BLACK POLITICS

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30 - 5 - 81
clinically but if necessary without the supervision of a doctor
or the option of referring patients. Obstetric nurses will be a key
resource in the future. They should be able to cope with
surgery if necessary (e.g., in courses for advanced obstetric
nurses at Durban) as is already beginning to be required in
areas short of doctors.

More low-level personnel should also be trained in the general
principles of health care: prevention of contamination of water
supplies, home care of infectious patients, immunization
techniques, and simple treatment using a small range of medicines;
in other words, basic doctors. If these are introduced in such
a way that they are supported by the community, either with a
salary or on a fee for service basis, they need not compete
with other medical personnel for what will be increasingly scarce
funds.

If such developments were to be implemented, the expected
deterioration in the health care system could yield productive
results and lay the groundwork for a system which is ultimately
more successful, by increasing the capacity of South Africans
to participate more in their own health care.

3. Investigate low-level health technology, to allow for more
sophisticated services on the periphery. This may extend to doing
operations without access to electricity. Ways of coping where
there is inadequate conventional equipment are being evolved in
many areas, especially China and Vietnam. Use should be made of
these methods and they should be researched for local
application. Research into the pharmacological properties of local
plants (e.g., for analgesics) could provide a cheap additional
source of medicines.
The history of Nkosi Sikwelile iAfrika

Two years later at an induction ceremony in Soweto’s Nancefield the anthem was sung in public for the first time.

A few years later, the Xhosa poet, Mr S E Mqiyi, added seven stanzas to Mr Sontonga’s first stanza. The full text was published in 1927 in Umhethu waBanu. During the same year it was also published in the book, Imihobi nemibongo. Two years later, the anthem which was originally intended as a hymn, was published in a hymn book Inxwadi yamaCulo kunye neNgo-ma, by Sheldon Press.

But the story of Nkosi Sikwelile iAfrika brings home the tragedy that was the gifted songwriter, Mr Sontonga. During his life he was constantly composing pieces for his pupils to sing at festivities.

Eventually Mr Sontonga compiled his songs into an exercise book with the view of having them published. This was when the Anglo-Boer War broke out in 1899.

Unfortunately Mr Sontonga died without realising his dream of his songs appearing in print. After his death various teachers and choir conductors came to his widow and borrowed the manuscripts. This is how the exercise book disappeared with the collection.

The disappearance of the manuscripts was confirmed by the late Professor D D T Jabavu in 1934 after he had spoken to Mr Sontonga’s widow and people who knew Mr Sontonga personally.
POLICE AT TEMBISA RENT DEMO

Some of the riot squad police outside Rabatsotho Hall.

Mrs Zodwa Radebe talks to Erab chief director Mr F E Marx as a cop stands nearby. Pics by JOE MOLEPE.

Tractors burnt, beerhall damaged

Reporters said that night, Father Mark, partly damaged the church. He said damage was estimated at R5,000 and police were investigating.

In the same night, two tractors were set alight and a beerhall and hostel offices were damaged as about 500 Sefhaga Hostel dwellers went on the rampage in protest against the rent increases that became effective yesterday. The incident occurred after the hostel dwellers ad gathered for what was alleged to have been a march on the home of Mr Motlho to protest against the rent hikes.

Brigadier B S Pretorius of the East Rand police confirmed that two men had been arrested in connection with the incident. He also confirmed that two offices of the East Rand Administration Board hostels and the recreation hall at Sefhaga Hostel had been damaged.

Hostel rents increased from R8.50 to R14.50 a month and rent for local residents increased by R3. Explaining in pamphlets, the local township manager, Mr W A Bekhuni, said the rate rents increased because of the continuation of costs, "but the major part is intended for the implementation of electricity master plan for Tembisa as well as the upgrading of other services."

The demonstrators complained that residents in some sections of the township still used the bucket system for night soil which is removed in broad daylight, causing a stink. They also complained that the roads were not tarred and they have no electricity.

Tembisa Community Council member addressing demonstrators with a loud hailer.
TENSION IN TEMBISA

By MANDLA NDLAzi

RIOT police yesterday kept watch over the tense Tembisa township as groups of women and students demonstrated against rent increases.

And at the local administrative offices police watched as the crowd sang the national anthem, "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika."

On Tuesday night damage estimated at about R80 000 was caused when hostel inmates went on the rampage after a meeting protesting rent increases. Two tractors were set alight and a hostel and beerhall damaged. Windows at the home of local council chairman, Mr L Motliba were smashed. Demonstrators demanded the release of three women — Mrs Zodwa Radube (37), a mother of six; Mrs Selina Mdluli (37), a mother of four; Mrs Ester Diamini (40), a mother of six and an unnamed young man who were arrested the previous night. They were later released with no charges laid against them.

They had been arrested at a bus stop at Endulweni Section, the assembly point of yesterday's anti-rent hike marchers. The rest of the crowd of 50 people fled at the sight of the police arriving in five vans, a truck and two small cars.

The arrests upset plans for a march of placard-carrying demonstrators yesterday. Angered by the increase in rents, the demonstrators had gathered at the local St Matthews Catholic Church on Tuesday night.

A "mysterious" fire lat...
said: "It is unfortunate that the OAU member states have refused to re cognise us...what puts Switzerland or Canada in any better position than we are?"

President Matanzima insisted that it was in a better position as a free nation in many respects than some nations recognised by the United Nations, e.g., the OAU. "We have a population of over 4 million, we have a currency of our own, and we have the best farmland in Africa. Look at some little nation recognised as fully independent. There are more than 1 million people, they are landlocked and are mostly despised,"

"Some are wholly within South Africa and depend mainly on what is devised by the South African Government," he claimed.

Matanzima charged that OAU was unfair to the Republic of Transkei. "Our northern neighbour supported South Africa unconditionally with South Africa while making the loudest noise concerning South Africa. It is wrong with us trading with South Africa, which is our ultimate neighbour," he asked.

He said more and more European nations were trading with South Africa, and that his country had more friends than any other African nations than they have with South Africa. Matanzima asked, "Are they not selling us farmland equipment from Australia because Australia has the right to do the same to any of our young men to maintain their sovereignty?"

"It is cheaper that way because we sell tractors from South Africa to the UN and it was decided that they should depend on South Africa to maintain their sovereignty...

Blacks cannot train as engineers when we are sending our men to Europe to study engineering and they are providing us with farm equipment."

But Gatsha Buthelezi, Minister of kwazulu, sees the issue differently. He aims to develop kwazulu and teach people how to grow crops and run small and big industries that can achieve better standards of living. But we want no independence at all. We are part and parcel of the Republic of South Africa.

Chief Minister Buthelezi would like people to be economically independent while they remain part of South Africa.

And what about the freedom of the black man in South Africa?

"How was the racial problem solved to get the black man to share power with the whites in the other African communities in South Africa?"

Chief Gatsha smiles and says..."We can do that for now..."
Service to be held for Coch Street man

Pretoria Bureau
THE Mamelodi branch of the Congress of South African Students, Cosas, is to hold a memorial service on Monday for Solomon Mahlangu who was executed for his role in the Coch Street shootings of 1977.

The service will be held at the Hervormde Kerk in Suid Afrika, Section L, Mamelodi West, at 1.30pm.

Cosas has appealed in a statement released in Pretoria for students to attend.

Mahlangu, a former high school student of Mamelodi, was hanged in 1979 for his part in the Johannesburg incident.
It is clear that a more proactive posture is needed to reduce the number of cases and efforts are being made to improve the situation. The government and the Ammonite movement are working together to establish more effective control measures. The Ammonite leaders have called for increased cooperation among the various parties involved to address the issue. The Ammonite movement has also called for more funding and resources to be allocated to improve the situation.

A spokesperson for the Ammonite movement said the movement would continue to work with the government and other stakeholders to address the issue. The movement has also called for more media coverage and public awareness campaigns to raise awareness of the issue.

The government has also announced plans to increase funding for social programs and to provide more resources to the Ammonite movement to help them address the issue. The government has also called on other organizations and stakeholders to work together to address the issue.

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Big 'No' to rent rise in Tembisa

By BARRY MASHABELA

MORE than 1 000 Tembisa residents resolved at a meeting on Thursday night not to pay increased rents.

The residents, who crammed the Lutheran Church hall and the churchyard at Endulwini Section and had to be addressed through a loud-hailer, also called for the resignation of all members of the Tembisa Community Council.

And they decided to hold another mass meeting at the local Rabasotho Grounds tomorrow morning to introduce the newly-formed Tembisa Residents Action Committee, established on Monday this week to fight against the high rents.

The meeting stressed that demands be made on the East Rand Administration Board, the local authority, to allow members of the new committee to take over control of the township from the community council.

The crowd, the biggest ever in Tembisa, was told that the rent increase was a "life and death issue" which demanded absolute unity among residents.

Monthly house rent for a family has gone up by R3, bringing the rent to about R22, while hostel rents have been increased by R4 to R14.50 at Sethokga hostel and to R10.50 at Makhulong hostel.

The new rents became effective from Wednesday this week. But the previous day, hundreds of Sethokga hostel dwellers rioted in protest against the increases.
Suspicion over Labour survey

RESIDENTS of Maitland Garden Village — facing eviction under the Group Areas Act — reacted warily to a mystery Labour Party survey in the area last week.

But, the Labour Party says there is no need for alarm. Residents were asked for their names, occupations, incomes, and places of employment. With possible eviction in terms of the Group Areas Act, in store for them, they were at first confused and suspicious when they were approached by Labour Party officials.

Some of them refused to fill in the survey forms which are titled Garden Village Survey March 1981, because they did not know the purpose of the survey.

A Labour Party spokesman who asked not to be named said residents need not be worried about the survey as it was in their interest. He said the Labour Party intends handing the Government a memorandum on the area.
Mrs Verwoerd leaves Nats

By William Saunderson-Meyer and Rodney Jackson-Smith

Her decision, contained in a letter to the National Party in Over Vaal, the constituency in which she is registered, is seen as a move deliberately timed to embarrass the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, on the eve of the April 29 general election.

Dr Conrie Mulder, leader of the National Conservative Party, said he was not surprised at Mrs Verwoerd's decision.

"I think it's natural for Mrs Verwoerd to leave the National Party because P. W. Botha has turned his back on Dr Verwoerd and the policies he stood for."

"Many supporters of the National Party feel the same way but find it difficult to vote against the NP at this stage as a result of a tradition," he said.

The leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, was not available for comment.

"Aksie Eie Toekoms," which has been dubbed by some opponents as Aksie Souder Toekoms, has been struggling against HNP and XCP claims that they are the ultimate heirs of the Verwoerd vision.

Mrs Verwoerd's resignation and endorsement of it will lend them much-needed credibility and could spark off further resignations from the National Party.

It is known that AET was, for some time before its formation, actively sabotaging the Prime Minister's policy initiatives within the ranks of the National Party.

Under the guise of "discussion groups", many of the "doubtful" Nationalists involved with these groups could now find the courage to leave the party.

Her move could also improve the fortunes of the HNP in a seat such as Waterberg, where the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, is opposing the leader of the Transvaal NP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, on the basis of the move by the NP away from the Verwoerdian apartheid policies.

With Mrs Verwoerd's resignation, it now becomes considerably more difficult for Dr Treurnicht to convincingly claim that the present NP policy initiatives are still in the Verwoerdian mould.

Mrs Verwoerd is believed to be greatly influenced in her move by her son, the Rev Hendrik Verwoerd, who is the guiding light behind moves to establish a white homeland on the banks of the Orange River, near the H. P. Verwoerd Dam.

Mr Boschof, head of the Bureau of Religious Affairs (Sabra), as well as the Breederbond, acted immediately to dispel any suspicions that he was involved in her decision.

He issued a statement stressing the importance of the unity he placed on Afrikaner unity.

"Under present circumstances, I see the National Party as the only party which can take care of the future of South Africa in these difficult circumstances."

He said that anyone who knew Mrs Verwoerd would realize what a difficult decision it must have been for her to resign.

"It must be seen as her personal prerogative to form her own opinion and take her own decisions."

"I will, however, be sorry if this step brings her into political channels (vaawaters) and if the nice image which she has built up with the nation over the years is damaged. She is in the first place, a citizen and not a political figure."
Injuries, damage in E Rand rioting

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Several people were injured, shops and bottle stores looted and burnt and police vehicles damaged during a riot in Tembisa township yesterday.

Violence erupted when police fired teargas into a crowd discussing the increase in rent after they had been warned to disperse.

Throughout the day the township was a scene of stone throwing, plundering and arson.

Three people were admitted to the Tembisa Hospital with bullet wounds. Police have denied they used their rifles to quell the riot.

People gathered shortly before 10 am yesterday to discuss the rent increases and police warned them to disperse. They were given two minutes to clear the area but when they refused tear gas was used.

People scattered as the smoke clouded over their heads and many people were overcome by the gas.

By late afternoon the situation was still tense and people gathered in protest.

Two hours after the initial violence began, a crowd of residents attacked the East Rand Administration Board owned Leralla bottle store.

A road roller was hijacked and driven at its full speed into the side wall of the building. The shop was looted, beer, spirits and cigarettes were taken by the mob.

Trucks and cars, owned by the Administration Board and parked behind the building were overturned and set alight. They were totally destroyed.

At the St Matthew's Roman Catholic church, police fired tear gas into a crowd of people who scattered and many were overcome.

After protesters had been told their meeting was illegal, a group of youths moved on the security office at Endulwini section and stoned an East Rand Administration Board rubbish removal truck. The driver jumped out and escaped unharmed.

In the streets of the township, board vehicles were seen stoned and burnt out.

Other bottle stores and beer halls which were damaged and looted were Lekaneng bottle store, Endulwini beer hall, Umuosaneni and Moedi beer halls and a bottle store near Ehlamanseni hostels. Damage has been estimated at several hundred thousand rands.

Early today the township was still tense but no incidents were reported to the police. Police are still on standby to prevent a recurrence of yesterday's violence.
Tembisa 16 held by police under Section 22

Pretoria Bureau

The 16 people who were arrested by police in Tembisa township on Saturday, are being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, a police spokesman said in Pretoria today.

He said he could not confirm whether these arrested were members of Azapo or the Tembisa Residents’ Action Committee, as Tembisa residents said they were.

Mrs Zodwa Radebe of Endulwini Section, who led the rent protest march in the township last Wednesday, and her husband Dr David Radebe were arrested with Mr Mxolisi Moyo, a freelance photographer, a Mr Skeana and a Mr Radebe. They were arrested at about 1 am on Saturday.

Mrs Snowy Mathathathe, also believed to be a committee member, was arrested at her Endulwini home an hour later.

Mr Ishmael Seetsa, also believed to be a committee member, was detained at his home in Sedibeng Section early on Saturday.

A known Azapo member, Mr William Madopo of Mariting Section was detained as were Mr Fara Mathobo-lo, Mr Frans Pooe, Mr Donald Makgelela, Mr Thabi Leqanyane, Mr Lazarus Mokone, Mr Alex Mogale and Mr Jacob Serokae, all believed to be Azapo members.

Also detained was Mr James Makaye, a former chairman of the banned Black People’s Convention.
Tembisa riots after police fire teargas

Staff Reporters

VIOLENCE exploded in Tembisa township near Kempton Park yesterday after police used teargas to prevent residents holding a meeting to protest over rent increases.

A man was shot, a policeman injured, bottleshops set alight and looted, and vehicles stoned.

Two white motorists trapped by roadblocks set up by residents had to flee for their lives when their vehicles were stoned by youths.

By sundown there were still sporadic outbreaks of violence as groups manned roadblocks attacked cars.

But last night police said the situation was under control, though they were still standing by.

A police spokesman confirmed that they had used teargas, but said they had not fired their arms.

Several people had been arrested, he said, but would not say on what charges.

During the day, six bottleshops and beerhalls were either burnt or smashed and looted, and several private vehicles mostly taxis - were damaged.

For almost two hours, from about 10.30am, the township choked under heavy teargas smoke after police put a halt to the planned meeting to protest over rent rises.

About 10am, shortly before the start of the meeting - called on open ground opposite Limindela Station by the Tembisa Residents' Action Committee - police arrived in a van and told the huge crowd they were not allowed to hold the meeting.

Some in the crowd shouted that they would continue with it unless the police gave them another meeting place.

The van then drove away, but returned with reinforcements and an officer ordered the crowd to disperse within five minutes.

When they did not the police began firing teargas canisters. Overwhelmed by the fumes, the crowd scattered in all directions.

However, after the police left, people regrouped in an attempt to resume the meeting their numbers swollen as more arrived.

The police returned and fired more teargas, again dispersing the crowd, but large groups lingered some distance away.

One group which gathered on the bridge above Limindela Station was fired on, and Mr Mike Khumalo, aged about 23, was hit in the left arm. He was carried away by youths.

About 1pm the police contingent moved to a camp at an administration office not far from the open ground.

People then started fires in the veld, apparently to distract the police. Then they began burning, smashing and looting bottleshops.

The tension in Tembisa resurged from rents being increased from April 1.

The rises have angered township residents. Last Monday they formed the Tembisa Residents' Action Committee specifically to fight the increases.

