heroes' Day on March 21, which is also known as "Bantu Day". This day commemorates the heroic resistance of black South Africans against colonial rule and apartheid.

The conflicts over the meaning and commemoration of these days highlight the enduring racial divide in South Africa. The official calendar, which is dominated by events glorifying the history and achievements of white South Africa, is seen as a reflection of the country's apartheid past.

The Black Day of March 21, observed by blacks, is a day of mourning and a call for justice. It is a day to remember the sacrifice of black South Africans who fought against colonialism and apartheid. The day is a reminder of the struggle for freedom and the need for a just society.

On the other hand, Heroes' Day is a day of celebration for whites, marking the victory of the Boers over the British at the Battle of Isandlwana in 1879. It is a day to remember the sacrifice of Boers and their ancestors.

The differences in how these days are observed and commemorated reflect the ongoing struggle between black and white South Africans for a just society. The conflict over the official calendar is a symbol of the broader conflict over the meaning and interpretation of history in South Africa.

The day of the Vow, 23 March, is observed as a day of mourning by the Voortrekker movement, which fought against British colonialism.

Mr. Hendrikse believes that the official holidays should not be commemorated, "because they are a reminder of conquest and dispossession more than anything else.

Mr. Hendrikse says he is not concerned about the polarisation process, "In fact, polarisation is essential in the sense of rediscovery - you cannot have reconciliation on a basis of inequality.

But days such as Kruger Day and Day of the Vow are "group holidays" and are not commemorated on a national basis. "They do emphasize differences more than the togetherness required by nationalism," Mr. Hendrikse adds.
quiet as

black

honour

victims

Staff Reporters

THOUSANDS of people throughout the country attended Heroes’ Day commemoration services marking the 21st anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre during the weekend.

Police kept a low profile in most centres and no incidents were reported.

Speaking in KwaThema, Springs, Mr. Rathia Mokoatlheng, Azafo’s secretary for sports and legal affairs, said the main aspect of the liberation struggle was the land issue.

He told the gathering that “land is the determinant whether a nation is free or not” and that blacks should bear in mind that they were once free and had a proud history.

He cited the early frontier wars in the Eastern Cape as an early example of South African blacks’ consciousness of themselves as a national entity.

In those wars, men, women and children all fought in the “national resistance” against the “land-grabbing whites”.

Mr. Mokoatlheng maintained that the Sharpeville shootings were a continuation of those battles.

“We must put the day in its perspective and bear in mind that we were once a free nation and that the struggle has gone back 300 years.”

But blacks were now up against a sly enemy. “The Government will co-opt certain economic outlets to blacks and this confuses them, making them forget the vital land issue. Whites have 87% of this country and the Bantustans are merely fostering divisibility,” said Mr. Mokoatlheng.

He believed that blacks were unhelpful but tended to drag their feet. The main issue now was how to galvanise them into action. “Blacks must be vigilant in their resistance. This Government is not legitimate. Blacks are not fighting for the vote but to regain their land.”

On the present controversy over “sport and culture,” Mr. Mokoatlheng commented: “Peter ‘Terror’ Mathubu is a Western creation. The O’Jays must not come here and be awarded honorary white citizenship or status. Both are non-issues and tend to blur the lines of truth.”

Mr. Duke More, Azafo’s secretary for education, read a dedication to:

● “The dispossessed Africans in the southern tip of Africa;

● The heroes of Sharpeville who were massacred by the South African police in 1960;

● All the patriots of Azania who had laid down their lives defending their fatherland from colonial and imperialist aggression from 1948 onwards;

● All Azanians who had been murdered, imprisoned, tortured, exiled and persecuted in various ways; and

● All other nations of the world who supported morally and materially the cause of freedom and independence in Azania.”

At the Bosmont Methodist Church, Dr. Ismail Mohamed, a mathematics lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, said Sharpeville had confirmed “what we had always known: that the rule of the white man in our country is the rule by the gun”.

“We were experiencing again what was experienced at Vil- lage Deep in February 1922, when eight blacks were killed. Bullock, near Queenstown, in May 1921, when 190 were killed and 129 injured. Boksburg, in May 1922, when over 100 were killed and an undisclosed number injured, to name but just a few of the deeds of the racist society.”

“Sharpeville, however, will stand out as a turning point in our history. In the aftermath of Sharpeville when the full horrible magnitude of the tyrant became clear, the lines of conflict were drawn and gave birth to forces destined to determine the destiny of our society.”

Miles Amanda Kaggdi, of the Women’s Federation of South Africa, told an Alexandra gathering that all black movements should come together to launch a national protest against the 20th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa.

See Page 7
Azapo won’t disrupt title

One of the highly charged commemorative services held over the weekend to remember the Sharpeville shootings was told the Azanian People’s Organisation (Azapo) was, in principle, opposed to the Mathebula world title fight although it had decided not to disrupt it.

The services, in particular, were marked by attacks on the United States, England and West Germany for, “conniving with the Government in perpetuating the oppression of blacks and exploitation of them.”

The services, held at various centres throughout the country, were symbolised by the dawn clean-up on Saturday morning of the 69 graves of the victims who died on March 21, 1960.

The victims were among residents of Sharpeville who had staged a protest against the pass laws.

The clean-up was organised by the Azanian Youth National Unity.

Several speakers, picked from proponents of the black consciousness organisations, condemned the shootings as “cowardly, violent and showed the Nationalists’s determination to continue oppressing blacks.”

REMEMBER

Mr Tom Manthata, secretary of the Committee of Ten, speaking in Alexandra, said blacks should not only remember Sharpeville victims but those “liberation heroes” who died in other incidents including the recent raid on ANC bases in Maputo.

Mr Manthata attacked the Alexandra Liaison Committee without mentioning it by name by saying it had forsaken the people’s right to own land for a “suspicous reprieve.”

Without offering an alternative, he said the people of Alexandra should not have agreed to the State removing from them the free-hold rights.

Mr Leonard Mosa, a member of the Committee of Ten, and Mr Kehla Mthembu, president of Azapo, warned that peace and stability would not prevail as long as “people were brutalised.”

Mr Mthembu reaffirmed Azapo’s commitment to isolate South Africa culturally and sportingly.

At a meeting in Lenasia, Mr George Wachopha Azapo’s publicity secretary, said the many blacks who would go to the Mathebula fight would be “perpetuating their own oppression and delaying their own liberation struggle.”

Most of the services were punctuated by freedom songs, the raising of the clenched fist and reading of poetry.
Blacks 'fighting for own land'

BLACK consciousness was the most viable philosophy in the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa, Mr Khehla Mthembu, president of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), said yesterday.

Mr Mthembu was speaking at a meeting to commemorate Heroes Day, a day of mourning for the 69 people who died in Sharpeville in 1960 and others who have died in the struggle for the liberation of the black people.

He said the black people were not fighting for re-conciliation but for re-possession of their own land.

REJECTED

Mr Mthembu said Azapo rejected the concept of the constellation of states, community councils and all other puppet bodies created by the Government.

Referring to the South African attack on ANC camps in Mozambique, Mr Mthembu said that to every white South African, including the most ardent of liberals, there was nothing wrong with the attack.

Cape Town attorney Mr A M Omar said Sharpeville had taught the black man to fight for his freedom.

He said that in the past, black leaders used to beg the whites for their freedom, but since Sharpeville blacks had come to realise that begging for their freedom was not going to help them.

More than 1,500 people attended the service.

An hour before the meeting started, 20 policemen stood outside the church building.

ARRESTED

Eighteen students from the University of the Western Cape were arrested and taken to the Guguletu police station, where they were served with summonses for entering a black area without a permit and were subsequently released.

A Guguletu man, Mr Mandla Klaas, was arrested outside the church.
Sharpeville commemorated at services throughout the country

'Blood that has been shed shall never dry'

By Z B MOLEFE and MONK NKOMO

"THE BLOOD that has been shed during the struggle shall never dry — it shall strengthen our tree of liberty."

That was said by a member of the Congress of South African Students at one of the dozens of Sharpeville commemoration services held throughout the country during the weekend.

And at an emotion-charged meeting at the Donaldson Community Centre, the crowd held its breath as the ceremonial burning of a reference book was staged, to symbolise the pass issue that led to the March 21, 1960 massacre of 69 people in front of Sharpeville police station.

"This meeting has proved that blacks have understood the unity we need to fight against the odds facing us. Black people can no longer wait that long to throw off the yoke of their oppression," said Mr Leonard Mokola, of the Committee of Ten.

Mr Khehla Mthembu, president of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) paid tribute to those who died in Sharpeville amid cries of "Amandla" and "We shall overcome."

"Some of us fail to grasp the realities that are facing us. But there is the new generation that is born. And it will fight. This is the generation that knows that we are fighting the oppressor," said Mr Mthembu.

TRIBUTE

He paid tribute to fighters for liberation in South Africa, including the late president of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Robert Sobukwe, the late Mrs Lilian Nkosi of the African National Congress and the late Mr Abram Tiro, who died in exile.

After the meeting, at which police kept a low profile, copies of Azapo’s statement on the boycott of visiting sportsmen and artists were distributed. The statement in part, said: "The struggle for liberation is multifaceted and thus has to be fought on all fronts. Azapo, as an overt political organisation, has embarked on an isolation campaign of South Africa.

"This is done in order to pressure the racism minority regime into implementing fundamental changes inside the country.

"The United Nations has called for economic sanctions and FIFA has expelled South Africa from international soccer scene. Azapo is thus extending this isolation to the cultural field, hence the call to boycott overseas artists who come to perform in South Africa."

More than 200 people, mainly youths, attended the Sharpeville commemoration service at the St Bernard the Martyr Church, in Attridgeville.

Miss Amanda Kwadi, a social worker and member of the Women’s Federation, condemned the continued harassment and imprisonment of our black brothers and sisters by the oppressive Government of South Africa."

Clear evidence, she said, were recent attacks on the black people in Maputo and Angola.

She lashed out at the Government’s banishments of "our parents and bannings of our black brothers: Zwelakhe Sialu, Phil Mthimbulu, Joe Thiole and Mathata Tsedu."

Another speaker said blacks should unite, "to fight the racist regime. The Government’s deeds implemented the homelands to divide us and quick the blood of the sufferer," he said.

A moment of silence was observed when the names of some of those who have died during the riots and in detention, were read.

STRUGGLE


"Their blood shall not dry They died during the struggle and the struggle shall continue," said one speaker.