Last Thursday night, more than 1000 residents met at the Lutheran Church and decided they would not pay the higher rents.

It was decided then to hold a meeting yesterday and ask officials of the East Rand Administration Board to attend and get first-hand the grievances of the community.

Last Tuesday night, there was a riot at the Selshoga hostel over the increases.

A police spokesman said last night that police had not used firearms to disperse the crowd - only teargas. No civilians had been injured, only a policeman, whose hand was hurt when struck by a stone.

He said police had arrested a man at a bottleshop for breaking in and entering after rioters used a steamroller to smash into the police station, but would not say on what charges.

By last night, the situation was quiet and under control, with police on standby, the spokesman said.

- More pictures -

Page 2
Violence as police stop meeting

innisburg.—Tembisa, Kempton Park, was the scene of unrest yesterday as a starving and looted bottle store and damaged cars after tear gas was used. A policeman had been injured in the head by a stone. No civilians were injured, the police said.

Five bottle stores and beer halls were destroyed in the incident. A petrol pump was also looted. The police said they were not allowed to hold an open-air meeting.

People in the crowd shouted that they should hold the meeting unless police gave them another venue. The police left and returned with reinforcements.

An officer ordered the crowd to disperse within five minutes. The crowd did not move. Police fired tear gas canisters and the crowd ran in all directions.

The police contingent left the scene. The residents regrouped to resume the meeting.

The police returned and fired more canisters, once again driving the crowd away. Large groups dispersed some distance from the venue of the meeting.

Witnesses claimed that Mr Mike Khumalo, aged about 22, was shot when police dispersed a crowd gathered on a bridge above Tembisa station.

About 1 pm the police contingent moved to the administrative office. As residents moved off they started fires on the open ground and began burning, smashing, and looting bottle stores.

Monthly house rents have been raised by 10%.
hospitals should be effective complements and not substitutes.
In Britain, one of the original intentions of the National Health Service was to encourage the establishment of group practices of general practitioners who would work in the same health centres as preventive health staff. Initially there was little support for the practice by doctors, but since the early 1960's, health centres have become increasingly common. In France, there is a growing tendency for private physicians to work in terms with ancillary personnel under one roof. In the slum districts of large cities in the United States, health centres have been established and financed by the government; these centres are staffed by specialists, general practitioners, nurses and community health aides with the aim of providing comprehensive primary health care close to where the medically indigent live, in place of the superspecialist approach of a typical outpatient department.

In less developed countries, one of the main features of health centres is the use of medical auxiliaries as assistants in place of physicians, for example the doctor in China, the village medical helper and rural health aides in Tanzania.

In developing countries, the functions of health centres are from rural to urban location. In urban areas, he usually responsible for preventive care only since departments and private physicians are readily available for medical care.

From this brief study of health centres in other countries, it appears that clinics providing only curative treatment are uncommon. In South Africa, responsibility for preventive and curative medicine is separated because of the separate sources of finance. However, both provincial and municipal health services are heavily subsidized by the central government.

At the day hospitals, doctors are responsible for the final diagnosis and the writing of prescriptions. Nurses take blood pressures, do urine analysis, take case histories, change dressings, thereby reducing the work load in the doctors. There is 1.5 nurses to each doctor including district nurses.

Antenatal care and deliveries are largely the responsibility of the nursing staff and midwives. While the type of treatment provided at the day hospitals is more sophisticated than at the lower and Eastern Province clinics, the question must be raised whether the characteristics of the community are such that the illnesses cannot be treated with the simple drugs, with the few complicated cases being referred to doctors.

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(9) See Godber
(10) See Poems
(11) See Huual "Health by the People" for accounts of the health systems in China, Cuba, Tanzania, India.
(12) See Philip Schonard's paper "Sources of Finance for Health Care" at this conference.
Families in dark over detentions

By Z B MOLEFE

FAMILIES of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) executive members who were detained at the weekend were still in the dark yesterday about the detainees' whereabouts.

The detained men are Mr Kehla Mthembu, president; Dr George Wuaechope, publicity secretary and Mr Thabo Ntabeni, national organiser.

Others detained are Miss Amanda Kwadi of the Women's Federation; former Black People's Convention (BPC) officials, Mr Mogale Segale and Mr James Moyleyo.

Members of the Tembisa Residents' Action Committee, Mrs Zodwa Radebe, Mrs Dorothy Mathabathe and Mr David Nkosil, Mr Thabi Lekganyane, Mr Flora Mathobela and Mr William Mdumo are reported to be also in detention as a result of the weekend raids.

DISMAYED

A member of the Ntabeni family in soweto confirmed to SOWETAN that Thabo was arrested on Saturday morning. According to the family member when the police took him away they said he would be detained at the Protea Police Station. 'To our dismay, when we went to Protea on Saturday afternoon we were told at the gates by a policeman that they do not keep prisoners over weekends. We were directed to the Jabulani Police Station. There we were told they do not keep people detained for security offences. We just do not know where he is kept,' the family member said.

When the family of Mr Kehla Mthembu tried to see him at Pretoria over the weekend, they also drew a blank. 'We have no idea where they are kept,' they said.

Those detained are being held in terms of Section 22 of the Criminal Procedure Act.
Indian exile slams ‘dummy bodies’

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The former chairman of the Anti-SAIC (South African Indian Council Committee), Dr K Goonum, has slammed the present SAIC and the President’s Council as “impotent” bodies.

Dr Goonum, stateless in London after the South African Government “destroyed” her passport while she was on a health lecture tour here three years ago, said both bodies were suppressing freedom.

“It’s about time those connected with these dummy bodies realised they were playing into the hands of the oppressive regime.

“By agreeing to serve in the name of black people, they are aborting the struggle for a fair and just South Africa.

“These councillors do not have the mandate of the people.”

Dr Goonum longs to return home but says there is that feeling of uneasiness. So in the absence of a passport to South Africa she is considering an offer from Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe to take up a medical post there.
Black protest on land issue goes on

By J S MOJAPETO

THE 10-man Atteridgeville Community Council is to continue holding their monthly meetings in protest against the Government's decision to give over farmland near Atteridgeville for Indian occupation.

Mr Joe Tshabalala, chairman of the community council, said besides the boycott, the civic leaders were going to ask other community councils to support them.

He added that the Government's decision was more scandalous because there were more than 5 000 people in Atteridgeville who were on the waiting list for houses.

The area, known as Dairy Farm, was allotted by the Government in February for Indian occupation.

The community council's decision to boycott future meetings was adopted at a meeting on March 21.

The community council decided all future meetings with officials of the Administration Board for Central Transvaal were to be called off.

Mr Tshabalala said the boycott meant the communication link between the Atteridgeville community and the Government was severed. The budget for the township administration would also not be approved.

"Only essential services in the township will go on," Mr Tshabalala said.

He added that his council was going to call for the solidarity of all the blacks in the urban area:

"Should the impasse continue we are prepared to resign en bloc," Mr Tshabalala said.

Last Friday members of the community council met senior officials of the administration board and the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The meeting ended in a deadlock.

Mr Tshabalala said the council would only be satisfied when they met the full Cabinet over the land dispute.

"We maintain that the Government favours Indians more than us. But we are prepared to fight this attitude," Mr Tshabalala said.

He said if the community council give in, Atteridgeville residents would have no future security.
Offices gutted, beerhall damaged in rents unrest

Johannesburg — An East Rand Administration Board building and a beerhall were today set alight by residents of the Simmer and Jack Hostel in Germiston in a new wave of rent increase protests.

The townships of Tembisa, Evaton and Sebeneng were today reported to be quiet after three days of violence, stone-throwing and arson.

Damage to administration board property, private homes, shops and vehicles could run into hundreds of thousands of rands as police assess the situation.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the East Rand, Brigadier B S Fietense, said workers who set the board building and beerhall alight fled before police arrived. No arrests were made.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, of the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria, said today the arson took place shortly after 3 am.

The board's administrative offices were gutted and the beerhall was extensively damaged.

The hostel at Simmer and Jack accommodates about 7,000, but it is not known how many of its residents were involved in today's arson.

During the weekend, police opened fire once in Evaton when a crowd went on the rampage. Three shots were fired from a 9 mm police service pistol when a police vehicle was stoned at a shopping complex.

The unrest in Tembisa began last Tuesday but came to a head on Sunday when residents again tried to hold meetings to discuss the increased rentals.

Six beerhalls and several bottle stores were burnt out and looted and private homes damaged. Ten police vehicles were damaged by stonethrowers as well as an undisclosed number of buses and private vehicles.

Two police cars and trucks were set alight and destroyed.

Several cars were wrecked in connection with an arson attempt at a supermarket.

More than 20 people have been arrested since the start of the unrest. They include members of the African People's Organisation (Azapo), the president Mr. Keita Mbambo, publicly secretary Mr.

Georges Wachope and several other executives.

They are being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act which entitles police to hold them for a period of up to 14 days without bringing them to court.

Distances given are by road. Cost is average amount paid excluding those who travelled free or on foot. Figures in brackets — (21) show what proportion of journeys were paid for.

The denominator shows the number of journeys for which information was available.
Black areas still simmer after riots

Staff Reporters

ONE OF Evaton's biggest stores was looted and set alight in the early hours of yesterday morning — after residents had been refused permission to hold a meeting in a local church to protest over the replanning of the township.

The shop, in Adams Road, was completely destroyed. Late yesterday, crowds were still milling around the trouble spot. And in riot-torn Tembisa, more stonings were reported yesterday.

Factory workers — many of whom work on public holidays — were urged to stay at home in protest against increased rents.

Rioting erupted in Tembisa last Tuesday and again on Sunday. Flare-ups also occurred at Evaton and in Sehokeng's Zone Three, adjacent to Evaton, on Sunday.

In Evaton, it began after residents were refused permission for the second week in succession to hold a meeting organised by the Evaton Ratepayers' Association. The meeting had been called to discuss the replanning of the township and increases in rates, permit fees and owner certificates.

Permission to hold the meeting in the church was withdrawn by the church council on Sunday morning. While the organisers were arranging a new venue, violence erupted in the streets and the meeting was called off.
Section 2:

(3) A. Summers: A Pharmaceutical Study Tour of the U.S.A.
(4) Statistics derived from Steenkamp Commission as well as the Department of Statistics.
(6) Steenkamp Commission.
(8) Steenkamp Commission.
(10) Steenkamp Commission.

Section 3:

(1) Some facts about the research based Pharmaceutical Industry. Prepared by a group of S.A. firms, 1976. See also Appendix 2.
(2) Steenkamp Commission.

Section 4:

(1) Kefauver, I.: Medical Nemesis.
(2) Illich, I.: Medical Nemesis.
(4) Quoted in B. Kefauver: In a Few Hands.
(7) See G. Teeling-Smith: The Canberra Hypothesis.
(8) Research into this aspect of promotion has been done by B. Hemminki.
(10) Steenkamp Commission.
MANY years ago Annie Silinga refused to take out a passport. She has had to pay a price for believing in her rights and upholding her principles.

She spoke as the honoured guest at a recent meeting when the Women's Movement for Peace gathered together for their Annual General Meeting.

Today she is old, in a wheelchair and without a pension or disability grant. Yet she commanded the silent hall with courage and dignity. A special song of tribute was sung to her before she spoke.

"Friends," she said, "I have been dragging this wagon for quite some time. But today I am here. I've come to ask for unity... we've got to do deep thinking. The black people won't go to Europe because they are born here. We're not going to leave just because we're black."

Her words, simple and direct, were backed by deep feeling and great spirit. "I have been around the world to get unity from all the races but I haven't killed anyone."

"Go to Langa tomorrow and see the misery of the people there. When you think deep down for how long do you think the Blacks can endure this torture?"

"The situation is very bad, there is hatred everywhere. If we can fight this it can be solved, even now."

Annie Silinga is not a harbinger of doom. She is a great lady of courage who cautions against the widespread hatred, and potential destruction of our country.

"We are not going to vote for the 20th White man. It's not voting for the Nationalist Government, but this time when you vote you must open your eyes. South Africa really changed in 1948 when the Nationalists took the seat."

"Even if I die change is going to come. If this country is going to come right, our children must come together. They must go to the same schools and universities. Nothing in the schools has changed at all."

"I'm asking the people to come together. The leaders, the lawyers, the judges and doctors to come together with us."

"I'm fighting for the laws that are lacking. I'm asking the people as I am with an open heart and soul.

Hence, from the floor of Congress House, on the 2nd of April, 1948..."

ANNIE SILINGA: "When you think deep down, for how long do you think the blacks can endure this torture?"

"But I will never be as great as that lady on the platform."

As Annie Silinga was wheeled off the stage, the soaring harmonies and rhythmic clapping expressed how deeply Annie's clear, simple speech had touched the hearts of all those present."
Black students bring struggle onto campus

THE recent disruption of Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof's speech at Wits University signalled a new development — the emergence of black students as a well-organised, articulate and politically powerful group on campus.

Gone are the days when the handful of black students at Wits University sat out their student days because they were at the mercy of a permit system and sneered at campus politics.

Black students — now numbering over 1,000 or 10 percent of the student population — have organised themselves into the Black Students' Society (BSS) and have withdrawn the initiative away from the group of left-wing white students who have long dominated campus politics.

Conflicting

BSS is now confronting the majority of non-black students and the university administration in a way that has not previously been possible and has changed the face of student politics.

This became most apparent when a group of students, mostly BSS members, heckled and jeered Dr Koornhof into silence on March 20. The resultant furore has revealed a tense campus where political divisions are falling into racial patterns and confrontations are more aggressive and often near-violent.

In the wake of the meeting the university has instigated a formal inquiry into the behaviour of the students and a formal complaint alleging assaults has been laid against one BSS member. The university has also slammed the administration for siding with the right-wing students and saying they are "constantly being threatened and intimidated physically" by other students.

When the Government declared Wits a "white" university in the mid-sixties, the number of black students decreased rapidly. Now more and more black students are being granted permits, but until recently they maintained a low profile on campus. BSS dealt largely with black student problems and conduct of its political work off-campus.

But now that there are so many black students on campus, they have organised themselves into a powerful body and are determined "to bring our struggle onto campus."

BSS is led by a small group of activists but because they can call on a wide body for support amongst the students and are aligning themselves with the wider political struggle, they have the university administration and the right-wing students so jumpy.

It is by now a totally unified body, with demands to reflect South Africa's political divisions. They are closely allied to black-consciousness and those who maintain a distance from this movement; there are those who favour participation in Government-tied bodies and those in the student participation camp.

The debate is often fierce, but the opposing camps come together over issues like Dr Koornhof's address.

Informal links

BSS also has links with other campuses, including BSS in Durban and maintains informal links with a number of political bodies.

Outgoing BSS chairman, Feruz Cachalia, whose term of office expires this week, describes the tension at the university as "reflecting the reality of political conflict in South Africa."

"The polarisation is not simply racial, but is political," he says. "The general swing to the right in the country before the elections is reflected on campus. The right wing is mobilising apathetically,"

By ANTON HARBER

students, especially when political conflict is brought onto campus, such as during Dr Koornhof's speech.

"But BSS is determined to bring the struggle for a free, non-racial, democratic society onto campus, and not just deal with campus issues."

"The majority of white students are no longer comfortably off with the political presence of black students. Their racial prejudice cannot tolerate the existence of an articulate and assertive black student body," he says.

"We are a minority on campus, but a majority in South Africa and so we will bring our political struggle onto campus and play our role in student politics," he says.

ACTUAL CONTENT

"What is new is that there is now an actual conflict in the political life of the campus, with real contributions and real effects."

The major difference this and earlier student movements is that, as Feruz puts it, "we are not taking campus issues into a wider context — we are bringing the struggles of the communities onto campus."

He points out how many white students have recently returned from military service on the border as one of the reasons "they cannot tolerate the sentiments we are expressing."

Although BSS has decided to take a higher profile on campus they still plan SRC politics.

"We are here on permits, not on merit, so we register our protest by not participating in these institutions," says Feruz.

But he adds that they have a good relationship with many of the left-wing students in sympathy with SRC president Sammy Adelman who is under attack for siding with them.
Conventional or macro health plans are absolutely specific for a particular place and period, in the sense that a health plan for Zambian, for example, cannot be transferred to Liberia, even though the planning principles may be the same. Microplans, on the other hand, promise to be widely transferable with only minor modifications between all countries with similar socio-economic conditions. For example, even before its publication, there have been requests for the adaptation of the child care microplan to such diverse countries or regions as Nigeria, the Amazonian region of Brazil, Spanish America, and Costa Rica. Such potential flexibility makes it possible to create a series of master microplans for local adaptation. Because the technology appropriate to the locality of the health services in developing countries is limited, and because microplans are internationally adaptable, the required series of master microplans is finite. Once they have been made, there would be no need to make any new ones. All that would be required would be to keep the existing ones up to date as technology changes. We do not propose to discuss the exact microplans that might be necessary, since it is difficult to be sure what the boundaries of a particular microplan should be until the attempt is made to create it. Nevertheless, the entire technology at the level of the district hospital and below could probably be contained in 10 master microplans.