With shouts of: "Amandla nga Wethu" and "Ma- tanzima is a sellout," the service was interspersed by moving freedom songs and poems.
Indians urged to boycott SAIC poll

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Indian community has been urged to boycott the SA Indian Council elections scheduled for November and to have no truck with the President's Council.

Dr Rashid Sainjee, leader of the People's Candidates group, speaking at the Heroes' Day commemoration meeting in Lenasia, Johannesburg, at the weekend questioned the motives of those serving on the two bodies and warned them of the consequences of their action.

He said: "They may be Indian, but they certainly do not represent the Indian community."

The meeting was organised by the Lenasia branch of the Azanian People's Organisation.

Mr Goba Ndlovu, Southern Transvaal regional chairman of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa said: "The SAIC has taken the same road as Matanzima, Mangope, Mphaphuli and the rest of the homelands."

"They accepted the politics of inferiority by accepting that they need a special democracy suited for them. Democracy is one."
Of all the March 21 services at the weekend, one brought a jump to the throat.

It was as if the events of March 21, 1960 — which left 69 dead in Sharpeville — were only yesterday.

Within the graveyard in which most of the 69 lie, members of the Azanian National Youth Unity and relatives of the dead, got down to cleaning the graves — a simple, emotion-charged salute to the victims.

On this day in 1960 police fired on a crowd numbering thousands in Sharpeville. The crowd had responded to a call by the Pan Africanist Congress that men surrender themselves to police stations after leaving their reference books at home. Leader of PAC was Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, now buried in Graaff Reinet after dying in 1978.

In other parts of the country thousands remembered the day with fiery speech, emotional song and throaty slogans. In the now disused old Sharpeville Cemetery about 40 remembered the tombstones and mounds of soil beneath which lie March 21 — the people who died.

There is something eerie about graveyards, something sinister, something ghastly, and when the wind whispered it seemed as if the people beneath, had only been buried and mourners were on their way home.

Only that the forest of weeds and tall grass dispute this impression, and tell a story of people buried some two decades ago.

Finding the cemetery is not that easy, at least for non-residents of Sharpeville, and even then, you have to find a resident who remembers the shootings, and then you will be taken by a very "silent" resident to the graves.

There were no speeches. No need for them. The mounds and tombstones, some decaying with time, were ample testimony of the tragic events of 1960.

It seemed these that wanted to make speeches, had been hushed to silence by those mounds of soil, whose inhabitants with much cynicism hear from new arrivals of the continuing harshness of the pass laws, now the order of the day.

The graves themselves were speeches.

A tear would fall. Expressions were inscrutable. It was as if all cleaning the graves had in their mind the pictures of the thousands fleeing from bullets, only that the flight of 69 would end in graves.

With spirits at their lowest, they were lifted when the usual powerful soprano led the group in Nkosile Sikelela. There was a letting loose of feelings as the crowd joined in, washed by the silent graves, and for five minutes all was lost, only the strains of the anthem.

Members of Azanyu carry weeds and grass away from graves of the Sharpeville victims. This group joined relatives in the clearing of graves on Saturday.
By CHARLES MOGALE

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) has announced that although it was calling for a complete boycott of the forthcoming Peter Mathebula world title fight, "no violence will be used to disrupt it."

This assurance came from the publicity secretary of Azapo, Mr George Wauchope, when he was addressing about 300 people at the Sharpville shootings commemoration service at the Jisva Centre in Lenasia on Saturday.

Reiterating Azapo's stand on the fight, Mr Wauchope said it was being used to "demonstrate to the outside world how things have 'changed' in South Africa", and as a catalyst to counteract the successful blacklisting of overseas sportsmen who come to the country.

ENDORSE

"We endorse the stand of the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa and of the United Nations with regard to sporting contact with South Africa, that while it does not discourage individual sportsmen from fulfilling their potential overseas, that these individuals do not go and sell the Government's policy abroad and further that they go and inform the outside world of the real situation here," Mr Wauchope said.

The fight was being used to further mislead the world that apartheid "is dead".

Mr Wauchope said no violence was used to disrupt the Lovelace Watkins show which flopped in Welkom or the Bay Charles show which was cancelled at the Johannesburg Amphitheatre.

"It would," he said, "be a man with a South African Defence Force heart to go and listen to Jack du Pree when the black nation was mourning the spilling of our brothers' blood in Maputo.

"I would need such a man to go and listen to Ray Charles when the black nation was commemorating the clamp down on black organisations on October 19."

ANTHEM

"When Mathebula fought for his title, no South African flag was hoisted in his corner, and no national anthem was sung for him because in terms of government policy, he is not a South African citizen.

But now that he has won the title and is to defend, Cabinet Ministers and politicians are invited to the fight. It will be very interesting to hear what national anthem will be sung before Mathebula fights," Mr Wauchope said.

Dr R Saloojee of the People's Candidates in Lenasia said besides the lit-
'No whites in struggle'

ABOUT 1,000 people who attended a Heroes' Day commemoration service in Soweto yesterday were called on to exclude whites from the black man's liberation struggle.

The service was to commemorate the shooting down of 69 people by police during the March 21, 1960 anti-pass demonstration in Sharpeville.

Addressing the huge crowd at the St Francis Anglican Church in Rockville, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) secretary for labour, Mr Jefferson Lengane, said multiracialism should be rejected when it approached on the struggle.

The Zuma regime had collapsed because of multiracialism. "Are we going to close our eyes to history?" he asked.

There were cheers of approval from the crowd when Mr Lengane said: "Black man, you are on your own. You do not have to sit back and say, 'White man, please come and help.'"

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, praised the symbolism of having pictures of Chief Albert Luthuli and Robert Sobukwe next to each other, as they stand high in the estimation we owe to the past.

During the service.

Photo: Issued by the Pan Africanist Congress were given to members of the audience. The PAC was banned in 1960, shortly after its anti-pass campaign.

The African National Congress was also simultaneously banned.

In Tembisa, trade unionist Miss Amanda Kwadi told a service attended by about 300 people at the Lutheran Church that blacks must boycott the forthcoming Republic Day festivities scheduled for May 31.

She suggested the formation of a committee to see to the success of the boycott.

See Page 4.
Festival marred by fights, stonethrowing

STONE-THROWING and fights marred the Heatwave '81 festival at Sinaba Stadium in Daveyton during the weekend.

The festival took place despite a call by the newly-formed East Rand Peoples Organisation, (Erapo), to have it cancelled to observe the Heroes Day.

Instead, two minutes of silence was observed and the promoter of the show, Bishop Mzaphu Mashali, gave a short prayer in memory of those who died during the 1980 Sharpeville shooting.

Trouble started 10 minutes after the top Afro-rock group, Harari, took the stage.

Music lovers rushed to the stage to get a better view of the group and those sitting on the grandstand started throwing stones, beer cans and bottles.

People ran in all directions for cover, as more stones and cans were thrown and Harari stopped playing.

Fighting continued for about 10 minutes until the chairman of the local community council, Mr Tom Boyo, pleaded with the people to stop.

It was only then that Harari continued playing.

The few security guards at the festival could not cope with the many stonethrowing incidents and fights which continued throughout the festival.

GROUPS

Other groups which took part in the festival were Tou, Yellow Notes and Leatherette, a white group from Johannesburg that used to be called Rag Dolls.

In an interview with SOWETAN after the show, Mr Sam Ntuli, secretary of Erapo said: "My organisation allowed Mr Mashali to go on with the festival on Saturday on condition that a two-minute silence was observed by all performing groups and the people who attended the show.

He added: "But, we would like to warn Harari and other groups that in future, we will not allow them to hold any festivals in the East Rand during mourning periods. If they do not cooperate we will take further steps."

Erapo was formed two months ago to unite East Rand people, to put their views on the political scene and to show their commitment to the struggle for liberation."
Black students at Wits lash critics

BLACK students at the University of the Witwatersrand have reacted angrily to criticism of student behaviour at a mass meeting addressed by Dr Piet Koornhof, last week.

Members of the Black Students Society distributed pamphlets on campus yesterday explaining spontaneous action.

The pamphlet read: "We firmly uphold the essential and universal principles of freedom of speech but it is important to note that this very principle is constantly denied to the majority of South Africans.

"Moreover, it is enforced by bannings, arrest, detention without trial, forced removal and even the death penalty. Dr Koornhof at least was only subjected to heckling."

Two students said they were expressing anger at Dr Koornhof and the Government he represents.

"The students emphasised their commitment to total democracy by calling for the release of Walter Sisulu, Nelson Mandela, Ahmed Kathrada, Govan Mbeki and others that have been silenced by the Nationalist Government that is represented by Dr Koornhof," the pamphlet said.

The students asked where was the criticism when Helen Joseph, veteran campaigner for democratic rights, was pelleted with eggs at a campus meeting last year.
Blacklist
for Ciskei
self-rule

support

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — A black Port Elizabeth civic organisation has unanimously decided to blacklist anyone celebrating the forthcoming Ciskei independence.

In an attack on the homeland system, the chairman of the Committee of 21, Mr A Z Lamani, called for action against organisations and people attending the celebrations on December 4.

He did not elaborate on what action would be taken but the resolution was unanimously accepted by a loudly cheering audience of about 100, at last night's meeting in New Brighton.

Mr Lamani said the South African Government was using the homelands as a dumping ground for unemployed people. 'While they suffer, their so-called leaders are living in luxury,' he said.
Parents vote not to pay fees

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 250 parents of pupils in the black townships resolved at a meeting in Guguletu on Sunday night not to pay this year's examination fees unless the government provided free stationery to the pupils.

The parents also decided not to pay the latest increase of examination fees — from R10 to R20 for matriculants and R5 to R16 for Junior Certificate pupils.

The fees paid for last year's examinations should be used as payment for this year's examinations, the parents resolved, because no examinations had been written in 1981 as a result of the schools being closed because of the boycott.

A speaker said the refusal to pay examination fees would show the government that the parents and pupils did not like the way they were treated by the authorities.

A parent proposed that the Parents' Action Committee be dissolved. He said the pupils were back at school and the action committee had finished the task it had been elected for.

However, the proposal was successfully opposed by others at the meeting who felt that no other body could handle the problem as the members of the action committee had done. The dispute was not yet over, they said.

A member of the pupils' body, the Regional Committee, told the meeting that some teachers had not been attending classes, and it was decided to call the teachers to a meeting to discuss the matter.

The meeting was adjourned and another meeting will be held next weekend.
Howa calls for national convention

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Council of Sport (Sacos) president, Mr Hassan Howa, renewed his call yesterday for a national convention of all organised sport in South Africa.

"Not enough has yet been done to warrant backing a call to end the isolation threat," he said.

But Mr Howa made it clear the situation could still be saved — by South Africans.

"There is a solution. There must be a solution. And I believe that we should sit down together, all this country's sporting administrators, and find it."

"Dr Croucher and the others on his side believe that the concessions they have made, are already enough. I say they have made no concessions at all."

"Quite clearly they don't understand my feelings, my reasonsings just as I am prepared to concede I do not appreciate theirs," Mr Howa said.

"Let us be brave enough to get together and try to find that solution. When we reach a decision acceptable to all, I will press for South Africa's full return to international sport," he said.

It was now over to the other side. He was not happy about young South Africans, at the top of the international sporting trees, or able to get there, missing their chances. And he asked white sports bodies to consider his offer and accept it.

Mr Howa admitted Sacos had supplied names for the "blacklist".

"We support the list while the existing system of control in South African sport persists," Mr Howa said.

He said the attempt at "opening" Craven Week to all races, was only a matter of convenience.

"The white kids are being made so confused by what's going on, the refusal of Transvaal to play a coloured side, the intervention of Dr Croucher by saying there will be no reservations, that they are in real danger of becoming schizophrenic," Mr Howa declared.

He regarded the 15 East Rand Headmasters who were holding out against an integrated Craven week, as "the only honest men".

"At least they are showing their pupils an open, honest and unchanging point of view," Mr Howa concluded.

— SAPA.
Azapo outlines why it wants SA isolated

It has been South Africa's aim to window-dress to the outside world that apartheid is being gradually got rid of. Another strategy is to relax some of the laws affecting blacks while passing more legislation on matters that affect their movements, their freedom and their lives.

Foreign artists who came here to perform claimed they were musicians and not politicians. "Yet as soon as they arrive here they speak of great change in South Africa. Is the relaxation of petty apartheid regarding the opening of multiracial theatres not a political gesture?"

"Is 'equality' in that mixed audience just as long as not a political bluff? Soon after the show ends everything goes back to normal and we are again subjected to a myriad of racist laws," the Azapo statement says.

Azapo was aware some of the foreign artists came to perform here because they needed the money, that some had the talent and wanted to boost our local artists. Some sang songs that had a message for the poor and deprived; and that some were prepared to perform only for blacks.

"Some are so presumptuous they think they can prescribe to us the answers to the South African problem. They claim to be aware of our problems but they do not believe that isolation is the answer," the statement says.

The statement criticises black American singers Ray Charles, Champion Jack Dupree, Jimmy Boy, Horne and Candi Staton, who it says chose to perform in the country while blacks were observing periods of mourning.

"To them the historic tragedies of Sharpeville, Langa, Nyanga, Cato Manor and the banning of black organisations did not mean a thing as long as they made their money. This is a great insult to our heroes who sacrificed for a better Azania.

About visiting artists who pledged to donate some of their money from the shows to charitable organisations, the statement says: "The donation stunt smacks of paternalism."

"If we were free and our country was a normal society, there would be no need for artists to donate any money to charity. That would be the sole responsibility of the government."

The statement says Azapo opposed equally foreign artists coming to the country whether they were black or white promoters.

"Azapo will even go a step further to say its stand will also affect our own people, black artists like Miriam Makeba, Hugh Masekela and Letta Mbulu because the very frustrations that made them leave this country for greener pastures elsewhere still thwart the aspirations and progress of our black artists locally."

Azapo's campaign was succeeding because some performers like Brook Benton, O.C. Smith, Rufus Thomas and Buddy Tate who had learned to come to South Africa changed their minds and stayed away.

"This is indicative of the fact that our message is receiving a sympathetic hearing abroad," the statement says. 

— DDC
MR HASSAN HOWA, president of the South African Council on Sport (Saco), has called for a national convention to diagnose South Africa's sports problem.

His call comes amid world turmoil over the UN blacklist of sports figures who have ties with this country.

Mr Rudolf Opperman, president of the South African Olympic and National Games Association, has welcomed Mr Howa's suggestion with reservations.

ASSESSED

Mr Howa said the true sports situation could be assessed at a national convention. He said: 'A lot has been done to paint an untrue picture of sports in this country, especially overseas, and I believe at such a meeting the true situation can be gauged.

'We can find what changes have been brought about and what more needs to be done and can be done.'

COMMON GROUND

If South Africa's sports problem could be properly 'diagnosed' sports leaders could find common ground to seek a solution.

'I don't see the convention as an immediate solution to South Africa's sports isolation. But if properly tackled, it could lead to this country's re-entry to the international sports arena.'

Mr Howa said he would like the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to be present.

'I am earnest in trying to find a solution because I would like my son, if he's capable, to represent South Africa in sport.'

Mr Opperman, who is also president of the Sports Federation of South Africa, said that in view of the attitude of Mr Howa in the past, his call for a convention should be welcomed by all sportsmen and women.

'Tm worried, however, about the presence of the Press and the Minister of Education at such a meeting.

'Without casting aspersions on anybody, I'm worried that certain people would play for the gallery.'

SPORTSMEN ONLY

'I firmly believe this is an issue for sportsmen to sort out, and the Government must be kept out of it.'

Mr Opperman said sportsmen should not pretend they could solve problems outside the sports arena.

'Mr Howa must put his proposals in writing. They will be seriously considered by the organisations I represent.

'On our side there is much more goodwill than certain people believe,' he said.

Dr Danie Craven, president of the South African Rugby Board, was not available for comment.
The bitterness I feel—by Sally Motlana

She came to Johannesburg as a baby on her mother’s back. Today, she is an internationally-renowned figure. CHARLENE BELTRAMO reports.

Sally Motlana arrived in Johannesburg years ago as an infant on her mother’s back. “I thank God she brought me or I might never have seen a blackboard,” she says.

Fifty years later, she is internationally known and serves on innumerable committees and organisations. She had been president of the Black Housewives League for a decade and vice-president of the South African Council of Churches since 1972.

Mrs Motlana has been vice-chairman of the general committee of the All Africa Conference of Churches, based in Nairobi, for some years. However, her involvement in the AACC has been subdued following the withdrawal of her passport three years ago.

Born of a poor, illiterate family on the outskirts of the Transvaal, the orphaned Alice Motlana, her mother followed her father to Johannesburg shortly after he moved with his employer, a mine manager, to Parktown West.

Her father worked as a cook. Sally traces her birth to April 1927 — “I had to give myself a date of birth, my parents were too unsophisticated to record mine.”

Seeing men harassed and pushed around—“for a tiny piece of paper, this pass” — had a deep effect on her as a child. So did the mass removals of people from Sophiatown to Soweto.

Sally had already qualified as a teacher at Fort Hare University when she met her future husband Nthato, then a medical student at the University of the Witwatersrand, at a Nusas conference in Cape Town. The two sang in the same choir. On April 25 1953 they married.

In 1955 the Bantu Education Act came into effect and Sally Motlana walked out of her school in protest, never to return. She taught in a private school for a time before working as supervisor of Anglican nursery schools in Soweto.

Ten years later, she re-opened a shop, Soweto Stores, in Moloto, Soweto.

The day I visited Sally Motlana, a newspaper poster hanging limply on a pole outside said: “Motlana, Mosala Charged.” It refers to her husband. Sally herself has clashed with authority.

“I was detained for three months in 1976 under section 10 of the Internal Security Act, then in 1977 for nine days under section six of the Terrorism Act and again in 1978 for three months under section six. “That left me very bitter, very suspicious, and it doesn’t matter how hard I try sometimes that bitterness comes out.

“I remember being locked up in the cell, no communication with the outside world, not even my priest or lawyer. All you hear are those huge keys straining doors. “That cannot leave a very good feeling in you. I have never been charged.

If I had done something wrong I should have been told. I should have been charged in court.”

“In 1976 my husband was detained for five months. Two months after his detention I was arrested. We left behind my shop, his medical practice and our four children.

“My eldest child, Kumolo, who is in her final year of articles at a law firm” was 21 years old. She came home every weekend from the University of the North to look after the family.

Sally leaves a deep sigh: “I don’t think the children will forget for a long time.”

Their eldest son fled into exile in April 1976. Now 24, Lebogang has just obtained his BSc economics at Washington State University in the United States.

He has recently been joined by 21-year-old Karabo, who has a BA degree from the University of the Witwatersrand. Nthato, the baby, has begun studying for his BSc degree at the University of the North.

Sally confesses she would have liked to have been a missionary.

“A decade ago when I was elected president of the Black Housewives League we adopted and have maintained the theme, ‘love thy neighbour.’

“Each of our 52 branches has a project along this theme, a pensioner they care for, an orphan they rear and educate — We have four such students at university and others in school — or a poor family they assist.

“Whereas the white-led Housewives League fights for the reduction of prices on certain goods, we are fighting for the survival of the black man.

“If we must be involved in the argument on prices, well then maize meal, meat and milk are our chief concern, others are luxuries.”

Sally was elected vice-president of the SACC three years after the Archbishop of Cape Town in 1972. Dr Selby Taylor, asked her to represent the Church of the Province on the council.

“The church can play a very big role in bringing about reconciliation and peace,” she says, “the main churches are multi-racial and have large followings.”

Sally sees land, education and food as the three most important issues facing black people. “Until a solution is found on the question of land — and that includes housing, resettlement and rural development — I see no peace. Until Bantu education is completely abolished, I see no peace.”

“What will come out of the general election?”

“In my opinion, the status quo will be solidified. I see no change whatsoever. This Prime Minister has taken 10 steps backwards,” she says. “The black man should have no hope of anything good coming from this election.”
Heavy security for fight

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

MASSIVE security arrangements have been made for the Peter "Terror" Mathebula world title defence at Orlando Stadium on Saturday.

Soweto police chief, Brigadier M van Eyk, said yesterday a large contingent of police will be on duty to maintain law and order. Announcing the security arrangements, Brig van Eyk, said this will include the might of Soweto's police force, West Rand Board police and more than 250 officers from a private security firm.

This indicates that a "small army" has been assigned to maintain order at the big fight — the first world title fight at Orlando Stadium, and in any black township in the country.