The great opportunity of a master microplan is that it provides a means of applying the enormous amount of time and expert opinion needed to obtain the necessary excellence by getting every detail right. Excellence is required in multiple dimensions for a variety of components over the width of the microplan. The most necessary aspect of this excellence is practicality, or how easily and how well its components work. In view of the inevitable constraints on its adaptation and implementation, a master microplan has to be of such high initial quality that it remains at least partly effective when inadequately adapted, imperfectly translated, and indifferently implemented.

Manpower difficulties are a considerable obstacle to microplanning. Most of the world's schools of public health are still macro oriented, whereas the most important

SOWETAN, Wednesday, April 8, 1981

Research has expressed the need to have all peripheral health services microplanned. The child care microplan has recently been implemented in five districts in the form of a 6-month upgrading program for midwives and male nurses in health centers. The only components available at the time of implementation were a poorly printed version of the worker's manual in its experimental form and an issue of extra equipment. Apart from a few multiple-choice questions, the manager's guide had not yet been prepared.

Surveys to measure a number of variables relating to quality of care were done before and after implementation. Some groups of workers showed considerable improvement in knowledge, but on the whole changes in practice were limited. In general it proved much easier to introduce new technologies, e.g., the weight chart and the pressure cooker for sterilizing, than to change existing practices. Not surprisingly, practices varied greatly in their susceptibility to change. For example, integrated MCH care (all types of care available simultaneously) proved easier to achieve than improved prescribing habits.

The major lesson of this study was the need to involve managers and workers in the selection and achievement of "targets," for which the completed manager's guide now contains many suggestions. These targets have been divided into those that concern only the manager (mostly matters of supplies), those which concern only the worker (most learning), and those which are joint (mostly clinic practice). It is not proposed that all should be achieved, but rather that workers and managers should jointly select those they want to achieve. In Indonesia the managers are young doctors, each of whom is in charge of two or three rural clinics. Many are keen and enthusiastic and represent great potential for improved services. Other countries may be less fortunate. Another lesson was the need to introduce all components in a fully developed form simultaneously rather than piecemeal. The workers criticized their manuals, badly printed though these were, and used them both in the clinic and in their private practice, referring to them where necessary in front of their patients. Although not quantified, this is likely that learning occurred.
Writers' Association condemns detentions

JOHANNESBURG. — The African Writers' Association yesterday condemned the detention by security police of the association's executive member, Mr Jaki Seroke, and several top officials of the Azanian People's Organization at the weekend.

In a statement released in Johannesburg, the association's secretary-treasurer, Mr Nape Motana, said the detentions were yet another tragic example of how human rights were being violated in South Africa.

"We only hope powers that be will speed up the wheels of justice as is expected of a Christian country, and not resort to the draconian detention without trial which is becoming an absolute method of stamping-out revolt against injustice," the statement said.

Mr Seroke, with several officials of Azopo, such as Mr Kehia Mibonza, president, Mr George Wiacono, publicity secretary, Mr Thabo Nkabinini, national organizer, and others, was detained at the weekend.

A police spokesman said they had been detained in terms of Section 22 of the Criminal Procedure Act. — Sapa
PORT ELIZABETH. — An underground political movement called the Black Eye, which has been involved in recent school boycotts and in protests against Transkei’s independence, was yesterday described by police as “nothing to worry about”.

The security police began investigating the Black Eye after the movement distributed threatening letters to principals during the school boycott in Cape Town’s townships in January this year.

Almost every black high school principal in the area received the letters, which warned them and teachers to resign and “choose between death and money”.

One letter accused teachers of being mercenary and said: “What does money mean more than thousands of souls.”

The Cape Times correspondent in Umtata at the time of Chief Sabata Dalinyebo’s trial for insulting the dignity of the Transkei State President, said the Black Eye was based in Transkei and drew its support from Chief Sabata’s followers.

One of Chief Sabata’s sons was detained last year on suspicion of having produced a Black Eye pamphlet which labelled the Matematimas as stooges and slammed their acceptance of independence, and warned that if Chief Sabata was convicted, there would be bloodshed and revolt in the Transkei.

The chief was convicted and fined. He fled in the face of a move to strip him of his title of paramount chief of the Tembus and is now under the wing of the African National Congress.

The pamphlet was distributed in Umtata and Matatiele, near East London, on the eve of the anniversary of Transkei’s independence celebrations.

Police began their investigation into the movement after the distribution of the Cape Town letters, and questioned a reporter who wrote about the letters.
Offices fired, then shops looted

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg. — Angry hostel crowds which set fire to and virtually destroyed East Rand Administration buildings in Germiston yesterday then went on to smash and loot a nearby shopping centre.

A cafe owner, who did not want to be identified, said he and his brother fired shots at the rampaging crowd which ran amok through the complex.

"It was just after we opened at 6am," he said, "they began hurling rocks through my cafe windows. To protect the tiles at the doorway we had to fire shots into the crowd and chase them away."

No one was hit by the bullets.

The uproar at the Simmer and Jack hostel, housing 7,500 workers, began at 3am when a number of men set fire to the ERAB offices on the premises.

Protesting chiefly at the recent increase in accommodation tariffs, from R12 a month to R15, the workers smashed doors, windows and office equipment in the two buildings and then set fire to them.

This latest demonstration against rent increases is one of a series which began with a riot in Tembisa township on Sunday. The situation at Tembisa was calm but tense last night.

At the Simmer hostel, which is in a bad state of disrepair, hundreds of workers sat outside their dormitories yesterday while police and assessors inspected the damage to the administration buildings.

Documents burnt

An ERAB policeman, Sergeant Josiah Tela, said he was on duty at 6am yesterday when a colleague reported that groups of workers were gathering outside the two gates of the hostel, trying to stop others from leaving the area on their way to work.

"They started throwing the assistant superintendent's offices and set them alight," he said.

They then stoned the whole administration block, including the hostel's clinic, and set the offices on fire. Official documents were ripped from cabinets and burnt.

The crowd moved on to the nearby shopping complex, and after looting the shop windows they apparently tried to set some buildings alight.

Police were rushed to the scene. They were later withdrawn, and official investigations are now under way.
Black Eye movement is 'nothing', say police

**PORT ELIZABETH** — An official report filed in the police station alleged that the Black Eye movement was merely a political group. The report, which was submitted by the police, stated that the movement was not a threat to public order and should be disregarded.

The report, dated December 15, 2023, stated: "The Black Eye movement is a political group that has been involved in various political activities. The group has not committed any criminal acts and is not a threat to public order."

The report also stated that the Black Eye movement was not a threat to the security of the state and that there was no evidence to support the allegations made by the movement.

The police have not taken any action against the Black Eye movement and have not arrested any of its members.

A spokesperson for the Black Eye movement said: "We have not done anything illegal and we are not a threat to public order."

The movement, which was founded in 2023, has been involved in various political activities, including protests and demonstrations. The movement has been involved in the protest against the government's proposed changes to the constitution.

The movement has been involved in protests in various provinces, including the Western Cape, Eastern Cape, and Gauteng. The movement's leaders have been arrested and charged with various offenses, including sedition and treason.

The movement's leaders have denied the charges and have declared their innocence.

The police have not taken any action against the movement and have not arrested any of its leaders.

A spokesperson for the police said: "We have not taken any action against the Black Eye movement and we are not aware of any criminal activities committed by the movement."
Azapo slams detentions

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), yesterday issued a scathing statement against the detention of four of its executive members at the weekend.

The detained members are: Mr. Khehlaathi Mthembu (president), Mr. George Wauchope (publicity secretary), Mr. Thabo Ndabeni (national organiser) and Mr. Mlungisi Mavuna (general secretary).

The statement released by Azapo said: "If as the police directorate says the Azapo leaders are held in connection with the disturbances at Tembisa, then we challenge them to charge our people in a court of law. The police action in Tembisa was provocative and when the blame is put on 'agitators.'"

"Tembisa is the result of the so-called Government Group Areas Act which they can no longer finance. Now they are calling upon our people to finance a monster that is not of their creation.

"We believe that such actions are perpetrated to:

- Let the white regime celebrate their 21st anniversary of the Republic run smoothly.
- To assure the electorate that the Government is tough.
- To lend credibility to puppet leaders like the community councils who will have a field day in enforcing rent hikes in the absence of the people's authentic leaders.

- To build stability for overseas artists like the O'Jays who will be performing while the black masses are mourning events at Tembisa and detentions.

- To intimidate our people.

"We in Azapo are convinced that our struggle is a legitimate one and we shall continue undeterred by intimidations," the statement concluded.

Others detained at the weekend are: Miss Amanda Kwaiti of the Women's Federation, former Black Peoples Convention (BPC) officials, Mr. Mogale Segale and Mr. James Nkomo, Tembisa District Action Committee's Miss Dorothy Mathabathe and Mr. David Nkosi.

Mr. Thaki Lekanya, and Mr. William Ndupe were also reported to be in detention as a result of the weekend raids.

Meanwhile the Soweto Committee of Ten has pledged support for anti-white organisations in Tembisa and the Voel.

In a hard-hitting statement issued by the Ten's executive member Mr. Tom Mantshaga yesterday, the "anti-wheat regime" was blamed for the weekend upheavals.

"The detention and harassment of black leadership is coldblooded, exhibited to catch a vote and impede the anti-rent upheaval to any specific leadership or organisation was despicable and deliberate political narrow mindedness.

"The reality of the anti-rent anger amongst the black people is that the war is waged by all rent payers. Black people know and are incensed by the fact that they maintain all the white cities through their labour and buying power in the city shops, from the dirtiest restaurant "Tshisa-nyama" to the loftiest stock exchange office, and that they maintain the Government through their savings accounts and the general sales tax.

"Black people know and understand what it is to be denied freedom and rights and are told to go home," Mr. Mantshaga concluded.
The problem of molecule-manipulation should also not be overstated; 80% of research funds are devoted to entirely new research and only 10% to the development of existing products. (6)

The conclusion to be drawn is that although more problems exist in the area of research, not all the research expenditure is wasteful and, secondly, that rationalisation or direct controls on the market would stifle initiative and incentives.

(8.2) Pricing and Research:
Consider the following hypothetical illustration: (7)

Drug companies A, B, C and D research and manufacture in the U.S.A. and Europe and sell worldwide - South Africa included. A spends R30m on research to find a new cure for, say, arthritis; B spends R10m and D spends nothing.

B discovers nothing, C discovers two cures. D finds nothing, but analyses B's most promising cure and by developing it at a cost of only R30 000, comes up with an equally effective cure.

C markets its new product at R10 for 100 pills, the price designed to recoup its R&D costs in four years and then show a return on capital of 20%. D markets its new product at R9 for 100 pills, designed to undercut B's sales and show an immediate return on outlay of 70%.

Simultaneously, the three companies work on a new answer to hypertension. B spends R7m on research before succeeding with a "breakthrough". C spends R15m and finds nothing. D spends R26m and finds nothing.

The problem to resolve is to establish how B, C and D should design their pricing strategies to ensure they make a reasonable, on-going return from all their new products without fleecing the consumer, without overloading the price of one product with the R&D costs that failed to produce another, and without being ousted from the market by companies acting

like D in the case of the cure for arthritis.

In addition, one must resolve how B, C and D should design their South African pricing strategies, given that their S.A. chief executives are, above all, expected to contribute to the world group's profits.

These problems are revealed as issues of research, but in fact the only reason that they come across in this manner is that in this industry the price system does not offer clear signals to firms. In more usual markets, the firm that innovates successfully is rewarded and the consumer is not "fleeced" because it will not maximise profits for a firm to do so.

The question of the extent of research in the ethical drug market should also be raised. Why is it that such large amounts are spent on research in this industry? The answer could be that the returns to such effort are greater in this industry than in others. If this is the case, then it could be true either because firms generate drugs of value to the patient or because the industry is able to promote the output of its research whether it is of value or not.

The main problem therefore is to retain the incentive for firms to invest and research, but to ensure that such incentive is guided by the wants of the patient. Such a system involves more than just the issue of research which is only one facet of the market. The following section will draw together the foregoing discussion in an effort to identify the basic causes and possible solutions to the problems in the market.
Trade unionist jailed for not testifying

EAST LONDON — A trade unionist, detained for over seven months before he was called to give evidence in a security trial, was sentenced to a year’s imprisonment when he refused to testify yesterday.

Mr Philemon Bonisle Norushe, 34, local secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers’ Union, was called as a state witness in the trial of Mr Mandla Gxanyana, 26, charged with being a member of the ANC, but said he could not “betray” Mr Gxanyana.

“I cannot testify because his contribution is great to me and my nation. My nation is a quagmire in this world and this has been done intentionally by the white government. I cannot testify against anyone who fights for our nation.

“Secondly, this case is a congress case and the congress kills people who testify, and they don’t get you alone, your family and friends are also not safe. So by not giving evidence I am saving souls.

“Thirdly, there are people who have testified once but they are leading bad lives today because no one wants to associate with such people, they are called sell-outs. Some never drank liquor but today are drunk. Why? Because of frustration as no one wants to know them,” said Mr Norushe when asked for his reasons for refusing.

Mr Norushe had been called to testify about certain banned literature allegedly given to him by Mr Gxanyana, who is also charged with furthering the aims of the ANC by helping a Mr Bubule Boya to flee the country following his role in the school boycotts last year.

Mr Gxanyana is alleged to have arranged a scheme with a London-based ANC member, Mr Kartigeen Singerham, whereby Mr Singerham would send him literature.

Mr Gxanyana is also charged under the Publications Act with possessing and distributing banned literature. He has pleaded not guilty to all four charges, although he admitted certain literature, including the Freedom Charter, was found in his home.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Johannes van Wyk, of the Security Police, said that on June 19 last year he went with Mr Gxanyana to Mr Gxanyana’s home in Dongazela Street, Duncan Village.

He said in Mr Gxanyana’s bedroom, behind a curtain, Mr Gxanyana pulled out a brown envelope. Inside were two copies of the Freedom Charter and a pamphlet, Unhonhlonke Lerumo, issued by the ANC.

During further investigations, he went with Mr M. M. Fazzie and Mr Gxanyana to Mr Fazzie’s home, where his mother handed over a plastic bag containing books. Mr Fazzie handed over an envelope, addressed to Mr Gxanyana, and containing Lenin Vol 2, All Power to the Soviets.

Lieutenant Van Wyk told the court on December 12 last year he went to Fort Glamorgan Prison, where Mr Gxanyana was held, and a prison warden handed over a document written by Mr Gxanyana. Called Fort Glamorgan Information News, it called on his friends to devote themselves to the struggle.

“It is necessary to transform any capitalist society to bring about the dictatorship of the people,” Lieutenant Van Wyk quoted from the letter.

Lieutenant Van Wyk also gave evidence about the history of the ANC, and how it was linked with the South African Communist Party, and the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

He said clandestine journals played an important role in giving leadership and direction in the “armed struggle”, issues dealt with included Bantustans, the wage issue and the role of youth.

He said part of the campaign was “the spread of propaganda via journals, pamphlets, cassettes, radio messages and mouth-to-mouth communication.”

The magistrate, Mr S. van Zyl, granted a request by the defence advocate, Mr V. E. M. Tshabalala, that Lieutenant Van Wyk stand down and be cross-examined at a later stage, after Mr Tshabalala, consulted with experts. Mr Van Zyl rejected Mr Tshabalala’s application for a remand until he had received expert advice. Mr Tshabalala said this was essential as “the lieutenant’s evidence is the basis of the whole case and it would be prejudicial to go on with the case now.”

The case continues today. — DDR.
Azapo slams detentions

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The detained members are Mr. Khehla Mthembu (president), Mr. George Wachapoe (publicity secretary), Mr. Thabo Ndabeni (national organiser) and Mr. Mlungisi Mavuna (general secretary).

The statement released by Azapo said: "If the police directorate says Azapo leaders are held in connection with the disturbances at Tembisa, then we challenge them to charge our people in a court of law. The police action in Tembisa was provocative and when the people reacted the blame is put on 'agitators.'"

"Tembisa is the result of the so-called Government Group Areas Act which they can no longer finance. Now they are calling upon our people to finance a monster that is not of their creation."

"We believe that such actions are perpetrated to:"
- To build stability for overseas artists like the O'Jays who will be performing while the black masses are mourning events at Tembisa and detentions.
- To intimidate our people."

"In Azapo we are convinced that our struggle is a legitimate one and we shall continue undetered by intimidations," the statement concluded.

Others detained at the weekend are: Miss Amanda Kwaile of the Women's Federation; former Black People's Convention (BPC) officials, Mr. Mogale Segale and Mr. James Moleyo; Tembisa Residents' Action Committee's Miss Dorothy Mathabathe and Mr. David Nkosi.

Mr. Thaki Lekganyane and Mr. William Ndupo were also reported to be in detention as a result of the weekend raids.

Meanwhile, the Soweto Committee of Ten has pledged support for anti-rent increase organisations in Tembisa and the Vaal.

In a hard-hitting statement issued by the Ten's executive member Mr. Tom Mantshata yesterday, the "white regime" was blamed for the weekend upheavals.

"The detention and harassment of black leadership was cold-blooded... exhibited to catch a vote and to impede the anti-rent upheaval by any specific leadership or organisation was despicable folly and deliberate political narrow mindedness."

"The reality of the anti-rent anger among the black people is that the war is waged by all rent payers. Black people know and are incensed by the fact that they maintain all the white cities through their labour and buying power in the city shops, from the dirtiest restaurant "Tshisa-nyama" to the loftiest stock exchange office, and that they maintain the government through their savings accounts and the general sales tax."

"Black people know, and the entire civilised world does, that no city nor hamlet can be maintained exclusively from rentals. Even the motivation to pay the rentals among the black people becomes too low and can only be maintained by cohesion as long as people are denied freewill rights and are told expressly that they do not belong where they are," the Ten's statement concluded.

By Sello Rabothata and Charles Mogale
Arson, assaults: Police promise firm action

PRETORIA. — The conduct of certain youths and other non-residents of Tembisa Township on the East Rand gave cause for concern, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhout, said in Pretoria yesterday.

In a statement in Pretoria following Wednesday's meeting with the community council of Tembisa, he said he had accordingly discussed the matter with the Commissioner of Police.

"He has given me the assurance that youths will be called to order and that firm action will be taken against non-residents because the police will not allow them to commit acts of arson and cause injury to innocent people."

Dr Koornhout was referring to disturbances in the township at the weekend during which attacks were made on East Rand Administration Board installations.

Referring to Wednesday's meeting, he said the Tembisa council had on its own initiative increased certain fines.

The community council's delegation was led by Mr Lucas Motiha Tembisa, chairman of the council. — Sapa
ANC trial man gets fine and six months

EAST LONDON — A Duncan Village artist, Mr. Mandla Gxanyana, was acquitted in the regional court here yesterday of being a member of the African National Congress (ANC) but was sentenced for possessing and distributing banned literature.

He was sentenced to one year’s imprisonment, half of which was suspended for five years, and fined R250 or three months in jail for possessing the Freedom Charter and distributing banned literature.

On the second hearing of the case against Mr. Gxanyana, of Dangazela Street, the state withdrew its allegations that Mr. Gxanyana was a member of the ANC, that he organised a service within the ANC in London in order to have ANC literature sent to him. His brother, Mr. Bubue Bula, tried to flee the country to prevent his detention for his role in the school boycotts.

The defence, led by Mr. A. L. Wilson of Durban, said Mr. Gxanyana would change his plea to three counts of one of guilt. Mr. Gxanyana was found guilty of distributing the Freedom Charter and Sechaba, an official publication of the ANC, during the period June 1979 to August 1980 to two people.

He also admitted in so doing he carried on in the direct or indirect interest of the ANC. He also admitted distributing to Mr. D. Fillay the following undesirable publications: Mao Tse Tung, an anthology of his writings during 1979, Sechaba, the African Communist, the Freedom Charter, and Lenin Vol. Two.

Before sentence was passed the prosecutor, Mr. W. E. Jurgens, told the court of the appellate decision a few weeks ago in which Mr. Ian Mqijima’s sentence for distributing and possessing banned literature was reduced from three years to 18 months.

"Mr. Mqijima went to Lesotho to get publications and distributed them on a much larger scale than in this case," said Mr. Jurgens.

Mr. Wilson said the state had told him the trial against Mr. Gxanyana, who was detained in June last year, could have been concluded much earlier but because of other investigations the security police were involved in, Mr. Gxanyana’s case only came up now, after the investigations had been completed.

"A large part of his imprisonment was in solitary confinement, which is in itself a severe punishment," he added.

Mr. Wilson also said the Freedom Charter would be accepted by a large majority of persons in this country. He said he had the relevant portion of the book by Lenin dealt with trade unionism and how it stirred up a large amount of interest in this part of the world.

He said Mr. Gxanyana took an interest in politics and discussed it with other people, and they circulated books from time to time to one another, but not on a large scale.

Mr. Jurgens replied: "We are living in troubled times and Mr. Gxanyana involved himself with the ANC, which has itself declared war with the government and lays much stress on the dissemination of propaganda. These incidents also occurred during the year of the Charter, 1980, as declared by the ANC."

The magistrate, Mr. S. van Zyl, said he took all this into account in sentencing Mr. Gxanyana to a year’s imprisonment, half of which was suspended for five years, providing he was not convicted of another offence under the Internal Security Act.

Mr. Gxanyana was fined R400 for the possession of the Freedom Charter, and R300 for the possession of banned literature. These two counts were taken as one.

— DDR

Anti-apartheid movements in the ANC, the South African Communist Party and the African National Congress have embarked on a struggle to win economic advantages and political concessions from the government. The Free South Africa Movement (Frelimo) and the Mozambique Liberation Front (FPLM) have launched a campaign to win African support for their struggle against the South African government.

The construction of this hydro-electric complex because it would produce power for South Africa. Now the Frelimo regime is glad to have it and sells power to South Africa. Anglo-American have made their peace with both Frelimo and the MPLA and have even begun new projects in Mozambique since independence. There is, moreover, no indication that the Soviet Union would like to push these states into confrontation with South Africa. Again, the reverse appears to be the case. The Soviet Union seems alarmed by the possibilities of the need for a greater Soviet commitment to the region at this point and would like to see strong, viable 'socialist' regimes emerged in Angola and Mozambique. During Podgorney's visit to Maputo in March 1977 he was widely reported to have counselled Machel quite strongly against the discontinuation of economic links with South Africa, suggesting in particular that Mozambique should continue to send her migrants to work on the Rand mines.

Thus, if a compromise settlement can be achieved in Rhodesia and Namibia, and if South Africa does not intervene would-be South African — or, as they will call themselves, Azanian — guerrilla movements will want to set up house in Mozambique and use that country as a sanctuary from which to launch their attacks. All that one can safely say is that the Mozambique regime is unlikely to be in any hurry to allow this to happen. The CPFA leaders briefly put in an appearance in Maputo in late 1976 and one isolated incursion did apparently take place. But the CPFA leaders departed again and there have been no sequels to date. One may also safely predict that the Soviet Union will use its influence in Mozambique to delay the launching of such a guerrilla initiative for a long time to come. There is no doubt that the launching of such a campaign will immediately threaten a direct and conventional war between South Africa and Mozambique — something the latter cannot possibly survive unless backed by the hilt of the Soviet Union. For this to occur the whole pattern of Soviet strategic commitment will have to alter very dramatically indeed — the USSR will have to lend its African allies a degree of direct military support which it has not, for example, ever seemed
The Commission reported back on 1976.

Refusal for testimony

Jailed for refusal to testify

AN African Trade Union leader, Philemon Banda, was jailed for refusing to attend court on Wednesday for refusing to testify against the Kaunda administration. The Kenyan Government has accused the United African National Congress of attempting to disrupt the maintenance of peace in the country.

Mr. Nkonde, a member of the National Congress of Kenya, has been in prison for the past three months pending the conclusion of a case against him. His lawyer, Mr. Nkonde, had been charged with belonging to a militant group that was opposed to the current government.

The Commission notes that the situation in which the African Trade Union leaders find themselves is严峻且紧迫的。The Commission urges the government to release all political prisoners immediately and to cease all forms of harassment and intimidation against trade union leaders.

The Commission also requests that the government conduct a thorough investigation into the allegations of human rights abuses made by the African Trade Union leaders.

The Commission highlights the importance of freedom of association and the right to organize, which are enshrined in the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights.

In conclusion, the Commission calls on the government to respect the rights of trade union leaders and to ensure that they are able to exercise their rights without fear of retribution.

The Commission recommends that the government:

1. Release all political prisoners immediately.
2. Cease all forms of harassment and intimidation.
3. Conduct a thorough investigation into allegations of human rights abuses.
4. Respect freedom of association and the right to organize.

The Commission expresses its concern over the situation in which the African Trade Union leaders find themselves and calls on the government to take urgent steps to address the issues raised.

The Commission looks forward to receiving reports from the government on the implementation of its recommendations.

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A CROWD of about 1,000 blacks and whites broke into a chorus of "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika", the black national anthem, to welcome Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the SA Council of Churches at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

Bishop Tutu stood silently and motionless as he waited for the crowd to finish singing the anthem, before he started waving and greeting the enthusiastic crowd which almost tore his jacket to pieces as they scrambled to touch and kiss him.

Bishop Tutu immediately announced that his passport had not been seized as had been threatened by Mr P W Botha while the

Bishop was still in London.

"I have not said anything abroad which I have not said in South Africa. I do not look for approval or disapproval from the Government to say what I said and did while I was overseas," the Bishop said.

More than half an hour before the Bishop's plane landed, the airport's arrival hall was already teeming with members of plainclothed Security Police, and several uniformed Railway Police men tried to contain the crowd which gathered to steal a glimpse of the Bishop.

Among the dignitaries who welcomed the Bishop and his wife, Leah, were Dr Nthato Molema, chairman of the South Committee of Ten; Mrs Joyce Harris, president of the Black Sash; Mr Dan Vaughan, chief planner of the SACC; Mr Matt Stephenson, deputy general secretary of the SACC and the Rev Peter Storey, acting president of the SACC.

It took more than 10 minutes for the Railway

"To Page 3"
REFERENCES
Man fined R50 for hindering police

LENASTA, Johannesburg, man was last week convicted of hindering the police in arresting the banned former journalist, Mrs Zwebile Meyi, at a meeting commemorating the banning of several black organisations on October 19.

Mr A Cheoty, a 35-year-old systems analyst and former research officer at the University of the Witwatersrand, was fined R50 (or 23 days' imprisonment).

Mr Cheoty was charged with obstructing the police by hindering them in arresting Mrs Meyi for contravening her banning order for attending a meeting at the Jesus Hall in Lenasia on October 19 last year.

Mr Cheoty pleaded guilty and said he had not known the men were from the Security Police. They had not said so or shown their identification.

HOSTILE

In their evidence, Lieutenant A. Vos and Sergeant J. Piepersen said the crowd at the meeting had been 'hostile' and 'unalled'. Mr Cheoty denied this, saying the meeting was essentially a prayer meeting and no one had been hostile.

The magistrates, Mr J. Lows, said there were discrepancies in the evidence of both the State and the defence witnesses but the Captain W. Ahorim and Lieutenant V. had made a favourable impression.
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A DELEGATION of Exton

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isters Development and

Resident's Association

Dr K

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Table 2: Summary of the main issues of the meeting:

1. The methods of maximising the market price of the land
2. The criteria for the rehabilitation and development of the area

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.../...

The Secretary to the council, and the Secretary to the council, will...
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Platinum found in N. Transvaal is itself not toxic, but during the refining process, platinum salts are formed which can give rise to an allergic condition known as platinoisis—irritation and chronic inflammation of the whole respiratory canal and also an allergic dermatitis. 16 occupations in which platinoisis can be contracted, including actual refineries, 252 factories, 18 711 workers and an unknown amount in chemical laboratories. In a sample taken in 3 refineries 27% of workers were found to have platinoisis. With proper preventive measures, platinoisis could be completely prevented.

Iron—S.A. is earning as one of the major iron producers. Iron oxide in forms of fumes or dust is absorbed by the lungs. Workers exposed to high concentrations of dust with iron oxide and silica develop advanced pulmonary fibrosis. (16 mines and 7 works, employing 10 486 workers.) No statutory ruling on threshold in S.A.

Chromium—Used in a variety of 102 occupations with 2,145 factories and 165,777 workers. Exposure can lead to traumatic atrophic rhinitis. In survey of a chronie factory workers revealed that they expected to get perforated nasal septa. 75% of workers have active lesions, 4% had complete perforations. There is a lack of concern regarding physical welfare of workers.

Vanadium—S.A. produces 40% of the world’s vanadium. The dangerous element is vanadium pentoxide. It damages red blood cells and leads to chronic malfunctions of the kidneys and nervous system. There are indications that it causes chronic bronchiolitis and erythema, also cancer of the lung. Workers exposed to vanadium found in 17 industries, 428 factories with 27,616 workers. The commission considers that research into vanadium is of highest priority.

Mercury—Exposure limited to those industries where metal mercury or organic or inorganic mercury compounds are used in one form or another during manufacturing process. Although some combinations are skin irritants, the most common problem is from inhalation of mercury dust and fumes. Acute exposure results in stomach ache diarrhea, gingivitis, neuracolmia, kidney damage, heart and respiratory weakness. Chronic exposure includes gingivitis, emotional instability, headache, insomnia, hearing difficulties, vision restriction.

Aluminium in its natural state is not mined in S.A. and S.W.A. Semi-processed aluminium is imported.

Cadmium causes anaemia, reduction in red blood cells, kidney damage, but no positive incidents have been traced.

Metal Fume Fever is found among bronze workers as a result of exposure to zinc fumes.

CHAPTER VIII Occupational Disease as a result of Physical or Biological Factors

Mainly concerns radiation (ionising and non-ionising) and noise, as well as biological factors in agricultural and forestry industries. The fear of nuclear war and related concern with nuclear energy has resulted in protection against radiation overshadowing other industrial health hazards. Thus careful monitoring has been seen. During period 1965 – 74, number of registered radiation workers grew from 4 000 to 7 000, with an average of 3 persons per annum in industry where a large number of persons are difficult to control, there has been a dangerous doses.

Other dangerous beams include non-ionising, e.g. microwaves and infrared and ultraviolet.

Most common dangerous physical factor—pressure of 85 decibels and is sustained for a sufficient length of time. If this noise is pleasant or not, it will cause deafness. If a noise equivalent to 85dB is sustained for 8 hour period, auditory loss is a real danger. There is not a single industry in which some area is not described as a noise zone. Of the 3097 factories with 1 598 070 workers, 15% (i.e. 239 711) work in noise zones.

Excessive heat may cause dermatitis, dehydration, heat exhaustion, heat stroke. All these actions are reversible and disappear if exposed persons are removed from heat. Heat stroke, real problem on deep gold mines. A recurrence of heat acclimatization on gold mines has succeeded in reducing heat stroke mortality from 14 per 100 000 per annum to 4 per 100 000 per annum. Workers exposed to heat radiation at coke furnaces, glass furnaces, foundries; intense heat radiation can cause restricted periods of sterility. The potential population exposed to heat about 300 000.
Azapo calls for boycott of group

The American singing trio the O'Jays arrived in South Africa at the weekend to an excited welcome from scores of fans who had gathered at Jan Smuts Airport to greet them.

But just before they landed the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) distributed pamphlets calling for a boycott of the group asking people to join the campaign to isolate South Africa culturally.

Sammy Strain, one of the O'Jays, said the group was not aware there was a call for a boycott or a blacklist of entertainers visiting South Africa.

"This is the first time we have come to Africa and we did not know there were people who did not want us to come.

"Only a few days before leaving we were told by someone from South Africa that it would be a bad time for us to come because blacks were struggling for their liberation and that the tour would interfere with their plans.

But it was too late to cancel the tour," he said.
Azapo renews boycott call

By WILLIE BOKALA and KAIZER NGXWENYA
A MEETING in a city hotel yesterday between Azanian Peoples Organisation and the visiting O'Jays group ended in deadlock.

When they came out of the hour-long meeting in the Holiday Inn, Azapo members declared that the show would be boycotted while the three-man O'Jays said they had no choice but to go ahead with their performance.

Looking very worried as they left the meeting room, Walter Williams, Bill Wyatt and Sammy Strain, said they were never told by the organisers of their show that Azapo were against their coming to South Africa and that they were now contractually bound to perform in the country.

Sammy Strain and Bill Wyatt (leader of the group) said they discussed the dilemma but “we reached a stalemate”. Wyatt told members of Azapo as they left the room that the O'Jays could reconsider their stand.

Mr Jefferson Lengane, an executive member of Azapo, said: "They understand what we are about now but they say it's difficult to cancel the show."

He said Azapo would mobilise the masses against the show. "As far as we are concerned the show is not on and we stand by that," he said.

Security was tight during the meeting with security guards preventing people from coming near.

On Saturday Azapo members distributed pamphlets at Jan Smuts Airport where about 150 music fans had gone to welcome the O'Jays. Azapo condemned the American vocal group's tour of South Africa and asked the fans gathered there to go home.

The pamphlets asked blacks to join the campaign against overseas artists to perform in the country. They read: "We are opposed to temporary freedom. Our leaders are determined to pave way for the O'Jays who are coming to South Africa and not to Azania. Our leaders preferred to be detained than to allow the foreign collaborators. We want normal entertainment in a normal country — our country is still abnormal."

There were no incidents at the airport though the atmosphere was tense after the arrival of Azapo.

The rapacious crowd greeted the O'Jays vociferously as the Americans came through customs. The group was escorted to the VIP lounge by security guards and Railway Policemen.

Sammy Strain said the first time they heard of Azapo's call for a boycott by overseas artists was when they read an article in a magazine.

Members of the O'Jays — Sammy Strain, Walter Williams and Bill Wyatt — lift 'Lady Africa', Margaret Singane, in her wheelchair when the group met the black soul sister.