And Mr Chris Gibbons, the tournament director, also announced yesterday that Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development has indicated he will be present at the fight. They will get a confirmation from his office today.

But the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen and Prime Minister, P W Botha, have turned down invitations to be at the fight.

Mr Gibbons said: "As far as we know, Dr Koornhof would be the only cabinet minister at the fight. No other minister will be there."

And the Soweto Committee of Ten has taken a stand against the fight. According to sources close to the committee, the stand might bar the chairman, Dr Nhato Mollana, from attending the showdown at Orlando.

It was not yet clear yesterday whether Dr Mollana will still be getting to the fight as he had earlier announced.

Dr Mollana said yesterday: "The less said about the fight the better. I am not going to discuss this with the Press."

Meanwhile pamphlets calling on people to ignore Azapo's call to boycott the fight were distributed in several black townships yesterday morning.

The pamphlets entitled "Save Our Champ", are authored by a group calling itself the Peter "Terror" Mathebula Fan Club.

The pamphlet states that Azapo was being unfair on Mathebula because they did not stop him from fighting for the world title and should therefore not interfere with his title defence.

On security, Brig van Eyk has appealed to the public to help the police in their endeavour to maintain law by informing them about any "nasty" incidents outside and inside the stadium. Police would search everybody who entered the stadium for...
Kagiso church slammed

By WILLIE BOKALI

ORGANISERS of the Heroes Day commemoration services in Kagiso, Krugersdorp, have accused certain churches in the area of "working against the interests of the people."

A spokesman for the organisers of last Saturday's service, Mr Dikgang Moloa, also said the priest at the local Roman Catholic Church, Father B Motha, refused to offer his church for the service and on Saturday locked up the church and called the police.

But yesterday Father Motha denied that the police were there at his invitation. "I saw the police here but, to say they came at my invitation is completely untrue. How can I do such a thing when in the past services had been allowed to take place in my church," he said.

After the incident on Saturday the service was finally held at the Apostolic Faith Mission Church where a number of resolutions were taken attacking the churches and calling on them to explain to the public whether "they identified themselves with the oppressed and poor masses or with the oppressive National Party Government."

The churches were accused by the meeting of working against the aspirations of the black people by refusing to offer their buildings as venues for them to hold services to honour their dead. "They are stalling any progress to liberate the oppressed masses. The meeting resolved to ask the churches to explain:

1. Whether they identified themselves with justice or injustice; and
2. What type of gospel they preached which allowed security police to manipulate the church.

Father Motha explained that he had no authority to offer his church for the service without the agreement of the parish council. "All I told them was that I could not agree and that they should approach the council for permission."
TPA to present memo to Det

By MIKAYISE EDOM

THE Thokoza Progressive Association (TPA) will present a memorandum concerning residents' grievances to the Department of Education and Training (DET) before the end of next week.

This was said yesterday by the chairman of the association, Mr. Phineas Lekoloane, who also said he would discuss the memorandum with senior officials of DET and Mr. G. Engelbrecht, chief PRO of the department.

He said: "We held a public meeting on Sunday in the township where residents drafted a memorandum complaining about the high school fees."

Mr. Lekoloane said the residents also demanded that there should be one school uniform in the area, that more schools be built in the area, that black traders be allowed to sell schools' textbooks, and that DET should not prevent residents and his organisation from holding meetings in school premises.

He said that parents were presently paying between R10 and R15 for school fees and that they were demanding the fees to be reduced to R1.40.

Mr. Lekoloane said: "A circuit inspector of DET sent us a letter two weeks back stating that in future my organisation will not be allowed to hold meetings on school premises."

The secretary of the East Rand People's Organisation (Erapo), Mr Ntuli, claimed yesterday that security police had questioned him on his organisation's activities.

Mr Ntuli, of Thokoza, said that three plain clothes policemen had come to his place of employment at about 10.00 am. They questioned him on Erapo's constitution, aims and were concerned with black consciousness organisations, he claimed.

He added that after he told the policemen that the organisation had no constitution, they had told him that they would come again tomorrow (Wednesday).

MOURNING

Meanwhile, Mr Ntuli said that Erapo would not like to see the people in the East Rand ignoring the mourning period. He has said that if in future shows were held during this period, Erapo would take further steps.

Erapo had earlier called for the cancellation of the Heat Wave 81 festival held at the Sishaba Stadium on Saturday, but later agreed to the staging of the festival on condition that the groups observe a two minutes silence in commemoration of the Sharpeville shooting.

Col F N Swart, the PRO for East Rand Police, was yesterday not available for comment on Mr Ntuli's allegations.
Tight security at Wits for Motlana talk

BY MARTIN FEINSTEIN

TIGHT security was in force yesterday at a lunchtime mass meeting organised by the University of the Witwatersrand's Academic Freedom Committee.

Students had to leave their bags outside and show their student cards to security guards manning the entrances before they could enter the Great Hall to hear Dr Nketo Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, and Mr Arthur Chaskalson, a Johannesburg advocate, speak on 'Academic freedom in an unfair society'.

In what was clearly an attempt to forestall any heckling or rowdiness after last week's vociferous reaction to a speech by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, university security officers also kept a close eye on the audience during the meeting.

'It is absolutely impossible to have academic freedom in a society as unfair as ours,' said Dr Motlana.

'South African whites are unfortunately descendants of the slave-owners of the last century, when it was a major crime to teach a slave to read or write.

'Today, there are few things they fear as much as an educated black mind. Their greatest fear, however, is mixing among schoolchildren.

'When you talk about this, whites from the Right to the Left start sweating."

He had once 'got talking' to the head of the Broederbond, who could countenance his 25-year-old daughter attending the same university as Dr Motlana's 23-year-old son.

'But the idea that we could live next door and let our five-year-olds play with each other was unacceptable,' Dr Motlana said.

'Whites fear that the children might get to know each other, like each other, and, God forbid, love each other,' he said.

South Africa was the only society in the world today where the thrust of education was to separate and segregate - 'not to create a common society, but to make sure there are no shared symbols'

'Many leading South Africans have, over the years, joined with you in what is almost a yearly ritual, fighting for academic non-segregation.

'But the fight is a non-starter, because they refuse to go beyond that and 'dirty their hands with politics', he told the students.

'It is politicians ... who decide who may be admitted to what school, and it is therefore a political fight in which we must demand not only that schools and universities be open to all ... that society must be structurally and fundamentally changed.

'Our fight is therefore for the abolition of the pass laws and influx control, the right to vote and be elected to Parliament — that's where the problem is.'

Mr Peter Nixon, MPC, and Mr Peter Mundell, president of Transvaal Teachers Association, will speak on South Africa's education crisis in the university's Great Hall tomorrow at 12.30pm.
Motlana hits out at pass laws

THE CHAIRMAN of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nihato Motlana, yesterday told a gathering at the University of the Witwatersrand that South Africa was so divided it could not even decide what anthem to sing at the "Terror" Masebula fight.

He was sharing the platform with Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC, a leading advocate and director of the Legal Resources Centre. The two spoke on education at the Great Hall of the university.

Dr Motlana rejected the liberals' fight for non-segregated education and called it a non-starter because many were unwilling to stand and fight beyond politics.

"The question of academic freedom is political. We must fight pass laws, influx control, fight for all South Africans to live where they choose, to vote and to be elected to Parliament."

"We have shied away from political questions, but we must address ourselves to these questions. When segregation is abolished completely, only then can we speak of academic freedom," he said.

Delivering the case for academic freedom in South Africa, Mr Chaskalson said there would be no peace in this country until segregation laws were repealed.

Mr Chaskalson said South Africa could learn from the American experience.

"Bantu education had failed the Nationalist because it did not produce a compliant black elite but instead produced Sasa, identifying with black consciousness."

"It had not produced hewers of wood and drawers of water as they were designed to turn out," he said.
Assassin jailed for 14 years

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A 21-year-old Isingolweni man was sentenced today to 14 years in jail for the assassination of an Inkatha leader.

In the Supreme Court, Durban, Mr Justice Broome found that Nicholas Ngcobo shot Mr Elias Bloke, deputy speaker of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, in the head and chest on August 7 last year.

The judge rejected Ngcobo’s evidence that he shot Mr Bloke in self-defence. But, he said, Ngcobo’s youth and the fact that his family had suffered as a result of faction fighting between the Ngcobo and Bloke tribes constituted extenuating circumstances.

Mr Justice Broome said the shooting was “a deliberate assassination after a bitter and bloody dispute between the two tribes.”
No to forced education

By LEN KALANE

THE newly-formed Kagiso Residents Organisation Committee said they were rejecting compulsory education introduced at school in West Rand township.

"We are sending a memo to the Department of Education and Training," said the secretary of the body, Mr George Moilea. "People of Kagiso have noted with great shock and disgust that the Minister of Education and Training has undermined us by claiming that we have accepted the compulsory education system."

Mr Moilea said a residents meeting was held at the weekend which was addressed by top educator, Mr T W Kamule.

He said the meeting was shocked by the Minister's announcement that Kagiso has accepted compulsory education.

He said the meeting further noted that:
- the compulsory education is the same education that was rejected by students in 1976.
- this education which is to be enforced is the very education geared to make the black man a slave, inferior and passive in the face of exploitation and oppression.

The organisation had also called residents to discuss rent increases in the township. But Kagiso Community Councillor, Mr J M Mangope said rents have not yet been increased in the township.

"But rent hikes are imminent. We might be forced to increase them soon," Mr Mangope said.

Kagiso was the only township under the West Rand Board which did not increase rents when the three-phase rent hikes were announced for most townships last year.

Mr Mangope said: "There was no reason for us to increase the rents last year. It also depends on what the budget holds for us this year."
Talks on bus fares
By SAM MARE
The Dobsonville branch of the Azanian People's Organisation will hold a meeting at the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk van Afrika in Loganhill, Dobsonville, tonight, to discuss the forthcoming Putco bus fare rises.
The organisation's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, said the theme of the meeting, which will start at 7 pm, will be "Let oneness prevail, we would rather walk proudly than pay high bus fares."
Another meeting will be held on Sunday at 2 pm at the Roman Catholic Church in Moletsane near Sakies Garage.
Review committee to meet next week

By Makayise Edom
A TEN-MAN committee which will review the draft legislation which was to have given blacks a new deal meets next Wednesday in Pretoria to discuss the legislation and to make recommendations.

This was said yesterday by Mr M B Kumalo, chairman of the Katlehong Community Council and one of the two blacks appointed to serve on the committee.

The other is Mr B Mokwaile, a member of the Wiehahn Commission. The commission was announced last week in Parliament by Dr P Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Kumalo said: "Dr Koornhof has given us until the middle of April to submit our report and recommendations in connection with the draft legislation. I will participate in next Wednesday's discussions with an open mind as I am not a Government stooge or supporter."

The committee will be chaired by Mr Justice I M Grosskopf and includes several senior members of Government departments.

Dr Koornhof withdrew the draft legislation earlier this year after widespread criticism that its effect would be the opposite of what he had promised and that it would limit black labour movement."
Boycott of buses in the offing

Staff Reporter

The Azanian People's Organisation has organised two meetings in Soweto for this weekend to discuss a possible mass boycott of future buses should the company proceed with its intention to increase fares next month.

The bus company intends raising fares by 50c on the Witwatersrand. This follows its failure to increase fares during the last two years because of protests from commuters.

The Azania meetings, both on Sunday, will be held at St. Andrews Anglican Church, Rivonia, and at the African Church, Melville.

The Azania president, Mr. K. Motlamb, will be the main speaker at the Rivonia meeting. Among speakers at the Melville meeting will be Mr. G. Mokwn, the secretary to Azania's chairman, Mr. M. Kgosana, and Azania's secretary, Mr. G. Wamuyiwe.

Mr. Wamuyiwe said the company, operating in Soweto, Dargate and Westonaria, had agreed to reduce rates should a mass bus boycott be implemented.
Azapo explains reasons behind artists blacklist

Staff Reporter

THE Azanian Peoples’ Organization (Azapo) had embarked on a campaign to culturally isolate South Africa in order to pressureize the government into “implementing fundamental changes inside the country”, according to a statement released by the organization.

The document has been made available to clarify Azapo’s controversial decision to blacklist foreign musicians and other artists who visit South Africa.

The American musician Lovelace Watkins, who is performing in Cape Town, has been put on the blacklist. He was forced to cancel a show in Welkom following a threat to boycott the performance.

Azapo said the blacklist was being circulated internationally and that it had enlisted the help of influential anti-apartheid organizations and artists’ unions to dissuade artists and sportsmen from coming to South Africa.

Cancellations

“Those who have the interest of the black people of Azania at heart have heard the call and will not come,” the statement said. These included well-known artists such as Broke Benton, O C Smith and Rufus Thomas, who have all cancelled tours of South Africa.

“Those artists who come here to perform claim that they are musicians and not politicians, yet as soon as they arrive here they speak of great change in South Africa.

“Is the relaxation of petty apartheid at ‘multiracial’ the-

Evil system

Azapo said it was not fighting international artists, but wanted them to “help us fight the evil system which is perpetually trying to destroy the human in us”.

The organization said it could not allow the presence of international artists in South Africa to “boost the morale of the government”. Some artists visited this country to encourage local talent, but Azapo could no longer allow them to “further discourage” local artists, who had always been “certain raisers” on visitors’ shows.

Other visiting artists sang songs which offered messages for the poor and deprived, but this could not change the political situation for blacks, Azapo said.

“Azapo calls on the black man to make the sacrifice of boycotting performances by foreign artists. We have to choose between entertainment for the sake of enjoyment and liberation. Certain pleasures must be sacrificed for the greater goal of liberation,” the organization said.
Majority of blacks couldn’t care less who won elections

Mr Job Mafieletse... more jobs for blacks.

Victoria Nkoby... “I don’t care.”

Michael Mangena... the PFP should win.

By WILLIE BOKALA

From Naledi High School, Michael Mangena and Honey Moho, favoured the Progressive Federal Party to win.

Miss Victoria Nkoby, a Form Five student at Mthuthu Senior Secondary School, said: “Why should I crack my brains about which white man can oppress me better. I don’t see any difference among them. In fact these elections don’t just give us a sleepless night at all because I don’t even care who wins or who will appear the best loser. They are the white man’s problems.”

But the only person interviewed — and who is not counted among the 45 people — Mr Job Mafieletse (50), said whoever wins should create more jobs for blacks.

“I am poor... that the government recognise that I have suffered all my life as I am crippled. I wish they increase pension money and change the two-months pay system to a one-month system,” he said.

Robert Twagule, a member of the black community, students, white-collar workers and blue-collar workers — revealed surprisingly that blacks do not care whether there is a general election or not while unionists do not even know there is an election.

Only four of the 15 students approached favoured the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) to win the election while their colleagues said they were not even aware who wins or not party to the elections. Some of them said it was not even worth commenting as the election was “a white business” involving white voters and a white parliament.

In the centre of Johannesburg...
Dr Ntatho Motlana

"Strive to achieve"

Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, gives his views on his organisation, free enterprise and prospects for change in SA.

FM: The Soweto Civic Association (SCA) was established a year ago. Has it really become a significant force?

Motlana: I certainly think so. We have acted and are seen as the voice of Soweto. Opinion surveys have shown that blacks in Soweto, and throughout the country, look to both the SCA and the Committee of Ten for guidance in civic and political issues so that there is tremendous pressure for us to go national.

Is there any pressure from within your organisations to participate directly in local government or any other institution which could maximise your influence?

There is. People feel that things are going wrong, that those who are recognised by Pretoria as representatives of Soweto are doing a rotten job. Therefore we should be seen, it is argued, to participate in the affairs of Soweto. Our answer is that when originally conceived, the Committee of Ten was intended to draw up a blueprint with the view to actually participating in local government. We were later locked up. But many of the proposals have since been incorporated into the Community Council Act. The reason why we are still not happy is that the Act does not meet the desires and ambitions of Sowetans.

If financial provisions for greater self-support were to be made, would you consider participation?

We certainly would consider participation. We are not simply saying that whatever they present we will not accept. Our pre-conditions are freehold land tenure; local authorities must have complete autonomy; and the problem of funding must be solved. We cannot accept that Soweto can be financed from rentals. Soweto needs a commercial and industrial belt and a CBD for rateable property.

What kind of business arrangements should be established in Soweto?

They should take the normal forms. For many years black business was actively discouraged. What we now demand is normal business throughout the country. But first of all there should be reverse discrimination. The government must discriminate in favour of blacks and prevent the entry of massive white capital except on our own terms. It should be on a loan basis, not the 51/49 arrangement. That is a fraud because no blacks can contribute that amount even for a RM venture.

Are there any elements in the black community now actively discouraging free enterprise, and what is your position?

Of course there are. For many years the so-called free enterprise system has been the monopoly of whites, and blacks have been actively discouraged from becoming part of the mainstream. Now young blacks are just not interested.

What are the effects of this on the development of black communities?

It is an unhealthy and a very unhappy situation in which we have a problem of persuading young blacks to work hard, to acquire — even knowledge — and to succeed. I am very keen that blacks should be self-sufficient. I am sick and tired that we should go to whites to see bright black youth through university. I see it as part of my job in the committee to convince blacks that we need to work hard, to acquire and to succeed.

Is the SCA in touch with the labour movement?

Obviously workers in town also belong to the SCA. There is a tremendous amount of co-operation between ourselves and all black consciousness movements. We shall not, however, involve ourselves in a separate body. The labour leaders are capable of handling their own situation.

Is there a middle road between Pretoria's determination to go ahead with separate development on the one hand, and demand for a one-man-one-vote system?

For there can never be. It was still possible at the turn of the century when SA had a liberal constitution. Since then, this country has deliberately chosen the opposite path. With the influence of Botha and Vorster, blacks can now come into their own. Yet we cannot proceed in acting for gradual change.

Does this not mean an impasse and how do you think this can be resolved?

There are many ways — for example continued increased pressure by blacks inside SA. And Western countries will come to realisation that the only way to safeguard their investments is to convince the blacks here that the only way to a peaceful future is a peaceful revolution having every man equal rights immediately.

What do you make of the Reagan administration's stand on SA?

I am terribly disappointed that the Reagan administration is engaged in a love affair with SA. It seems it is bringing comfort, telling them that they are doing well. I told Senator Charles Percy five years ago how the West had lost out in Vietnam and so on.

Still the West is on the retreat and the Russians bear is on the rampage. Who can the West support the eventual rulers of the country?

It is said that black consciousness has become a spent force. What is your assessment?

Those who say so never understood what black consciousness is about. It's not a movement but a psychological force. It says to blacks "you are on your own... pull yourselves up by your own bootstraps. It can never be a spent force since it tells black people to strive, to achieve and to proceed.
Inanda and ideology

The Inanda housing project, as well as its self-help approach, was seen as a breakthrough in the struggle for housing. It was hailed as a government initiative, but it was also seen as a failure. The self-help approach was seen as a way to involve the community in the process of building their own homes, but in reality, it was a way to avoid the responsibility of the government. The Inanda project was a failure because it did not meet the needs of the people who were living there.

The self-help approach was based on the idea that the people themselves should be involved in the process of building their homes. The government provided the materials, but the people were responsible for building their own homes. However, the self-help approach did not provide the necessary support to the people who were building their homes. The government did not provide the necessary training or support, and the people who were building their homes were left to their own devices.

The Inanda project was a failure because it did not meet the needs of the people who were living there. The government did not provide the necessary support, and the people who were building their homes were left to their own devices. The self-help approach was a failure because it did not provide the necessary support to the people who were building their homes. The government did not provide the necessary training or support, and the people who were building their homes were left to their own devices.
Azikhwelwa, say leaders

By LEN KALANE

"AZIKHWEHLWA"—this is the threat by black leaders should Putco go ahead with its intended fare increases.

Putco bus fares on the Witwatersrand are expected to go up by an average of between six and seven percent. No fixed date has been set for the increases but it is hoped this will come about next month.

Putco, the country's largest passenger bus operator, yesterday announced a 41 percent increase in pre-tax profit to R5.4-million for the six months to December 31, 1980.

On Sunday, the Soweto branch of Azapo will hold two public meetings to discuss the bus boycott. One meeting would be held at the Lutheran Church in Moletsane and another at St Andrew's in Kipspruit.

And Mr. Leonard Mosala, of the Committee of Ten retorted: "Azikhwelwa — we have no option. If Putco increases fares our only response would be to stop using the service because it is clear that they can absorb the increased costs without suffering serious damage to their profits."

Mr. Chris Mokodita, former executive of the banned BPC said: "If Putco wants to have a confrontation with blacks it must go ahead with increasing the fares as this would be a clear challenge to the destitute people."
Island leaders met?