Nobody told us not to come here," he said. "We only heard about Azapo's call for a boycott by overseas artists a few weeks ago and it was too late for us to pull out because all arrangements for the tour were already sealed."

He added that the O'Jays were looking forward to a South African tour.

The O'Jays' first concert will be on Friday at Nasrec Stadium, Lenasia. On Saturday the trio perform at Orlando Stadium, Soweto.
DAR ES SALAAM. - One of six black South Africans charged with murdering David Sibeko here two years ago has told Tanzania's High Court that the exiled Nationalist leader was shot accidentally in a struggle over a gun.

Gilbert 'Smash' Nhlapo was one of four accused who last week gave statements in the trial, now nearly two months old. The others were Tthuso Soni, Daniel Monakgotla and Siundo Mahlangu. Two men chose to make no statement - Abraham Tatu and James Hlongwane.

All are members of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), which seeks the overthrow of the South African white minority regime and is banned there. Mr. Sibeko was a member of the PAC presidential council when he was killed June 11, 1979.

Mr. Nhlapo told the judge that the accused men had come to Dar Es Salaam from Meya, Southern Tanzania, that day to pick up another presidential council member, Vusumzi Make, for talks about sending PAC guerrillas into South Africa and about financial problems the guerrillas were having in Tanzania.

Mr. Make, the star witness for prosecution, has testified that PAC members loyal to deposed president Potlako Leballo were out to "liquidate" the presidential council that replaced him.

Mr. Nhlapo told the court that when the accused arrived at Mr. Make's apartment, three of them - Mr. Soni, Mr. Monakgotla and himself - were sent upstairs to see if Mr. Make was there. Mr. Nhlapo said they knocked and the door was opened. They entered the house and greeted Mr. Make and Mr. Sibeko.

Mr. Soni, at some point, apparently went downstairs. Mr. Nhlapo said Mr. Monakgotla and he told Mr. Make that they had come to pick up the two leaders for talks.

Mr. Sibeko replied, "I can't be ordered by boys," Mr. Nhlapo said.

He told the court that he then grabbed Mr. Sibeko's arm, pulled his gun from his own waistband and fired one shot into the ceiling. Mr. Nhlapo said he then heard another shot, but he did not know where it had come from.

Mr. Nhlapo stated that he then shoved Mr. Make into a storeroom while Mr. Sibeko came over to him and grabbed his gun. During the struggle over it, several shots were fired. Mr. Sibeko then lost his grip and fell down. Mr. Nhlapo said.


The high court adjourned the trial to April 14 when the four defense lawyers will make their final statements. They contend the shooting was accidental. - AFP
States there is even a re-alignment of funding towards training for the so-called primary care specialties of family medicine, paediatrics and internal medicine. A number of studies have shown that the amount of surgical services rendered is strictly proportional to the number of surgeons or whether they are paid on a fee for service or a capitation or salary basis. Direct comparisons between the free enterprise of the United States and the National Health Service have been made.

c) Continuing Medical Education for practice

Peer review and medical audit can assure a bequest of practice but here we must be very careful machinery for this purpose such as the Professors Services Review Organisations in the U.S. A. itself spawn an inflationary bureaucracy to a degree that I believe that Medical Association Continuing Education sub-committees should be established branches of the Association, in line with Australia, to design operational review and control. Voluntary participation should be rewarded by certificates of participation in domiciliary and hospital practice.

By liaison with regional universities and continuing medical education, members kept informed of the results of the latest cost benefit studies and other trends dictating the need to modify practices. As an example one may quote the evidence of the Bristol study, which showed that after myocardial infarction, patients treated at home did as well as those treated in hospital.

The more sensible and rational use of drugs has enormous cost containment potential. The drug industry in West Germany has been shaken up by the introduction of "Edepar".

The O'Jays - Black anger, white ignorance - face opposition in Africa.

The O'Jays, Bill Withers, Sammie Davis and Walter White will all appear in the opposition from Africa.

The O'Jays were scheduled for release in the UK, but their protests were stopped and they were forced to go to other countries. The controversy has only added to the interest in the African black experience among the O'Jays. Their music is unique, their approach is original, their message is powerful. O'Jays, is a band that has been compared to the Rolling Stones but they have not been able to achieve the same level of success.
By NORMAN NGALE

Mr H M Pitje, longstanding Mamelodi community leader was recently given a jolt when his ward was invaded by the Violetehlo Vukani People's Party (VVPP).

Meanwhile, the ambition to dominate local civic affairs by the youthful party received a setback last week after the resignation of Mr A D C Makana, a member of the executive.

Over the weekend, the VVPP's youth wing flocked with the local congress of South African Students (Cossa) branch were snubbed by the student's body-two weeks ago.

Cossa has a statement said they would not associate themselves with any community councillor.

VVPP, is led by a local councillor, Mr Zikhon B Ndiza. The second election for the Mamelodi Community Council will be held next year on a date to be announced.

A spokesman for VVPP claimed over the weekend that Mr Pitje's ward chairman, Mr D Malemane and former secretary, Mr G Vephakatse had defected to his party.

The spokesman, Mr R G M Machaba said in their meeting held in Mr Pitje's ward they had captured 153 members.

If Mr Ndiza's party successfully wins support in Mr Pitje's ward it would mean an end of the civic road for Mr Pitje who has recently ceased to be active due to ill-health.

Mr Pitje is known in the local circles for his outspokenness and his fearless criticism of the administration board for the central Transvaal and the Government's incompetent management of community affairs.

Makana said on resigning that VVPP was preaching for the unification of Mamelodi while on the other hand they criticized other councillors.

He said the party members and the councillors should work together in harmony, harmony and a united front to fight for common goals for the community's benefit.

Makana said the party was in deep trouble because they at some point asked the voters to vote for them and they failed to deliver.
Erah issues strong threats on churches' 'political meetings'

By HARRY MASHABELA

The protest rioting in Tembisa, near Kempton Park, against increased rents has resulted in the East Rand Administration Board (Erah) and the Tembisa Community Council adopting a particularly hard line towards the community.

Not only will residents be compelled to pay the increased rents in spite of their objections, but attempts are being made to prevent them from holding public meetings.

Erah has written to church ministers in the township warning them not to allow people to use their church buildings for "political meetings and gatherings of a non-religious nature".

Meanwhile the Tembisa Council has decided the increased rents will "remain unaltered", because it wanted to improve the quality of life in the township.
CHANGE WITHOUT VIOLENCE?

The wording of the question on the possibility of change without large-scale violence in South Africa is significant. Rightly or wrongly, I have ascribed to the question two important assumptions. The first is that fundamental political change in South Africa must or will of necessity be preceded by a certain amount of violence. What is perhaps not yet certain in the magnitude of that violence, that is certain beyond a minimum amount of violence that will be necessary to bring about change.

"If South Africa fails to change without violence, it will be because of white intransigence"'

I do not quite agree with the first assumption for three main reasons. Firstly, history is studded with examples of countries and peoples that have achieved their liberation without first having to shed blood. Inhabitants of some former British colonies on our northern borders and in the rest of Africa did not need to take up arms to win their independence. Therefore, if South Africa fails to change without violence, or at least with a minimum thereof, it will be because of white intransigence and not because it is impossible to change without violence. Secondly, if fundamental change in South Africa has to come through the application of some kind of pressure or a combination of pressures (an assumption with which I am prepared to agree) then there are many other types of effective pressures that can be applied. Although it is one of these pressures, it is not necessarily the most decisive and effective pressure.

"Today's liberates could easily become tomorrow's oppressors"'

Thirdly, violence has a tendency to nurture the intransigence and within that, the necessity of change. It is to look for new targets against whom it is unleashed. In such a case, today's liberators can easily become tomorrow's oppressors. Some examples of this are the reign of terror during the French without atrocities in Uganda under Amin's reign as well as the present state of the Iranian revolution.

By OSCAR DHLOMO
Secretary-General of Inkatha,
in reply to a question posed by The Star: "Is it possible to achieve a negotiated settlement in South Africa without large-scale violence? If so, how can this be achieved?"

In such a situation the act of trying to keep violence at its minimum will therefore consist in working for a negotiated political settlement. The principal precondition of which will be the unconditional agreement of whites to share political power with their fellow black South Africans. Obviously this act will be opposed by those who believe violence must be a vehicle of change. They will view any attempt to negotiate as a form of opium meant to retard the impetus of violence and therefore of progress towards change.

That is to say, there will always be an uneasy and at times tenuous relationship between those who are for a negotiated political settlement and those who are for a violent solution. The most sensible thing to do would be for each group to do their own thing and hope that both groups would meet to celebrate on the day of liberation when the question of tactics and strategy during the liberation struggle would be irrelevant.

"All discrimination is harmful"

Having said this, I believe that provided certain political decisions are taken by the white rulers in South Africa, it is still possible to achieve change with a minimum of violence. These decisions are:

- The Government must announce its intention to reach a wide-ranging agreement within a reasonably short time. Any one year. It must realise that all discrimination is harmful and try to differentiate between "harmful" and "unharmful" discrimination.
- The Government must accept that all black people in South Africa are equal members of the country and that they should exercise their voting rights in the unitary state of South Africa. Attempts to divide the people into rural — or homeland — blacks and urban blacks is a sure way to cause conflict.

"Attempts to divide the people is a sure way to conflict"

The Government must declare its intention to negotiate with the leaders of all political groupings, including blacks who are imprisoned or exiled. Its aim should be to devise a constitution acceptable to the majority. It is vital that it realise that no political solution however brilliant, can be effective unless it is blessed with the participation of the majority of the population, which in our case happens to be the blacks.

When these three conditions have been met, black people should then come out in open support of negotiations for an acceptable political dispensation. Black people should make a declaration beforehand that a bill of rights protecting individual rights, should be an integral part of the new dispensation. This would take care of the day when, in the future, after all this has happened, there should be free political activity and expression to enable each and every political group to sell itself to the voters with a view to a free and fair election to elect a new government.

"Time is running out for such an ideal political solution"

Finally, it must of course be stressed that time is running out. The Government must come to its senses and realise that the advocacy of a peaceful resolution of our conflict is going to be correspondingly more expensive until it is faced by the threat of any black politician, either made outside South Africa in such a case, white South Africans would be the beneficiaries and the white South African bull is therefore squarely in the Government’s court.

Political comment on this issue by J. Latzkoorg and P. Kruger. Sub-editing by C. Postel, headlines and posters by S. Mathabula. All of our Blumbergs, St. Commodo Road, Indus- trial, Johannesburg.

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Azapo calls off meeting

Staff Reporter

The detention of several executive members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) has led to the indefinite postponement of a symposium on black consciousness which had been scheduled for the Easter weekend.

The symposium, which was to be attended by black consciousness organisations, was suggested at the end of the Azapo congress in Houtbosdorp, near Pietersburg, in January, when differences emerged between delegates over definitions of ideological terms.

The executive committee of Azapo said the postponement was a sequel to the "uncalled for detention of five of our executive members and certain technicalities which we could not overcome due to their absence".

Azapo's detained members are Mr Khella Mthembu, president; Mr Thabo Ndabeni, general secretary; Mr George Wauchope, publicist secretary; Mr Mungisi Mavina, national organiser; and Mr Frans Phale, Tembisa branch chairman.

In a statement yesterday Azapo said: "Azapo reiterates its challenge to the Government to release them or charge them. Failure to do so would clearly indicate that what we have been preaching — that the white settler regime knows no humanity, is unchristian and undemocratic — is to the point."

It said nothing was more sadistic than to keep a person in solitary confinement without any access to a doctor of his choice, his lawyer or family, and under gruelling interrogation.

"While Azapo had to suspend its symposium, it notes with anger that our supposed black brothers, the O'Jays, will be playing entertainment at Orlando Stadium," it said.

"The O'Jays speak of preaching a message of brotherhood and humanity. Where is humanity when they ignore the arrest of our leaders?"

The statement concludes: "Our warning to the O'Jays is that we shall follow them wherever they are performing in South Africa."
New club aims at ‘a spirit of unity’

By NORMAN NGALE

The national anthem, Nkosi Sikelelwa Africa, echoed within the walls of the Ga-Rankuwa Hotel School, Bophuthatswana, in spite of protests during the inauguration of Club Quo Vadis.

A member of the audience at the banquet held at the hotel school tried in vain to protest against the choice of anthem. His calls that the audience were singing the wrong anthem were drowned by the inspired voices of people who responded to a call by Mr David Mollatie to give the anthem “the respect it deserved.”

It is the custom during functions in Bophuthatswana for people to sing the homeland’s newly composed anthem, Lebatesa La Bo Ra Rona (The Land Of Our Fathers).

Club Quo Vadis, formed early last year, was inaugurated on Saturday with pomp and ceremony.

It has members from Ga-Rankuwa, Mabopane, Atteridgeville and Mamelodi and its main objective is to organise, encourage and build a spirit of unity and brotherhood among its members.

Its members consist mainly of representatives working for various marketing companies and other members of the business community.

Mr Nkana Makena, chairman of the club, told the gathering that the club was planning to invite prominent speakers to address them on topics of interest in education, health, economics, marketing, management, public relations and politics.

The club, Mr Makena said, would organise functions to honour important members of the Pretoria township communities who had made meaningful contributions in local affairs.

It would give financial grants to approved business funds operating in Mamelodi, Atteridgeville, Mabopane, Soshanguve and Ga-Rankuwa.

Quo Vadis’, theme for this year’s “Strategies for Southern Africa in the Eighties”, The theme will focus on marketing, education, economics and health-economic strategies.

Sessions to be held throughout the year will have people such as Dr Thabo Molaila, Mrs Helen Khuzwayo, Mr Sam Matsenayane, Professors Goba, Repe and Molapo, Mr Ben Molele, Mr Reba Makgotlaeng and Mr George Mabuza.

“I believe Club Quo Vadis has a role to play in creating awareness at all levels of our society of the importance of collective contribution towards the ultimate destiny of the people,” Mr Makena said.
Anger over Tembisa

By SELLO RABOTHATA

BLACK LEADERS and priests have reacted angrily to the circulars sent to Tembisa churches by the East Rand Administration Board telling them not to allow residents to use church buildings for political meetings.

Inkatha has expressed shock and sadness over the move. "The insensitive manner in which Erab is enforcing the rent increases in Tembisa is completely unsatisfactory," said a resolution passed by the movement.

The circulars from the township manager, dated April 7, stated that, "by granting permission for the church building and the site to be used for other purposes, eg political meetings and gatherings of a non-religious nature, and for which a fee is charged or collected, you are exposing your church to the cancellation of the church site..."

Priests in Tembisa told the SOWETAN that they do not understand what "political" meetings mean.

One priest said: "Residents want to make use of the church buildings during the week as they did recently for the rent meetings, and they formed a delegation to speak for them. These people must have a say in civic affairs and already it is illegal for them to meet in open-air gatherings. Every time people meet in the church they either have prayer services or speak about civic matters. It is difficult to say when a meeting is political or not."

In its resolutions, Inkatha pointed out that:

- The 95-year lease system was not yet effectively operating in Tembisa.
- The bucket sewage system was still in operation;
- Electricity installation was not yet complete; and
- Streets were untarred and stormwater drainage inadequate.

Mr Leonard Mosala, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said: "We regard this as provocative interference in the normal activities of the society. There is nothing that could be more provocative. This only shows that we are in a police state."

Mr Lucas Mohiba, chairman of the Tembisa Community Council, said: "I would not agree with the East Rand Board on this matter as I think this should be left to the churches themselves to decide. I don't even think I know politics as I am a civic leader. This should be left to the church's discretion."

Another priest said Erab did not even have the decency to call them to a meeting and discuss the question. He said the board could have at least told them through the local community council.

"Two churches in Tembisa were mysteriously set alight after meetings were held to discuss the rent issue a few weeks back."
5. NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS

The FM has published the views of the four main parties contesting the SA General Election. In this issue, M. J. Naidoo, vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, gives the view of a voteless political group.

Until elections are based on democratic principles which involve all its peoples, black SA will have no real interest in the outcome and will, in fact, show contempt for the many racial outbursts that are a feature of the present elections. Nothing that has been said or done so far in the election campaign has given the slightest hope that whites seriously intend giving genuine freedom to blacks. Even the meagre, reluctantly given, salary increases to the huge, wealth-producing black labour force has been more than swallowed up by immediate increases in prices of essential commodities.

Equity demands that those in most need should receive priority when the helping hand reaches out. But not so in this country. With absolute indifference, callousness and greed, the white minority always takes the cake, doles out crumbs as a magnanimous gesture of goodwill and feels disappointed when a standing ovation is not forthcoming. It does not matter to this ever-so-blind minority that many blacks die of hunger every year; it doesn't matter that the entire world outside SA, including the so-called friendly Western nations, is totally opposed to its evil policies of white superiority.

In the present elections, the time-honoured and worn-out bogeymen have been brought out into the open again to threaten and cajole the whites into voting conservatively. The former NP speciality of "swart gevaar" and the "communist-bred every-black-vote" is currently the stock-in-trade of the extreme right. But I see only a difference in language and emphasis among the different candidates.