UNITY talks between the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and the Black Consciousness Movement could have been held by leaders of these groups held on Robben Island.

A prisons department spokesman said yesterday the department had no knowledge of such talks, but conceded it was possible that they could have taken place.

The spokesman was reacting to a report from the African News Service that the new PAC chairman, Mr Nyati-Pokela, announced in Dar es Salaam that leaders of the three groups on Robben Island had agreed in principle to unite.

Mr Pokela said the time had come to implement the agreement. He urged the external wing of the PAC to work towards the establishment of a united revolutionary organisation to “liberate” South Africa.

Mr Pokela was released from Robben Island on June 1 last year, according to the Prisons Department spokesman. He said the department was not aware of Mr Pokela’s present whereabouts.

Observers regard Mr Pokela’s announcement as significant.
Thebebali hits out at ‘ten’s political thugs’

MR DAVID THEBEHALI has threatened to fire all superintendents in Soweto who accept representation from members of the Committee of Ten’s Civic Associations.

Welcoming a new councillor in his council during yesterday’s monthly meeting at the Jabulani Chambers, Mr Thebehal, launched an attack on the Committee of Ten’s Dr Nthato Motlana and the Civic Association, calling them “political thugs.”

“And I want to warn strongly that any town-ship manager in Soweto will be fired immediately if he accepts any re-presentation on any mat-ter from the Civic Asso-ciations. I will fire them,” he told the cheering councillors.

He said he wanted to warn Dr Motlana that he would be held fully re-sponsible if any violent confron-tation was to erupt between the Coun-cil and people of Soweto. “He is confusing people. This nonsense must stop,” he said.

Mr Thebehal said the Civic Association had tried to disrupt a Soweto Community Council by-election held in the Se-noane-Diamini area last week. “They had used groups of political thugs who confiscated people’s

By Willie Bokala

reference books and prevented them at street corners from going to the voting depot,” he said.

He said that the people who were disrupting the by-election were peo-ple who supported Dr Motlana and his “politi-cal madness.” He said those people were “sick political activists.”

The new councillor was Mr N Nthonjeni who won in the 6.84 percent poll with only 350 people vot-ing. He got 131 of the 350 votes beating Miss Fndl Futa, Mr M Ntoko and Miss Regina Dladi to the vacant council seat.

Mr Thebehal said he wanted to make it clear that he would not allow anyone to stop him or his council from their activities in Soweto.

12. Information from Jeff Thomas. EDA Fielddector, Natal.


15. IO families have full economic units. 22 families have half economic units.

...and more than 300 have no fields at all.

16. This is due partly to Thornhill.


19. Ibid. p. 376ff.

20. Quoted in Majeke "R.

21. Francis Wilson, "Far South Africa" ed. by Oxford University Press.


23. Bundy in "Roots of R.

24. Ibid. p. 277.


31. Marle Lipton op. cit. p. 29 and 30.

32. "Nineteen per cent of the households in the Ciskei and eighty-five per cent of the households in the Transkei receive an income that is below the Poverty Datum Line" (Based on surveys in 64 & 66).

33. J. Marais and P.J. de Vos, p. II.


37. Consider: "A second advantage is that the costs of resettlement in Bulula has not reached astronomical proportions. So far the cost of developing one boma of taxable land has varied from R2,63 to R3,36 and the cost of developing an economic unit has varied between R278 and R360. Considering what is involved, these figures are not excessive. In Eastern Nigeria on the other hand, the cost per settler on the farm...
Funeral of ex-ANC executive

Staff Reporter

The funeral of a former executive member of the Cape branch of the African National Congress will take place at his Cimvilo home today.

Mr Joseph Ndabezitha, 45, died last week after a short illness at Tygerberg Hospital.

Mr Ndabezitha was one of 49 people charged in 1994 with belonging to a banned organization (the ANC) and taking part in the organization's activities.

Among the people charged with him was the chairman of the Nyanga Residents' Association, Mr Oscar Mpofu, who is appearing with 18 others on charges of murder and terrorism.

In 1996 Mr Ndabezitha and 14 others were sentenced to six years and a year later won an appeal against the conviction and sentence.

Mr Ndabezitha, who stopped working in 1977 because of illness, suddenly became critically ill last Saturday and was taken to Tygerberg Hospital. He died the following day.

He leaves his wife and eight children. His funeral will be conducted by one of the men convicted with him in 1964, the Rev Howard Marawu.
surveys. Migration exists in the region, it is difficult to combine programs effectively because they are impossible. In this type of setting, they have some value just in existence, which are significant in that even if an action might not be the solution to a problem, they still play a certain role in society and often provide some form of psychological support for the people involved.

The crucial question here, for those people who would see projects in the planning of a process of "economic development" for nations and who did not see other roles for a similar reason, is how far can the projects proceed in general.

Students fined in permits raid

A BUSLOAD of University of the Western Cape (UWC) students — singing freedom songs on their way to a Heroes’ Day memorial service in Guguletu on Sunday — were detained for more than three hours and then fined a total of R360 for being in an “African” area without a permit.

Eighteen people were taken to Bishop Lavis and Manenberg police stations, where each one had to pay an admission of guilt fines of R10 and R50.

Two girls were told to stay in Guguletu because they were “bantus” and that they did not need permits.

Those fined R50 were:

- Neville Abraham
- Denz Williams
- Henry Wohle
- Desmond Abraham
- Trevor Stuart
- David Visage
- Johan Streedom
- John Gouin
- Noel Herandt
- George Hartung
- Andrea Swartz
- Deborah Prince
- Theophilis Iron
- Edward Pietersen
- Keith Franck
- Peter Grove
- Laura Sassen
- Belinda Bell

All fined R10.

STOPPED

One of the students, who did not want to be named, said they stopped outside the St. Gabriel Church in Guguletu before three o’clock on Sunday and two of them got out to see it was the right place.

Two plainclothes policemen climbed into the bus and demanded to see our permits. They told us to remain seated. We kept on singing freedom songs,” he said.

ESCORTED

The bus was escorted to the Bishop Lavis police station by a police van while the two armed policemen remained inside the bus.

Later some of those detained were taken to the Manenberg police station. The students were all released at about six o’clock.
object, which helps him to identify and counteract sorcery (which is caused by magical harmful substances), or witchcraft (based on psychic powers), or to help with the atonement of ancestral shadows (Hammond-Tooke 1975).

The client can also be diagnosed to be suffering from "molopo" and be referred to the "nyaka ja Molopo" - the diviners - for their attention.

In contrast to the herbalist, the diviner, or rather the diviner-priest, is not in need of any special device for his/her task. They can communicate directly with the forefathers' spirits through ceremonies, rituals and "molopo" dancing. Their patients are taught how to participate in these ceremonies and to do the "molopo" dancing, through which communication with the forefathers can be re-established. After a period of training, these ceremonies are enacted in an extended family and community setting, which have a cathartic function and includes many facets of what we will call family therapy. Through these procedures the patients become members of the "molopo" cult, which in many ways can be seen as a privileged group in the community, and some of them eventually end up as full-fledged diviners (v.d. Noot, Braamum, 1976).

The competition among traditional doctors is often excessive. There can be one doctor for every 10-15 families in certain areas. Sometimes the fees are exorbitant and, as in the case of the helping professions before the advent of registration, there are a lot of charlatans in the field. The main problem with the tribal doctors, and especially the herbalists, is their search for more potent divination objects as well as objects to counteract misfortune, such as herbs, potions and organs, which can be harmful to their clients. Sometimes, especially under pressure of fees, these rituals may take on a perverted and dangerous nature, which in turn might lead to atypical behaviour. Lambo (1963, 1974) has discussed this phenomenon in depth.

A final but indirect problem related to the traditional practitioner is that all rituals are accompanied by the consumption of their local alcoholic brew, which has a low alcoholic content. In the past the ability to consume large quantities of this brew was looked upon as a sign of strength; today, however, local brews are substituted by strong alcoholic drinks, resulting in excesses.

A marked characteristic of the traditional healers is their flexibility in their temporary intimacy, they made a remarkable come-back: bush country, but also this comeback must be seen with a once, the community's ability to take their curative and diagnostic attention to the total a holistic unit with the ancestral shadows.

A look at the separat Sundklä, 1961) in South of departure is Christi adapt to local customs: African religion concern in healing of disease. This is on the priests, especially churches, where they can the herbalists and diviners.

Many of these churches prohibit their members from taking herbs, medication or alcoholic beverages. These churches play a tremendously influential role in the lives of their followers, especially those in transition from a tribal lifestyle to urbanisation.

4. THE PHILOSOPHY ON WHICH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ARE BASED IN SOUTH AFRICA

In the development of mental health policy in South
Living in the shadow of Robben Island

Zinzi Mandela is a princess with no airs and graces. Despite being born into temb' royalty she has had few privileges. She's learnt to live with a father in prison and a mother who is banned. And at just 20 she has already proved to be a powerful and persuasive speaker and an important force in the Black movement. SUE DOUGLAS reports.

"I'M BORED and frustrated," she says washing with an enormous pile of washing in the bath. "At the moment I'm doing little else but bathing." Zinzi, the youngest daughter of Nelson Mandela, is kneeling on the bathroom floor of a four-roomed township house her bare arms immersed in dirty water. "I want to go away to study law but I can't because I can't get a passport." At the moment they are mumbled about seeing the threesome commission but I want a South African passport because that is what I am. A flicker of anger crosses her face. "You know I've never had a passport. They wouldn't even let me go to New York to receive a prize for my book 'Black as I Am'." But it's not the first time she's been thwarted. Zinzi's whole life has been a saga of oppression, harassment and deprivation. In fact, she has never known any different.

Her father, leader of the banned African National Congress, has been in prison on Robben Island ever since since she can remember. As a little girl she never sat on his knee. She's never walked beside him in public. When she sees him they talk over the telephone, giving each other through a glass window. They can't touch and they can't talk about what they want because a warder is listening at each side if the glass.

"But I always come away feeling so strong," she says, tossing over the pile of washing. She looks stew.

"The Robben Island men are such seasoned men. The spirit and atmosphere there must be very strong. They know they have not fought in vain because every day more people are thrown into tax or in politics." Much of her own determination and fight is apparent in her admiration for her father.

"As a child I never knew my father but I built up a strong image of him from other people's comments." And I was always told that the reason why Dad was in prison was because he was fighting to liberate the Black man.