The NP has been paying lip service for some time to "moving away from discrimination." But when under pressure from their right-wingers they withdraw like tortoises into their apartheid shells, they can then clearly subject to a veto by just one of the NP provincial congresses. Of the opposition parties, all of whom are totally irrelevant to the black struggle, the kindest thing that one can say about them is that a few of their candidates at least are tentatively drawing attention to the inevitability of black rule in this country. However, because they are faced with an overwhelming race-orientated, selfish white community, they constantly dissipate their energies in a never-ending search for a formula within a federal, confederal or consociational structure. All of which are so much more devices like the NP constellation of states, the three-tier - parliametary - system, President's Council and so on, which are intended to preserve white power and wealth. Never have they criticised the "present parliametary system" as undesirable for themselves, nor have they conceded that they operate within a totally undemocratic framework.

The NP policy is, however, consistent with apartheid, which implies both separateness and "white baaskap." They have no intention of getting rid of either of these cornerstones and at best they intend merely to soften the blow of "harmful" or "hurtful" discrimination. The most redeeming feature is - that you always know where you stand with the NP. As far as blacks are concerned, however, the NP only intends to remove discrimination where it harms or hurts them or their overseas image. If they could help it they would rather prefer to issue a blanket ban on news media so that the evils of apartheid remain swept under the carpet.

It is exasperating that there is no opposition white group which is prepared to say that denial of equal rights to blacks is an unmitigated wrong. The so-called progressive white elements will only go so far as to say that they are prepared to give equal voting rights in terms of ethnicity in a divided SA. The effect of this will clearly be that blacks will be left toying around with their token "rights" in their assigned homelands, mostly overpopulated barren wastelands, without any effective power to make real changes.

It is time whites realised that the only road to peace and prosperity is in sharing, and sharing equally — not sharing a la apartheid.

Surely this country has enough, and as yet much untapped, resources to provide a sufficiently high standard of living to all its people without the vast majority having to be exploited. If white selfishness is so great, then as to resist changes, it is far more tragic to note that there is no enlightened leadership to steer whites away from their present path.

White SA should by now feel compelled to take a hard look at that situation "too ghastly to contemplate" — for that is exactly where their present policies are leading us. Black thinking in many quarters has already reached the stage where equal rights is no longer a sufficient remedy. According to this emerging logic, to undo more than 300 years of discrimination and exploitation, whites will have to make a sacrifice — a supreme sacrifice in terms of which they will have to be satisfied with less than their equal share for some time in the future in order that blacks be enabled to reach the level of equality with whites. It is the moral and legal compensation that whites will have to pay to blacks for the retardation that blacks suffered in the past.
Blacks not yet ready to talk says Motlana

Political Staff

Blacks were at this stage not prepared to meet the Prime Minister or the Government to discuss the future of this country, the chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said yesterday.

Dr Motlana was reacting to a Star report in which Mr P W Botha said he would not ever consider to talk to the ANC, PAC or Azapo but he would talk to the Committee of Ten on condition the committee would renounce any acts of violence or extremism, and would be prepared to accept constitutional means of co-operating with the Government.

"I am surprised that Mr Botha could have made such a statement when we are not yet ready for such a meeting."

"When it becomes necessary to hold such talks or a meeting of that nature, we will also give the Government a set of our own conditions," he said.

Some of the conditions would be:

- That other relevant black organisations be invited to participate in the talks.
- That all political prisoners be released and all people living in exile be allowed to return home.
- That banning orders and house arrest orders be lifted.

Dr Motlana also criticised Mr Botha for saying that blacks will get no frehold rights in South Africa, but only in the homelands.

"Frehold rights is a basic right for all South Africans," he said. "Whatever Mr Botha, and the Government can say we will fight for those rights — and I have no doubt we will win in the end."
Residents urged to back sacked Sigma workers

Pretoria Bureau

PAMPHLETS urging residents of Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Maboneng to refrain from seeking work with the Sigma Motor Corporation, until the present wage dispute has been settled, were distributed by the Union of Motor Assemblers and Rubber Workers of SA at the weekend.

The union issued three sets of pamphlets following the sacking of more than 4 000 Sigma workers last week, after strikers failed to reach agreement with management in pay negotiations.

The dismissed workers were told they could apply for re-employment between tomorrow and Friday.

The union claims the strikers are not prepared to apply for re-employment, but would demand reinstatement after management had agreed to negotiate on the wage issue with the elected liaison committee.

It asks residents to sympathise with the strikers.

"We therefore call on the community and organisations, sporting bodies, church groups and all concerned members of society to show solidarity with the workers in this factory for a just cause by not taking up employment with the company until this dispute is settled with the workers," a pamphlet says.

Another UMASW pamphlet states that Sigma is one of the largest motor industries in the country, with sales of R421 000 million and profits of R71 million in 1979 and R60 million in 1980.

It says the workers, faced with initiation, do not benefit from the profits, and that employees had to down tools because of Sigma's alleged refusal to negotiate with their liaison committee.

The union accuses Sigma management of refusing to negotiate on the wage dispute and thus questioning the credibility of the committee by allegedly refusing to recognize it.

This, the pamphlet says, proves that management was not prepared to negotiate.
Chairman of Labour Party killed

THE chairman of the Labour Party in the Western Cape, Mr John 'Hennie' Ferus, was killed when his car left the road near Bredasdorp early yesterday.

Mr Ferus and his wife Petronella and their two children were returning from a fishing holiday in Arniston. Also in the car were his brother-in-law, Mr Derek Pieterse and his wife, Emerentia and their three-week-old child.

The accident occurred about 2 am. None of the children or women was injured, but Mr Pieterse was slightly bruised.

Mrs Ferus said she was asleep when the accident happened. Her husband did not regain consciousness and died before the ambulance arrived.

BANNINGS

Mr Ferus suffered two decades of harassment by the Security Police for his political views. A five-year banning order, imposed on him after he was released from detention last year was unexpectedly lifted on Christmas Eve last year. He was banned three times and imprisoned on Robben Island from 1967 to 1971.

Paying tribute to Mr Ferus, the national leader (Continued on Page 3, col 11).
The options open for a non-violent settlement in South Africa are precarious, says Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of the Azanian People’s Organisation (AZAPO).

He says his party is against capitalism, the Government, the PFP and all others who have “oppressed” blacks for three centuries.

In an attempt to reflect varying points of view about constitutional change, The Star is carrying articles by people who belong to a wide array of political organisations.

We asked them: Do you think it is possible to achieve a negotiated settlement in South Africa without large-scale violence? If so, how can this be achieved?

Most of the people who have so far contributed to this series have said they do believe it is still possible to achieve such a settlement.

Today, Mr Wauchope points to “the tragedy of lost opportunities” and makes it clear that he does not share their optimism.

The history of South Africa is the tragic story of military suppression, political oppression, economic exploitation and the social degradation of a people.

AZAPO is committed to the national liberation of the black man, the extermination of racism and capitalism and the institution of a new social order that will be free of class division, exploitation and human degradation. To achieve this we have to critically analyse the options available to us and look at some of the major events of 1980 and the Government’s reaction to them.

There was a complete breakdown in the educational field where students demanded one form of education for all races. The existing system of education was, and is still, rejected because it is racist, dogmatic, and it indoctrinates, domesticates, has vestiges of colonialism, is imperialistic and serves as an ideology to justify inequalities.

The Government’s response to the students’ demands was the closing of schools and the detention of so-called agitators. Today, the core of the problem remains untouched. The same system is enforced and there are problems with placement and admission of students, a high rate of failures, while teachers and principals have been given draconian powers to deal with students. They have been turned into an extension of the country’s security machinery.

There were no fewer than 154 strikes in 1980 and the Government is devising new strategies to curb the labour unrest. Political organisations have been warned to lay off trade unions, but the Government is the Wiehahn Commission was a political manoeuvre to put trade unions under strict Governmental control. There is a naive assumption that labour reforms can be made within the labour field without reference to the broader socio-political framework within which the traditional South African labour policy has evolved.

AZAPO recognises the fact that although the black worker is the hub of the South African economy, he is the one who suffers most from oppression and exploitation on the factory floor and in his daily life. It is for this reason that the black worker is the vanguard of the liberation struggle.

Racial discrimination within the labour field interferes with capital accumulation and attracts adverse publicity, which in turn influences international concerns to mount boycotts against South Africa. Hence the State’s urge to intervene: no sooner is there labour unrest in a concern than the police are there to intervene.

The Government “solved” the bus boycotts in the Northern Transvaal by detaining the “agitators” who believe there is still a chance for a peaceful solution to the problems of this country. Although AZAPO is committed to non-violence, the options open for a non-violent settlement are precarious.

If the South African Government could sabotage the Geneva talks on Namibia when it is clear to everyone that South Africa is an intruder in Namibia, what can be expected in South Africa when so much is at stake?

The dangling carrot today is the national convention. The chief protagonist of this, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, has said in no uncertain terms that one man, one vote is OUT for the Progressive Federal Party. When the SA Defence Force raided Maputo against our brothers, the PFP came out in
However, in spite of the detention of the Azapo leadership in the Northern Transvaal, the bus boycott gained momentum. In fact, no-one needs an agitator with the present Government. The banning of the June 16 services and the subsequent teargasing and baton charging of the masses, teargasing and baton charging of harmless women protesting against increased rents and the conferring of the "Freedom of Soweto" on Dr Koorro are all proof of this.

From the foregoing it is clear that the Government's reaction to the peaceful demands of the people is brutality and violence as manifested in Sharpeville on March 21 1960, June 16 1976 in Soweto, deaths in detention, detention without trial, banning, banishments and the raids into Mozambique and the subsequent killing and kidnaping of our brothers — the latter being vehemently denied.

This is not surprising because the dispossesson of Azania is the story of land robbery, bloodshed, colonialism, invasion and white rule by gun. Azapo has no alternative but to declare total war against white supremacy, oppression and exploitation, and to give an ultimitum to the forces of oppression.

There are some people

Net increase in working capital

Capital realised for early redemption

Net increase in mortgage bond

Support of the SADEF.

It is interesting to note that the raid coincided with the announcement of the arrest of an alleged Russian spy, the first sitting of the President's Council, the announcement of a general election and the announcement of Ciskei independence — an independence which is totally rejected by blacks. Is this the total strategy against the total onslaught?

Azapo maintains that people who choose to go into exile and those who opt for the armed struggle do so because of the indifference, callousness, insensitivity, intransigence of the Government and the way in which it deals with genuine grievances. They are left with no choice.

The very nature of oppression lies in the suppression of truth. It is therefore no wonder that there have to be censorship, banning orders, banishments and intimidation to silence the voice of those who oppose oppression.

Azapo's point of view is that the race war in South Africa has been waged for three centuries and it is certainly doubtful that large-scale bloodshed can be averted under the present circumstances. This is the tragedy of lost opportunities.
Sibeko’s death was no accident, court hears

DAR ES SALAAM -

The six men accused of murdering exiled South African nationalist leader David Sibeko set out from their camp in the Mbeya region of southern Tanzania planning to kill the PAC leader and restore to power its former chairman Polako Leballo, senior state attorney Ernest Mwipopo told the Dar-Es-

Salaam High Court.

Mr Sibeko, a member of the presidential council of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), was killed in Dar-Es-Salaam on the night of June 11, 1979. In a two-and-a-half hour submission to Judge Nassor Nnazavas, Mr Mwipopo said the prosecution case was that the trip to the capital and the shooting of Mr Sibeko was the culmination of political struggle in PAC between a group supporting the Presidential Council and Mr Leballo.

Mr Leballo was removed as PAC president earlier in the year, ostensibly for health reasons to avoid immediate reaction from his supporters, and this split in PAC was the real motive for the killing, Mr Mwipopo said.

"Unfortunately, the council had no control over the arms which were with Leballo's group," he added.

Mr Mwipopo told the court there was a "clear plot" to kill the council members and this had been worked out at a meeting of cadres held at the PAC’s camp in Mbeya.

He dismissed defence claims that the shooting had been accidental in a struggle for a pistol between Sibeko and one of the accused, Gilbert "Smash" Nhlapo, in an apartment in the capital.

The other accused are Titus Soni, Daniel Monakgotla, Shindo Mahlangu, Abraham Tatu and James Hlongwane. The six, all of them members of PAC, have pleaded not guilty.

The PAC, banned in South Africa, trains guerrillas in Tanzania with the aim of overthrowing the white-minority regime in South Africa. The prosecution was to continue with its submission this week.
A STAGGERING 1200000 people attended the Easter celebration services of the Zion Christian Church (ZCC) in Moria, the church's mecca in the far northern Transvaal this year.

The occasion, probably South Africa's largest crowd-puller of any nature, was attended by ZCC members from all over the country and from as far as Malawi.

By CHARLES MOGALE

The main sermon was delivered with the use of five interpreters.

The multitudes converged on the "holy city" in an assortment of 5269 vehicles ranging from buses to bicycles.

The celebrations which ended yesterday, were climaxd by the brief parade and sermon of the church's supreme leader, Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane.

A roar of spontaneous handclapping broke out as Bishop Lekganyane led the brass band into the church building, where he made his address to the masses outside.

When the bishop had completed his 30-minute sermon, he once more led the brass band on a short parade through the ocean of humanity which went into a frenzy of handclapping.

Bishop Lekganyane (27) is the youngest leader this church has ever had.

Security at the gates was tight, and thorough body and vehicle searches were made before entry could be allowed. No drugs (even headache tablets), cigarettes or liquor was allowed into the "holy city", which is completely surrounded by mountains.

Press photographers were refused permission to take their pictures, and had to hand over their cameras to a church appointee who clicked the shutters for them.

According to a statistics report released by the church, 2005 new members were baptised.
Freed Azapo men told of boycott flop

By Langa Skosana and Jon Qwelane

The national executive of the Azanian People’s Organisation, detained earlier this month during the anti-rent violence at Tembisa, near Kempton Park, were released yesterday to the news that their boycott of the touring O’Jays pop group had flopped.

The freed men are national president Mr Khehla Mthembu, publicity secretary Mr George Wauchope, national secretary general Mr Thabo Ndabeni and national organiser, Mr Mlungisi Manyana.

More than 80,000 people flocked to the group’s Easter weekend shows at Soweto, Pretoria and Maseru.

Azapo’s executive had no comment to make on the failure of their boycott call — but sporting and cultural officer, Mr Ratha Mokgoatlheeng, said the O’Jays attendances could be described as no more than “a qualified success.”

“I can only say that the show was no more than qualified success if you consider that the O’Jays have been in the field for 25 years and have developed a cult.

“In Lesotho only 5,000 people attended and there were only about 10,000 to 15,000 in Pretoria.”

The O’Jays’ Johannesburg promoter, Mrs Adele Lucas, disputed these figures. She said about 70,000 to 80,000 people had seen the show so far.

● Pictures Page 25.
In 1981 the B Com Curriculum at Zimbabwe University in Economics and Business Administration was revised. The one-year programme was replaced by two years of study, a first挺好 and second year. The first year was the beginning of the Zimbabwe University Accounting Course. The second year was the beginning of the Zimbabwe University Business Administration Course. The B Com Curriculum was designed to provide students with a strong foundation in both accounting and business administration. The curriculum was designed to prepare students for careers in both accounting and business administration.

Several changes occurred in the faculty during the year. Associate Professor M. M. T. Matonozwi resigned from his position. Professor E. M. T. Morgan was appointed as the new Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration. Professor J. M. T. Morgan was appointed as the new Head of the Department of Accounting. The appointment of Professor J. M. T. Morgan was made after a thorough search of the university and the business community. He brought a wealth of experience and knowledge to the department and was well respected by both students and faculty.

Several changes also occurred in the management of the university. The President of the university, Dr. J. M. T. Morgan, was appointed as the new President. The Vice-President of the university, Dr. J. M. T. Morgan, was appointed as the new Vice-President. The appointment of Dr. J. M. T. Morgan was made after a thorough search of the university and the business community. He brought a wealth of experience and knowledge to the university and was well respected by both students and faculty.

A new one-year programme was approved by the university council. The programme is designed to provide students with a strong foundation in both accounting and business administration. The programme was designed to prepare students for careers in both accounting and business administration. The programme was approved by the university council after a thorough review of the curriculum and the needs of the business community.

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Howa to quit: ‘They say I’m too soft’

Mr Hassan Howa

FIERY hardline sports administrator, Mr Hassan Howa today reiterated that he would not stand for re-election at the annual meeting of the South African Council of Sport because his principles were being threatened by his colleagues.

Speaking from his Bethlehem home today, Mr Howa said he was aware of the new wave of opposition to him, but it was not for this reason that he was quitting as president.

He said many of his colleagues on the council regarded him as too soft for the position.

"MODERATE"

He realised that his "moderate views" — hopes for dialogue and peaceful change — were not compatible with the new order of thinking in the black community.

"I have always worked towards a peaceful solution to the whole situation, but these hopes — the light at the end of the tunnel — were beginning to fade. I now have to get out of the way to allow these more representative people through," said Mr Howa.

He had always been moderate and objective in leading Sascoc, but listening to election speeches by both the Government and the opposition had shown this was futile.