"We knew all about the consequences of doing that -- but we were never scared. We were taught that not even law should stand in our way." Living by this doctrine the Mandela family has had nothing but trouble. Mrs Mandela is banned for behaving like she was in the country of her birth, says Zinzi.

Mrs Mandela has been arrested with the regularity of clockwork. Zini's last count of the number of times -- sometimes she and her sister didn't even know she'd been taken. They would just have to wait at home until a relative came to look after them.

But it's not just the disrupted family life that has affected Zinzi. When her mother was banished to Brandfort everything changed.

Zinzi says she never believed the family would be uprooted and dumped in the Orange Free State like they were. It could only happen in South Africa.

"Friends stopped coming to see her because they were frightened. She was lonely and living in a hostile environment."

Before long the stress of all the harassment and hardship began to take its toll. Zinzi started to see a psychiatrist.

But with typical pragmatism she worked out her own solution.

She had a child.

"Zoleka -- her name means faith and dignity -- is now 11 months old. She has solved a lot of problems." "I'd have crumbled in a place like Brandfort. I was under psychiatric treatment -- not that I was going nuts or anything. One day I grew angrier and I had no outlet. It just boiled up inside me."

"You know in Brandfort young kids come out of school drinking meths. Girls of 13 are living with their White employers. They even sell their baby for 90 a month."

If you think of what Zinzi at just 20 has already lived through it's not hard to understand her admirable political stance. It would be unfair to her to say she's following in her father's footsteps because Zinzi is unique.

She has a startling effect on people. She talks on an emotional level that is impossible to ignore. Yet she's not the angry radical you might imagine. She's warm and very human.

She spends all the time in the house with friends -- anyone is welcome to stay and pitch as much food from the fridge as they like.

"She reads. She writes poetry (about anything that comes to her head). She says. She plays the guitar -- but only to herself. She laughs.

She shares the interests of any 20 year old. How to plait your hair into dreadlocks, shopping with friends.

And yet she has a depth of character that would be hard to match in someone twice her age.

When she stood up to speak at last year's "Free Mandela" rally at Witwatersrand University she totally stunned the audience.

She has the same effect in her own home, although she's totally relaxed sitting in an arm chair

"I could never leave South Africa for good. I'm needed here and I need my people too to give me courage and inspiration."

By staying she senses she is committing herself to a violent struggle. The Black youth of South Africa are bitter and exasperated.

And it is no good arguing that White South Africa is strong enough to fight back. To Zinzi, the Government's attempts at further cramping Black people are like the last kicks of a dying horse.

"We won't die down. Since 1976 how many more strikes and boycotts have there been? The whole pattern will continue until it becomes explosive."

And what is her role? "I'll lead," she laughs. "No -- I can't conspire of any individual effort. It's a mass thing."

Zinzi once said that Whites must be prepared to march hand in hand with the Blacks in the street.

"Some will, she says, but maybe others are frightened that they will eventually be rejected by the Blacks."

If it is only that fear of rejection that prevents them from identifying with Blacks they should still go ahead, she insists.

The Black people need all the help they can get.

The students' disruption of Dr. Piet Koornhof's visit to Wits delights her.

"After all, those students are the sons and daughters of the powerful Whites of South Africa. They will not be ignored in the same way as we are."

Even though she knows her words fall on stony ground much of the time, she never gives up.

Zinzi's life is devoted to the struggle for Black rights.

"What part of our lives isn't affected by the politics of this country? What a Black man eats, where he lives and the type of lifestyle he leads are all a constant reminder of what we have to fight against."
Sibeko Murder - 4 may be freed

DAR ES SALAAM. — The prosecution has closed its case in the trial of seven South African black nationalists for the murder of David Sibeko, one of their leaders, and defence attorneys say they will argue that no case had been made against the four exiles.

Mr. Sibeko, a member of the presidential council of the Pan-African Congress (PAC), which is banned in South Africa, was shot to death here on June 11, 1979.

Prosecution witnesses testified that he was the victim of an internal feud that followed the deposition of the former PAC president, Polako Leballo.

After the prosecution closed its case before the Tanzanian High Court on Friday, defence attorneys said they would submit that the state had not made a case against Abraham Tatu, James Hlungwane, Shindo Mhlangu and Ingram Mazibuko and that they should be released.

The other accused are Titus Soni, Daniel Monagquia and Gilbert "Smash" Nhla. There has been testimony that they actually carried out the shooting of Mr. Sibeko.

Testimony in court yesterday illuminated the relationship between the Tanzanian Government and exiles who take guerrilla training in this country.

A Tanzanian official, Mr. Kaulula, who coordinates exiles guerrilla affairs, told the court that despite a government ban on their possessing firearms while in Tanzania, a cache of weapons was dug up at the PAC's camp at Humuli, Southern Tanzania, on March 5, 1980 - nine months after Mr. Sibeko was killed.

Mr. Kaulula said he had informed the Tanzanian soldiers search the camp after PAC leaders told him that some of the PAC guerrillas had smuggled weapons into the country.

Mr. Kaulula said the camp commander told him that he was ordered to bury the weapons in a pottery shed by Justice Mkhoyane, one of the accused who originally charged with the Sibeko killing.

Mr. Mkhoyane, appointed to head the PAC military wing by Mr. Leballo, and others were freed by the High Court last year due to lack of evidence.

Earlier testimony was given that Mr. Mazibuko, one of the defendants, was a member of the military high command, told a meeting at Humuli the week before Mr. Sibeko's death that he presidential council that replaced Mr. Leballo should be liquidated because it was not revolutionary.

Mr. Kaulula said yesterday that the weapons unearthed were in two boxes, were made in Italy, and had their serial numbers filed off.

The trial is to resume on April 11. When the defense will be heard. Proceedings began on February 19. — AP

In summary, these figures show that the community has an insufficient water supply and that the level of the community is not up to standards, however the community is not really low in standards, however the community has been educated to go to the community doctor for medical services. In general, the community doctor is very important in the community's life. The community doctor is responsible for the health, nutrition and outings of the community. The community doctor provides education about the importance of clean water and the importance of clean water. The community doctor also provides education about the importance of the environment and the importance of clean water. The community doctor also provides education about the importance of the environment and the importance of clean water.

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Detentions to be discussed by students

SOWETAN Correspondent

The MAMELODI branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), w.i hold a general students meeting tomorrow to discuss the recent detention of six of its members.

The police have confirmed the detentions of five adults and a youth, Moategi Daniel Kgwele — held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and Koni Lekumbi — were arrested in January.

Stella Masuku, Alfred Kgumaze, Abram Mponya and the youth, were detained this month under security legislation.

The proposed link between Cosas and Vulamehlo Vukani People’s Party of Mamelodi will be discussed at the meeting together with other problems encountered by the students.

A Cosas spokesman, Mr Niwampe Mampura, said all students are being requested to attend the meeting. Teachers are being asked to suspend their vacation classes to allow students to attend.
Sentence in transport case cut on appeal

Staff Reporter
A GUGULETU man who conveyed passengers without a road transportation permit during last year's bus boycott had his sentence reduced in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Morristia Juta was fined R500 (or four months) and sentenced to a further four months, suspended for five years when he appeared in the Bellville Magistrate's Court on August 26 last year.

The court found that he had transported nine passengers, who paid him 50 cents each, from Bellville South to Racecourse Road, Durbanville, on August 6 last year. Juta appealed against both the conviction and sentence.

Mr Louw said the fine of R500 was "substantial for an offence which contained no morally reprehensible act". Juta and his wife together lived on about R140 a month, he added.

Juta had a previous conviction for conveying passengers without a road transportation permit. He was fined R200 (or six months) in the Bellville Magistrate's Court on July 31.

In contempt

The Judge-President, Mr Justice Watermeyer, said Juta was "clearly in contempt of the law" and dismissed an argument by Mr Louw that the trial magistrate had acted irregularly by not informing Juta that the matter was on him to prove that he was not in his vehicle had not been passengers all the time.

The judge dismissed the appeal against conviction, but ruled that the additional four months suspended sentence be deleted. He ordered that Juta pay the fine in instalments of R50 a month starting on April 1.

Mr Justice Pagan concurred.

Mr W C Viljoen appeared for the State. Mr Louw was instructed by Bechanski.
Students support sports isolation

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Representatives of a number of predominantly black student organizations have come out in support of local and international moves to isolate South African sport.

Delegates who met at the University of Durban-Westville at the weekend also rejected participation in any Republic Day celebrations.

In another resolution they accused the University of the Witwatersrand’s administration of “hypocrisy” for its stand on student behaviour during the chaotic meeting of Dr Piet Koornhof there recently.

A statement issued after the meeting said delegates included members of the Black Students’ Society at the universities of Witwatersrand, Natal and Cape Town, the SRC of the University of Durban-Westville, representatives from the University of the Western Cape, the University of Transkei, Turfloop, Rand College of Education, Transvaal College of Education, medical SRC of the University of Natal and the South African Black Inter-varsities Committee.

A few white students also attended the conference.

The delegates affirmed their commitment to the struggle for a non-racial, democratic South Africa and endorsed the South African Council on Sport (Sacos), led by Mr Hassan Howa, as “the sole representative of the non-racial sports movement” in the country.

The sports resolution noted that there was a dire shortage of sports and other fundamental facilities “in all the oppressed communities of South Africa”, and that the international community could not be denied by these “so-called changes whilethe majority of South Africa’s population continues to be denied fundamental human rights”.

Delegates reaffirmed their support for the international sporting isolation of South Africa and for the blacklist of those who have sporting contact with the country.

They also condemned the proposed Irish rugby tour of South Africa and the proposed Springbok tour of New Zealand.

The students said the creation of the Republic of South Africa was “a shame and disgrace to the meaning attached to ‘republic’ and it has resulted in the entrenchment of racial laws and oppression of our people”.

The creation of the Republic had “exposed the government’s contempt for the oppressed people of South Africa by excluding them from the Republic referendum”.

Rejecting Republic Day celebrations, they pledged to continue striving to make a democratic society a reality.
Awa debates name problems

By CHARLES MOLOKO

THE definition of the term "African" was discussed at the Afri-
cans Writers Association (Awa) third ge-
eral meeting held at the weekend at Them-
ibisa High School.

In a meeting chaired by Mr Motshibi Motloatsae and attended by about 80 people, mostly writers and poets, a long discus-
sion was held when the draft constitution of Awa was put forward for con-
sideration and amend-
ment.