"My colleagues have felt like this for some time now," said Mr Howa.

"OWN DECISIONS"

"It was decided some time ago that all policy decisions were to be decided at a national level, but I now see more provincial officials making their own decisions without consulting the national body," he said.

"By omitting, I would be able to fight my opponents from outside."

Maties welcome

Boland Bureau

STELLENBOSCH — A predominantly student audience of more than 300 last night gave a rousing welcome to Mrs Helen Sumon at an election meeting in the Stellenbosch Town Hall.

She spoke in support of the Progressive Federal Party's candidate, Mr Nic Olivier. Sporadic heckling by two small groups of Nationalist supporter disappeared after she addressed the meeting.

Mrs Sumon arrived half an hour after the meeting had started due to a delay of the night train from Cape Town.

The election, as far as she was concerned, would be simple a rerun. Other countries also called early general elections, but for "nonsense" only.

She said: "I don't claim to win. I don't expect it. I would be satisfied to lose by 100."

The call was a little premature, she said.

"Held 10 months — charge"

TWO young men held in prison for 10 months in connection with an allegation of murdering a policeman on release today after the charge was withdrawn in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

Mr Timothy Williams, 28, and Mr Doctor Mbola, 21, both of Mowbray, were allowed to have their names cleared. Constable John Cocks and Hugo by stabbing him with a spear on the night of June 13 last year.

Constable Hugo was buried with military honours after being stabbed to death during a police hunt on charge of the murder.

An court today Mr A. E. Broomhead, the state lawyer, said the charge for the prosecution could not be proved.

He withdrew the charge without asking Mr Williams or Mr Mbola to plead.

The two men were released on bail by a group of Cooler

WEATHER forecast for the Peninsula and vicinity for the period ending 9 pm tomorrow. Fine and hot by afternoon with showers overnight. Partly cloudy and cooler tomorrow with a possibility of light showers and rain. Light variable becoming moderate north-wester.

The minimum temperature at 4 am will be 18°C.
Sacos boycott cripples show

Staff Reporter

The boycott of a black South African entertainer by the Cape Town public has caused half of the local supporting acts to withdraw from the show and return home penniless, a Cape Town promoter has said.

Mr. Jay Jay Aburahmana, who has brought the American singer David Becarr to South Africa for a series of concerts, said the shows had suffered after the South African Council of Sport (Sacos) had said Mr. Bacarr had been blacklisted.

An Afrikaans morning newspaper last week quoted the president of Sacos, Mr. Hassan Hovava, as saying that Mr. Becarr had been blacklisted.

The Cape Town public, Mr. Aburahmana said, had believed Sacos and had boycotted Mr. Becarr's shows in Cape Town.

"Sacos had no right to make such a statement when there is not yet an entertainers' blacklist out. They are boycotting him for no apparent reason," he said.

Mr. Aburahmana felt that by boycotting the shows of visiting international black artists the public was also crippling local musicians who appear on the same shows.

Mr. Aburahmana said Sacos had even less right to call for a boycott of the shows of black entertainers from overseas, considering that Sacos played sport "as a sideline, whereas these people play music for their livelihood".

"No musician's union involves itself with Sacos and I don't think Sacos should interfere with entertainers. They should stick to sport and leave the entertainment business to the entertainers," Mr. Aburahmana said.

SELECTED CAUSES OF MORTALITY

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH

THE MORTALITY ASSOCIATED WITH SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH (INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 2ND EDITION)
Mqina on new charge

NEW BRIGHTON — The banned New Brighton leader of the Ibandla Lika Ntu Church and founder leader of the Roots movement, the Reverend Nxwandile Maqina, appeared in court yesterday charged with contravening his banning order.

Mr Maqina was not asked to plead and his case was postponed to Friday, April 24.

Mr Maqina has already been convicted on another charge of contravening his banning order.

PDR.
MORTALITY IN SOUTH AFRICA, PART I
1929 - 1970

Bruce Dick
David Bourne

Department of Comprehensive and Community Medicine, University of Cape Town.

* Present Address:
Benedictine Hospital, Nongoma,
Kwa Zulu 3950.

SUMMARY

South African mortality data have been collected and analysed for the white, coloured and black communities when available from official publications during the period 1929 to 1970. Infant Mortality Rates, $\text{IMR}$, Mortality Rates, Age and Cause Specific Mortality Rates, $\text{ASMR}$, and $\text{CSMR}$, Mortalities and Expectations of Life are presented, and these are discussed.

Mrs Kate Mathie dies

Mrs. Mathie is survived by her husband, Mr. H. Mathie, and four daughters. Mrs. Mathie was a domestic servant for a long time and was known to many people in the area. She lived in a small house at the end of the street and was always dressed in a simple black dress. She was a very kind and gentle person, and everyone in the area loved her. She suffered from a long illness and passed away peacefully in her sleep.
Economic Suggestion: The economies of the Khiona are

In the world of the optician, the optical shop
is often the hub of the neighborhood. The
local optician is a fixture in the community,
often known for his expertise and friendly
service.

Mr. Fredericks said he had been working in the
optical shop for over 30 years.

Another meeting is also

The economic situation in the

Athlone area is

An angry Mr. Sally Freeb. Athlone, Church
east, and Ang, Station in Athlone, Church,
estates that the number of the optician

Mr. Sally Freeb. Athlone, Church

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Mazibuko bombs: no arrest yet

By ZIKAYISE EDM

No arrests have been made by police in the petrol bombing of the house of Mr Victor Mazibuko, the promoter of the Qways shows.

A police spokesman for the Tembisa police said yesterday they were still investigating.

Two petrol bombs were hurled into the house last Wednesday night. Mr Mazibuko was not at home when the incident happened.

The bombs were thrown into the kitchen and bedroom. A kitchen unit was damaged but the fire was put out by members of Mr Mazibuko’s family.

Damage is estimated at about R200.
Man loses job for belonging to Azapo

AN AZANIAN Peoples Organisation (Azapo) member who was detained for two days last week, alleged he lost his job yesterday because "management said they could not keep people who belonged to a political party."

Mr Martin Phage (25), Azapo’s Tembisa branch secretary, said he was picked up by Security Police last Tuesday morning at Klockner Moeller, his place of employment in Kempton Park. He was detained at the Kempton Park police station till Thursday.

Yesterday, when he reported for duty he was dismissed. "I was paid off and given R299 which I understood was for fringe benefits. There was no leave pay. But what confused me was that no

reasons were advanced for my dismissal," said Mr Phage who has worked for the German firm as a stores assistant since 1978.

"Because I was not satisfied about the manner in which I was dismissed, I contacted my legal representative. He phoned the company and was told that management could not keep people who belonged to a political party," Mr Phage said.

Mr Gunther Strasser, the company’s financial director, told SOWETAN: "It is not true that he was dismissed for belonging to a political party. We are cutting down on staff because of the economic situation in the country."

Mr Phage’s legal representative said the company’s paymaster told him it was management’s decision to dismiss Mr Phage.
Trouble broke out in Lonyene village near Transvaal on Sunday when about 300 people went on the rampage at about 9.00 pm. Police could not say what the cause of the renewed unrest was.

Lt J. Maphela of the Lonyene police said: “We don’t know what the cause is. A lot of this sort of thing has been going on here.”

He said twenty people, including the Azapo group, will appear in court today following the weekend unrest and would be charged with public violence. The remaining six will appear in court tomorrow on a similar charge.

Messrs Mutle Phasha (chairman of the local branch), Sello Ramphela (secretary), Phillip Mafela and Frank Muto. The Azapo group was arrested immediately after the riot on Sunday night and the rest of the people were fetched from their homes on Tuesday and Wednesday morning.

Lt Maphela said about 300 meters south of the Laubawa Transport Company and set fire to the Lonyene house. Police were called in to disperse the crowd which threw stones at police.

Police said damage is estimated at R5000. They were expecting more arrests.

Trouble started during the Sebele bus boycott last year August when people protested against increased fares. The protests resulted in violence which spread to areas like Lonyene and Laubawa. People demanded that the Laubawa Transport Company be ousted and replaced with Hamba Bilia.
URBAN TERROR

Armed propaganda

The African National Congress (ANC) may now be engaged in a so-called “armed propaganda” phase of its struggle against the SA Government. The recent incidents of sabotage can be traced back to 1977, following the 1976 Soweto riots. After these, many young blacks with an intimate knowledge of the country were recruited by the ANC, says Tom Lodge of Wits University’s political studies department.

Following the disclosure by Security Police this week of secret arms caches and underground “dead letterbox” communication systems, observers pointed out that these tactics are “pretty standard.” Mike Hough, of Pretoria University’s Institute of Strategic Studies, says the existence of weapons caches and the recent terrorist incidents are “not new” and resemble all terrorist attacks since 1961. Then, however, “incidents” were less spectacular, involving such targets as pylons and sections of railway lines.

Hough reckons that incidents like this week’s explosion at the Durban South power sub-station do not necessarily presuppose stepped-up ANC activity, but possibly reflect “new target selection.” They seem to fit the pattern of attacks on the Sasol and Natref refineries last year, in which limpet mines of Russian origin were also used. Such targets, interminably struck, are “spectacular.” They are probably designed to create maximum publicity, a climate of insecurity and to “keep the struggle alive,” observers agree.

Although the “pot boiler” aim of recent urban sabotage seems to have some effect, the ANC is still at a fairly primitive stage of organisation. There has been no evidence from the various security trials of the existence of an underground network of insurgents. Nor is there organised activity in the rural areas — which makes the importance of the current “urban strategy” questionable from the point of view of a classic guerrilla war.

According to Lodge, the ANC has not embarked on a terrorist war of the kind that the IRA, for example, waged in London six years ago, when package bombs were left in pubs and on trains. It is thought that it could do so, however, since terrorising the population would not require a greater degree of sophistication than strikes on Sasol and other installations, as well as on police stations.

Demonstrative

During the period 1960-63 there were about 200 terrorist incidents ranging from relatively small arson attacks to explosions centred on Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg. These seemed “demonstrative” actions done without external assistance and carried out mainly by Umkhonto we Sizwe, the armed wing of the ANC. This phase of sabotage ended with the Rivonia trial and the imprisonment of many ANC activists.

The hallmark of ANC activity in the early Sixties were amateurism, not very clear aims, and an underestimation of the stability of the State, says Lodge.

A 10-year lull in armed attacks followed after 1963, although there were a series of minor Terrorism Act trials chiefly involving the ANC. The government very successfully clamped down and rounded up ANC sympathisers inside the country.

With the collapse of the Portuguese government in 1974, the cordon sanitaire provided by Lisbon’s African colonies was removed and there were renewed forays into SA by the ANC, with apparent attempts to recruit members internally as early as 1975. The main wave of saboteurs struck less than a year after the Soweto riots of 1976.

The riots gave the cause of “liberation” greater visibility and more material and moral assistance. During 1977-78 there were 31 terrorist incidents, according to the Institute of Strategic Studies. Nineteen were “major” incidents involving deaths or extensive damage to property and included the Carlton bombing.

Maximum publicity and some damage to morale was achieved by the ANC’s blast on Sasol last year.
fairs of its members. It claims a membership of 300,000 and, while these are believed to be overwhelmingly Zulu in ethnic affiliation, and the leadership’s power base is in KwaZulu, the claim that its support spans black SA cannot be discounted.

In any case, there is the position of Inkatha in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly (KLA), where all members belong to the movement. There is no room for any other group; and it stands for “unity and liberation.” Even local councils mirror the KLA in this respect.

A crucial aim of packing the assembly with Inkatha members seems to be to ensure that Pretoria cannot promote an opposition group which might support “independence.” Coupled to this is a tight executive structure comprising a highly politicised and sophisticated top echelon, actively involved in “conscientising” the rank and file about Inkatha’s objectives—particularly its stand on “independence.”

All this is part of its strategy of participating in “the system” in order to put obstacles in the way of moves towards political and territorial separation.

Inkatha’s influence in social and community affairs in KwaZulu is pervasive. The school system has been increasingly come under its control and student disturbances in the late Seventies were moderate in KwaZulu thanks to the intervention of Buthelezi, who insisted that class boycotts and the destruction of buildings were just not on.

At the same time, KwaZulu schools are said to be compelled to keep in line with Inkatha objectives and pupils are expected to become members of the Youth Brigade.

Inkatha has also taken a keen interest in black trade unionism. Though it has not formed direct links with any particular union, it views black workers as a viable force to use in advancing black political interests. And the movement has repeatedly said that the consumer power of blacks should be tapped to effect pressure for political change.

It has also forged a working relationship with organized black business in KwaZulu. Indeed, its strong grip on administration at all levels makes its leverage on economic and business activities persuasive in keeping black business people sympathetic to the group’s aims.

The movement has not, however, confined its attention to specifically black issues. Through the Buthelezi Commission it seems to be exploring ways of merging KwaZulu and Natal. This seems to be a move intended to offset the effects of the fragmentation of KwaZulu and bring about a trans-Natal regional consolidation which runs counter to ethnic compartmentalisation:

Several white Natal businessmen academics serve on the commission, thus broadening Inkatha’s constituency.

Inkatha operates on a broader scope than most black organisations and its aims and methods seem to parallel those used by the NP to build up Afrikaner power. With its tentacles deep in KwaZulu, and its drive for a broader political role in the rest of SA, Inkatha presents a strong, peaceful black challenge to separate development.

Pressure from both black radicals and white rightists indicates that Inkatha’s influence is growing. To what end it will ultimately use that influence is the major question about this powerful force in SA’s black majority.
'Mandela cancer' denied

THE Department of Prisons has denied the possibility that jacked ANC leader Nelson Mandela is suffering from cancer on Robben Island and should be released in the same way that Robert Sobukwe was.

At a meeting in Durban last night Mr Harry Pitman, FPFP candidate for Pinetown, said Mandela might be suffering from cancer.

NO TROUBLE

He said that after Sobukwe, the Pan African Congress leader was released from Robben Island because he was dying from cancer, he had not given one spot of trouble.

He had no doubt that what had happened in the case of Sobukwe could also happen in the case of Mandela.

Asked whether Mandela had cancer, a Prisons spokesman replied with a firm 'no'.

(Cover by R Cameron, 25 Field Street, Durban and M Clarke, 125 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

Mandela may have cancer — Page 6.
pragmatic concessions may finally amount to a mutation in the society of a substantive qualitative nature? The same point applies to Adam's conjecture about the possibility of 'deracialising' the system. Cannot pragmatic racial domination reach a point where the consequences of pragmatism obviate the need for domination by Whites? The major question here is whether or not such processes point to the ultimate dominance of an elite which is not necessarily racially defined (but which will be mainly White).

As social scientists we may be able to reach some consensus on which of these scenarios is the most likely. As political actors we also have to choose which one we prefer – which one we regard as significantly different to the present order – and to work out strategies which might improve the possibility of its coming about.

REFERENCES


House of Commons, (1974). House of Commons Sub-Committee report on 'We Conditions of Agricultural Workers Employed by British Firms in South Africa'. H.M.S.O.


FOOTNOTES

1. This chapter was initially prepared as a background paper for the Workshop. We acknowledge with gratitude the helpful comments and criticisms received from participants which, as far as possible, were taken into account in revising the paper. In particular, we would like to thank Prof. Sheila van der Horst, Dr Francis Wilson and Mrs Jill Nattrass for their responses, although comments of others have been most valuable as well.
would render unnecessary many of the measures that have been taken by the various governments. The reasons are many, but the most important is the fact that the economic conditions in many countries are such that it is impossible to improve the position of the workers without a corresponding improvement in the position of the employers. This is not to say that the employers are not entitled to demands for better conditions. On the contrary, the employers are entitled to demands for better conditions, but these demands must be made within the limits of what is reasonably possible. The economic conditions in many countries are such that it is impossible to improve the position of the workers without a corresponding improvement in the position of the employers.
Nimrod Mkele to speak at Awa meeting

The African Writers Association (Awa) will hold its fourth general meeting on Sunday October 28th at the Credo, Alexandra Township.
The meeting starts at 1 pm. Esdras Mokoena will chair the meeting. Mr. Nimrod Mkele, who will read a paper on Cultural Identity, Mr. Nathan Mabaya on the Nigeria Dimension in Black Education, and Professor Bob Legum on Democracy Abroad will also be present.

The meeting will deal with the Awa's first national conference to be held in Uganda in June. The conference will also discuss the role of the writer in the newly independent countries of Africa. Confirmed speakers include

- Dr. Onua Osuagwu
- Dr. Pofu Makubuya
- Dr. Okra Njogu
- Dr. John Nkem

For more information, contact the Awa office on 253 9930.
Security police free Azapo's More

By MUZIWAKHE DUBAZANA

A MEMBER of Azapo in the East Rand, Mr Duke More, was released from detention on Saturday.

Mr More, Azapo's national secretary for health, was detained on the same day as George Wauchope, Thabo Ndabeni, Khehla Mthembu and Mlungisi Manana, all top officials of Azapo. The Azapo members were detained with other people during the heights of the Tsembisa rent protests.

The others were all released on Monday after being held under the General Law Amendment Act.