It was difficult to say whether an Indian and coloured are Africans and to define the term "African" was to turn the constitution into a re-
actionary document, it was said.

In the end no amend-
ments were made.

The name of the Asso-
ciation itself includes the term African, so it causes problems, it was said. But the constitution was eventually adopted. Any prob-
lems with the constitu-
tion that come up in fu-
ture will be referred to the National Executive Committee of Awa to be investigated and clari-
fied.

Mr Nape Molana sug-
gested that Awa should have its own newsletter so as to compile inform-
ation about Awa and dis-
seminate the information about Awa in full. The matter shall be consider-
ed again in future.

Mr Motloatsae announ-
ced that a writers con-
ference will be held in S.basa on May 2 and prepa-

dations for the confer-
ence are being made.

It was also announced that Awa is invited to a workshop and reading of literary works at Atterid-
geville on April 11 and final preparations will be made known this week.
By SAM MABE

THE EXISTENCE of opposition parties like the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and the New Republic Party (NRP) in Parliament gives the outside world the false impression that there is democracy in South Africa.

Dr Nihato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, who spoke at the Institute of Race Relations yesterday, suggested that the two parties walk out of Parliament and leave the Nationalists to "do their own thing all by themselves."

This would expose the facade that there is democracy in South Africa.

Dr Motlana said he had turned down an invitation to participate in a Press debate on the forthcoming elections with a representative of the PFP and of the National Party because the elections were "irrelevant" to blacks.

He said the Nationalists have finalised their decision that there is no place for blacks in South Africa and that any attempt to change the status quo would be met with the might of the army.

The Nationalists were promoting militarism, the love for the uniform and the gun and spending massive amounts of money on the purchase of weapons of war.

Dr Motlana said it was not true that South Africa was preparing itself for a total defence against the Russians' total onslaught. "South Africa can never stand against the Russians. It is preparing itself against its own inhabitants, who are blacks."

"No one will willingly choose violence as a way of solving problems. But I pray that even in this late hour, we can avoid the kind of violence that is so inevitable in this country," Dr Motlana said.

He added that the biggest issue worrying white South Africans was what to do with blacks and on how to share the spoils of this rich country. (Report by S Mbio of Cape Blumberg Street and Comrades Rose, Industria, JHB.)
PORT ELIZABETH — A man giving evidence in a terrorism trial yesterday told the Supreme Court he was paid by Security Police to get information on the African National Congress, but he did not consider himself a spy or informer.

The man, referred to as Mr X, gave evidence in the trial of Mr Wordsworth Khoilelile Mhlanu, 25, of KwaZulu, who pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Terrorism Act. He is alleged to have undergone military training in Mozambique and other places in and out of South Africa between February 1, 1978, and September 5, 1980.

He also pleaded not guilty to an alternative charge under the Internal Security Act alleging that he was an active member or official of the ANC during the same period.

Mr X was recalled yesterday after giving evidence at an earlier hearing. In reply to a question by the defence counsel, Mr M. T. K. Moerane, he told the court he gave information to the police, but he did not consider himself an informer.

He admitted receiving money for information he passed on to the South African Students' Organisation (Saso).

At a previous hearing Mr X said he left South Africa in 1977 and entered Swaziland. He joined the ANC and went to Maputo. He was later taken to Luanda where he was trained in the use of weapons.

He told the court yesterday that obtaining information for the Security Police about the ANC was a minor reason why he left the country. He had other reasons.

Mr Moerane: Is it correct that if you obtained information about the ANC you would sell it to the Security Police at a high price?

Mr X: If I obtained it.

Mr X later said his understanding of a spy was someone who went about collecting secret information. An informer was no different.

In evidence yesterday after the close of the State case, Mr Mhlanu said he was born in Port Elizabeth in 1953. He attended school until Std 8 in 1978, when he dropped out because of the disturbances.

In 1977 he joined the South African Students' Movement, whose main objective was to deal with students' complaints. He first attracted the attention of the Security Police when he distributed pamphlets produced by the Black People's Convention.

He went into hiding in Johannesburg, Zwide and Hankey until 1978. He met a friend, Phindile Doba, also on the run, who told him that he knew people in Johannesburg who could help them leave the country and obtain education across the border.

In Johannesburg, he was introduced to Eric Nkoze who was to help him cross the border. After a week he left with five others for Swaziland where they spent a week before going on to Mozambique.

He said he met Mr X in Maputo. They shared the same room, but it was Mr X who "did much talking about himself.

He was persuaded there by one David to undergo military training, but he insisted on education. He said David made vain efforts to contact places in Zambia, Nigeria and Dar-es-Salaam.

On his return to South Africa he was advised by Peter Bele not to stay in Port Elizabeth as police were still after him. He went to Johannesburg.

"I was never a member of the ANC and never supported it," he said.

The trial continues on Thursday. — DDC.

atempted (pp. 70-72)
Meeting rejects body

DURBAN. — Agitation against the Urban Foundation may cause the biggest resettlement scheme of its type in South Africa to suffer a serious setback.

The Natal regional director of the foundation, Mr Alan Mountain, said misconceptions had been spread among people at Inanda Newtown on the northern outskirts of Durban, and as a result, the foundation was asked at a residents' meeting to withdraw from Inanda, reports the SABC.

Mr Mountain said that as a matter of principle, the Urban Foundation would not involve itself where it was not wanted or required.

A direct investment of R100,000 in the form of a training centre and an advice centre would have been provided, but because of the developments, all plans had been shelved.

The Inanda scheme was initiated by the Department of Cooperation and Development last year to improve the plight of squatters living in the typhoid-stricken part of the district. So far about 18,000 people have moved to Newtown. — Sapa
2.

26 L.C.G. DouwesDekker The Process of Collective Bargaining and its implications for Industrial Relations Policies. (R0,75)

27 Marc Best The Scarcity of Domestic Energy: A Study in Three Villages (R1,00)

28 Jonathan Myers Asbestos and Asbestos-Related Disease in South Africa (R1,00)

29 Dudley Horner/Adile Kooy Conflict on South African Mines: 1972-1979 (R0,75)

30 George Ellis The 'Quality of Life' Concept: An overall framework for assessment schemes (R2,00)

31 Don Finnock Telona: Some reflections on the work of a private labour recruiter (R1,00)

BOOKS

Farm Labour in South Africa. Francis Wilson, Adile Kooy and Delia Hendrie (eds.). David Philip, Cape Town, 1977. (R9,00)


JOHANNESBURG — Representatives of a number of predominantly black student organisations have come out in support of local and international moves to isolate South African sport and of the United Nations sport blacklist.

Delegates who met at the University of Durban-Westville at the weekend also rejected participation in any Republic Day celebrations.

And in another resolution, they accused the University of the Witwatersrand's administration of "hypocrisy" for its stand on student behaviour during the chaotic meeting of Dr Piet Koornhof on the campus.

A statement issued after the meeting said delegates included members of the Black Students' Society at the universities of the Witwatersrand, Natal and Cape Town, the SRC of the University of Durban-Westville, and representatives from the University of the Western Cape, the University of Transkei, Turfloop, Rand College of Education, Transvaal College of Education, Medical SRC of the University of Natal and SA Black Universities Committee.

A few white students also attended the conference.

The delegates affirmed their commitment to the struggle for a nonracial, democratic South Africa, and endorsed the SA Council on Sport (Sacos), led by Mr Hassan Howa, as the sole representative of the nonracial sports movement in the country.

The sports resolution noted that there was a dire shortage of sports and other fundamental facilities for blacks and that the international community could not be deluded by these "so-called changes while the majority of South Africa's population continues to be denied fundamental human rights".

They also condemned the proposed Irish rugby tour of South Africa and the proposed Springbok tour of New Zealand.

The students said the creation of the Republic of South Africa resulted in the entrenchment of racial laws. — DDC.

The table shows the distribution of workers by number in family (x) and cash wage (y).
Black student groups back the blacklist

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

Political Reporter

REPRESENTATIVES of a number of predominantly black student organisations have come out in support of local and international moves to isolate South African sport.

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The creation of the Republic had "exposed the Government's contempt for the oppressed people of South Africa by excluding them from the Republic's referendum".

Rejecting Republic Day celebrations, they pledged to continue striving to make a democratic society a reality.
KAIZER NGWE-NYA hailed the Market Theatre for its brave stance against the racial policies of this country and for having given black playwrights and actors the chance to prove that given the proper facilities, they have the capabilities and talent to reach the very top.

THEME

This country reflects some of its hazards through its artists who are part of a very real life. And it is mainly in theatre where artists show how we aspire to survive: to a dignity and to a respect. There is a mocking quality and motivation in the expression of the latest black plays—inevitably and distantly, there is protest, too, sometimes subtle and masked, sometimes raw and naked. But there is more than this in theatre. There is profound expressions of truth about the human condition. The greatest play transcends whatever blackness it might manifest, and we have the capacity and the will to open ourselves to it. It reveals glories and apprehensions of men to us, however we are.

But what are the options open to a playwright or actor on this side of the colour-line? How does he engage himself creatively with the real world he lives in when some people look at him and see the colour of his skin? For a long time black theatre was relegated to tumble-down township huts. A black playwright or actor had no choice because theatre management in the city were bound by a racial structure. And this racism was neither surprising nor a symptom of impending meekness for black theatre.

This racism, will pass in time, will be rationalized and resolved. Meanwhile, however, it is here, influencing the attitudes of many theatre managements.

On the other hand, there is a theatre complex in Johannesburg that is free of prejudice and racism and is dedicated to the good of all people in this country who are involved in the performing arts.

And one can say with some justification that the history of South African theatre comes to be written, the Market Theatre complex will be at the forefront.

The black audience you get at the Colosseum and the one that attends theatre shows at the Market are very different people. The latter is concerned with feeling enough on the arts. Theirs is not material, but emotional experience and understanding.

The public is kind of apathetic. They would rather go and see light entertainment than to go to the Market for soul food. The only time one sees lots of black faces among the audience is at the complex when Winston Nkosi and John Kani are performing there.

White audiences must thank the Market for giving them the opportunity of seeing the black man’s plight through some productions that are staged there.

![Photo of a black audience member at a Market Theatre performance.](image-url)

**Benji Franks, the Market’s first black resident director.**

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**Problems don’t work well with white audiences.**

**Problems don’t work well with white audiences.**