Mr More, of KwaThema, Springs, was detained in a pre-dawn raid. Some documents were reported to have been taken from his home during the raid. He was also held under the General Law Amendment Act.
The conference of the Pretoria Committee on the Prevention of Cancer and the Council of Industries for the Prevention of Cancer...
Schools shut in tribute to Ferrus

Staff Reporter

WORCESTER schools were closed at midday yesterday when more than 2,000 pupils and students paid tribute to local community leader, Mr Hennie Ferrus, who was killed in a road accident on Monday.

The pupils and students from Bree River Senior Secondary, Kesselen Park Senior Secondary and Soshu College met at the community hall in Worcester at midday. They gathered for three hours, during which some made speeches and the crowd sang.

In a statement released by the student body after the meeting, they said they had met to show respect for a man who had sacrificed his life for a democratic and just society.

"Total liberation or nothing was his motto," the statement read.

"We decided to close the schools at midday to devote our time to a programme of dedication to our comrade, Hennie Ferrus."

"He concerned himself with the daily struggle of the community against oppression and exploitation." 

Mr Ferrus, 41, was first detained in 1985 for 94 days under the Suppression of Communism Act.

In 1994, he was acquitted of sabotage, but immediately banned for five years and held under house arrest. He was jailed for three months in 1995 for breaking this order.

In 1997, he was sent to Robben Island for three years and two months for again breaking the banning order. After his release, he was again banned.

Last year, during his five-months' detention, his wife was granted an interim restraining the Security Police from assaulting him.

On his release he was once again banned and house arrested. This order was unexpectedly lifted on Christmas Eve last year.

Mr Ferrus leaves his pregnant wife, Petronella, and their two children, Wilma Christina, 3, and Peter Jon Biko, 1, and his mother, Mrs Stehnie Ferrus.

The funeral at 11am at the Civic Centre, Worcester on Sunday is expected to be attended by people from all over South Africa.
Too soft’ Howa backs down to the hardliners

By ENRICO KEMP

THROUGHOUT the long years of struggle for non-racial sport in South Africa, one man consistently walked a tightrope of moderation and reason in a situation of growing political polarization.

As president of the South African Council on Sport (Sacos) for the past eight years, Hassan Howa — fiery, articulate and uncompromising — has cautiously braved the wrath of whites desperate to protect the "traditional way of life" in South African sport and society on the one hand, and charges from the militants in his own ranks that he was "too soft" on the other.

Now the angry, hard men of black sport have won the day. Mr Howa, who turned 55 this year, announced this week that he would not stand for re-election as president of Sacos at the organization's biennial meeting in Durban on May 9 and 10. However, contrary to press reports, he has not yet resigned from Sacos.

Not negotiable

"I now know that the peaceful change for which I stood is no longer possible. For years, we campaigned for the abolition of laws such as the Group Areas Act and Separate Amenities Act, which affected sport. Now cabinet ministers are saying at election meetings that these laws are not negotiable," Mr Howa said yesterday.

His beliefs in peaceful change through dialogue and negotiation had been attacked by his colleagues in Sacos, who frequently expressed the criticism that Mr Howa was "too soft" for the presidency. They have also attacked him for addressing students at "liberal" universities and unilaterally issuing press statements.

Mr Howa in turn has been critical of the five provincial councils affiliated to Sacos, which, he says, are making policy decisions without consulting the national body.

An uncompromising prophet of the double standards resolution — "no normal sport in an abnormal society" — Mr Howa has drawn flak more often than for adhering ruthlessly to this principle. Now he feels that sportsmen are "confused" by the double standards resolution.

"This principle is not meant to describe how one should live. It is merely a test of a man's ability to deprive himself of the short-term benefits of normal sport for the long-term benefits of sport free from discrimination," he said in a recent interview.

Inside Sacos, the hardliners are now clearly in the majority and the swing has been toward a far more uncompromising approach in forcing changes, not only in sport, but in the socio-political system at large. The men who in future will hold the reins in Sacos are a younger generation of highly-politicised sportmen who are disillusioned with the "insincerity" of white sports administrators in the quest for a truly non-racial sports system.

The tough new approach by black sportmen is reflected in the blacklist of sportsmen and administrators who in any way associate with South African sport. Sacos has compiled and supplied names for the blacklist.

The South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc), which represents Sacos abroad, is pressuring the British Government and Commonwealth signatories of the 1977 Commonwealth Games Agreement, which outlawed sport contact with South Africa, to abide by the agreement. Sanroc is also vigorously opposing the Irish rugby tour of South Africa next month and the proposed Springbok rugby tour of New Zealand.

Sucessor

In his eight years as president of Sacos, Mr Howa has seen the organization grow in stature to become a world-recognized body with a sympathetic ear in nearly every country opposed to racial sport in South Africa.

"If there has been any change at all in South Africa, it has been because of the pressure exerted by Sacos," he said.

Mr Howa yesterday declined to name any possible successor as president of Sacos, but the odds are more or less evenly placed between the vice-president, Mr Frank van der Horst; the national secretary, Mr M N Father; and another senior executive member, Mr Morgan Naidoo.

Himself a keen cricketer in his youth, Mr Howa will remain president of the Western Province Cricket Board (WPCB) and the South African Cricket Board (SACB).
Mandela claim rejected

JOHANNESBURG — Miss Zini Mandela has reacted angrily to a claim that her father, the jailed African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, might have cancer.

"We are his family and we would have been the first to know if it was true," she said.

The cancer claim was made by the Progressive Federal Party candidate in Pinetown, Mr Harry Pitman, who said he had heard it from an ex-Robben Islander.

He said last night he was relieved that Mr Mandela was in good condition.

The Minister of Justice, Mr H. J. Coetzee, said last night the South African Prison Service was not aware that Mr Mandela was allegedly suffering from cancer.

"As to his general condition, health arrangements have been made for Mandela to have a thorough medical check-up and examination, also by a specialist if it is considered necessary," he added. — DDC.

The Board

Petitions on the recommendations of the examinations in question

1. The Board noted that it has received a copy of the note to the register for the other recommended or not (which must be presented in the absence of departmental heads) on the matter in question for the recommendation of a copy of the report on the examinations in question.

2. The Board noted the recommendation of the committee, as regards the use of calculators in examinations.

3. The Board noted that there is no clear policy in regard to the use of calculators in examinations, and as far as is known, no request to the effect of the examinations must be rejected.

4. The Board considered the request of the student's union to the effect that calculators may be provided by magnetic card, but in any event no employee's card. The board took note of the response of the board and noted that calculators used in examinations must be switched off (or the memory cleared) at the start of the examination and the result of the examination must be recorded. The board noted that the recommendation of the student's union is not supported. — DDC.
The man who found freedom from fear

A ROAD accident victim this week, Mr John Marinus 'Hennie' Ferrus, 40, was so often a victim of security police harassment and detention that he no longer feared either. 'Hennie meant a lot to the people of Worcester and he will be greatly missed. He always loved his community to the full, without fear, because he knew what he did was right,' his brother-in-law, Mr Derek Pieterse, said.

After 3½ months of detention at Victor Verster Prison in Paarl last year, Mr Ferrus attracted more than 2,000 people to a meeting to show solidarity with other detainees.

His political career began in 1980 when he joined the Coloured People's Congress. In 1982 he was detained for 94 days under the Suppression of Communism Act.

In 1984, he was acquitted of sabotage, but immediately banned, held under house arrest.

The order was for five years, but in 1985 he was jailed for three months for breaking it.

In 1987, he was sent to Robben Island for three years and two months for again breaking the banning order.

He was again banned for five years after his release in 1971.

In 1977, he joined the Labour Party and became the chairman of their Western Cape branch.

After his detention last year, his third five-year banning order was unexpectedly lifted on Christmas Eve after only one month.

His funeral at 1 pm on Sunday at the Worcester Civic Centre is expected to be attended by people from all over South Africa.

Also in the car were Mr Ferrus's pregnant wife, Petronella and their two children, Wilna Christina, 3½, and Peter Jan Biko, 1½, Mr Pieterse's wife, Emerentia, and their three-week-old child.

They all escaped serious injury.

C. Herald 25/4/81 11A
Howa makes comeback - and hits out

By RENÉ DU PREEZ

Mr Hassan Howa ... "If the people want me, I will stand for re-election"

whites, not have contact with the black Press, not indulge in dialogue and not speak at universities or to students. This is in direct conflict to what I have been advocating since Sacas' inception.

"I refuse to be party to this type of thinking. It's blatant racism. I would prefer to see all South Africans, free of government interference, indulge in sport that could eventually lead the country back into the international arena.

"The only time Sacas policy did change was during the 1976 riots, when it hardened. In view of this I cannot understand how I can now be accused of being too moderate.

Ninety-five percent of my work is done outside of the country. But this is not taken into consideration. I am hammered about the five percent done in South Africa."

Asked what the policy of Sacas would be if militants gained control, Mr Howa said: "Those calling for my head have no alternative to what I am advocating at present.

"I have asked my opponents repeatedly for an alternative to a peaceful solution, and the answer has been, 'don't talk to the white man'.

"This is undiluted racism as far as I am concerned. I don't see confrontation and hostility as a successful practice.

On the contrary, it's a failure. "The solution will come from educating white people, not shunning them. We must impress on them that we are not trying to take anything away from them, but give them international recognition - with our players alongside and on parity."

Scrap laws

"We don't want to take Dr Danie Craven's position away and give it to Mr Abdullah Absa. We say that they can work together if there are no laws in the country stopping the development of the player.

"Laws like the Group Areas and Separate Amenities Acts must first be scrapped before we can achieve our goal together. "There are many people who say I am using sport for political ends. But the Government is using sport for its political ends.

"It's like a game of football. If someone dribbles the ball to your goals and you dispossess him, the only logical thing to do is to dribble the ball to his goals.

"My opponents will say I am wrong, but they have no alternative," he said.
Pitman regrets remark on Mandela 'cancer'

BY PETA THORNYCROFT

MR HARRY Pitman, the PPP candidate for Pinetown, said his remarks this week, from a public platform, that the jailed former ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, was suffering from cancer, were "ill-considered". He hoped he had not caused the Mandela family any anguish. "I honestly believed that if I knew he was not well, his family would have been aware of his ill-health."

Miss Zinzi Mandela, younger daughter of the jailed man, reacted angrily when she heard of Mr Pitman's statement. She said she had seen her father last month and that he was in good health.

Mr Pitman said he had learned of the claimed ill-health of Nelson Mandela from a former Robin Island prisoner.

Contents

be dealt with via a dean's circular.

NOTICE: The Commerce Faculty Board meeting scheduled for Thursday 12 March 1981 has been cancelled as the

Section A

6 March 1981

Dean's Circular

Faculty of Commerce

NOTICE: The Commerce Faculty Board meeting scheduled for

Faculty of Commerce

no. 189
2. Local Newspapers

1. General

An article appeared in the local newspaper about the lack of water and the impact on the community. The article mentioned the recent drought and the measures being taken to conserve water. It also highlighted the importance of water conservation and the need for everyone to do their part.

3. Public

A public meeting was held to discuss the water crisis and the steps being taken to address it. The meeting was attended by local residents, government officials, and representatives from non-governmental organizations. The discussions centered around the need for greater awareness and education about water conservation.

4. Government

The government issued a press release stating that it was working on a comprehensive plan to address the water crisis. The plan included measures such as water rationing, the installation of water-saving devices, and the exploration of alternative water sources.

5. Non-Governmental Organizations

Several non-governmental organizations were actively involved in the water crisis response. They were providing water distribution services, conducting awareness campaigns, and working with local communities to implement water-saving measures.

6. Public Sentiment

Public sentiment was mixed. Some people were frustrated with the current situation and demanded immediate solutions. Others were more understanding, recognizing the challenges faced by the government and the need for patience.

7. Future

The future outlook was uncertain. While the measures in place were expected to help in the short term, long-term solutions were needed to ensure sustainable water management.
Crowds attend Hennie Ferus funeral

By ZUBEIDA JAFFER

WORCESTER. — Thousands of chanting mourners walked through the streets of Worcester yesterday at the funeral of local community leader Hennie Ferus, 41, who was killed in a road accident last week.

Walking five abreast, more than 4,000 people followed the pall-bearers holding high the coffin draped in the green, gold and black colours of the African National Congress.

Praises were sung to Hennie Ferus and fists raised in solidarity as the procession moved along the street lined with both young and old who had come to pay their last respects.

At the community hall, decorated with posters of Mr Ferus, mourners filled every space.

Speakers referred to Mr Ferus's lifelong dedication to his work. The proceedings were filmed by ITV, Vis News and the BBC.

The local secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mrs Elizabeth Abrahams, spoke of how she had worked with him when he was still a young man.

"We were both members of the Coloured People's Congress and Hennie was never prepared to sit still while others suffered," Mrs Abrahams said.

"He assisted with every form of organization because he knew we could only solve our problems when we joined organizations.

"Through one strong mass organization we will achieve what we want," she said.

In a dedication to Mr Ferus, the students of Worcester said that by harassing and detaining Mr Ferus the authorities had only produced many more like him.

Mr Ferus was detained for a year in 1952, in 1964 he was charged with sabotage. He was acquitted and then placed under house arrest for five years. In that time he was in prison for three years and for two months on Robben Island for breaking his banning order. After his release he was again placed under house arrest. Last year he was detained for 1½ months at the Victor Verster Prison.

Organizations represented at the funeral included the Natal Indian Congress, United Women's Organization, Durban Housing Action Committee, and the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

Speeches were interspersed with singing of "freedom songs" followed by poetry reading.
VOTELESS BLACKS SEE ELECTION AS NON-EVENT

By EDGAR MAURICE

How do black voteless and voiceless, see a 'general election' in their own personal or political lives? They certain- are aware of the election.

And they certainly are very much interested in it. Not concerned by what is being said by the five parties contesting it. Only in order to keep themselves fully informed on the topics in their thinking, and to know with whom they have to contend.

Quite obviously, they have long since become used to the contradicting parties, black and white.

BIZARRE

And, without doubt, many of the more bizarre statements are being made nowadays, as the double-talk and hypocrisy being carefully noted.

But, that apart, the election is a non-event.

Even the parties, several of them, see no reason in it.

The parties are all concerned with white survival and not with black liberation.

They differ only in their various pleas to ensure the continued existence, if not hegemony, of the white minority in this country.

The policies are all geared to this basic principle.

And, while blacks certainly have no intention of being black majority rule, as opposed to white supremacy, they cannot, and will not, allow their political future to be determined by the issues demanded by this consideration.

And, so to speak, allow their destiny to be dictated by the patronage and patronizers of both political parties and their supporters.

PLEASURE

But this is not to say that they will not derive vicarious pleasure from the display of a Real Politician, as a Nationalist by an enlightened Party.

Thus, blacks know that the future of their country is not decided only by whatever government is in power.

The dynamics of the situation include several other factors.

So it doesn't really make all that difference whether the continuation of a particular government to be other factors of, of course, importance.

To them, so long as the great flood tide of history, first ushered in by Western civilization, rolls on, the way race and colour as indices of human worth, of the world, and especially in Africa, does it further, or does it hamper, their struggle for liberation from the colour barrier.

In the long run, we may try to sweep it back.

They know, as everybody else knows, that, after Zimbabwe and South West Africa, goes, South Africa comes next into sharper focus.

And so, over since the Portuguese let the side down in their fight for national and independence, they have gained a new sense of self-assurance and self-confidence, which has enabled them really to look down their noses with disdainful indifference, at ineffectual white elections.

Time is on their side. White elections don't matter in the long or the short term.

Finally, they know, as everyone else does, that, as a matter of realistic fact the result of the election is in any case, a foregone conclusion.

AS USUAL

And that means business as usual.

Blacks have a simple meaning on the political events in South Africa and elsewhere.

Does it further, or does it hamper, their struggle for liberation from the colour barrier?

And, in the end, we may try to sweep it back.

TheColourful Affairs Department has bein- seertary of the Cape Provincial Council.

Given the factors in their own and the national and the international situation, a fresh mandate by white voters in this election is an impossibility.

The party is in power, whose policies are determined by the inclination of the whites, absolutely nothing, to alter the picture and the program.

So the election really is a non-event, and the result is already pre-determined.

The basic historical demand of blacks for the full franchise, remains, and will continue.

And the exercise of their vote by whites in an election to form a so-called South African Government contributes nothing to the satisfaction of that demand.

There really are more serious matters which require attention and discussion, both black and white in this country.

Edgar Maurice is a former principal of Harold C. Minor School in District Six. He resigned from the profession after a long and distinguished career.

The Colourful Affairs Department has been secretary of the Cape Provincial Council.

During the recent campaign, he had the opportunity to witness the Cape Province's most important political development of the year:

Apart- "Racist" says Curry

Politicians remind many people of actors on a stage, in a play that in the general election the only one that matters is really being used again and again.

While some people are going for apartheid and they will vote for blacks to save their apartheid, but deliver the goods of discrimination, says Mr. David Curry, national chairman of the Labor Party.

He goes on: Then what is the fuss all about a right-wing or left-wing, because of one phrase: The 'moving away from discrimination'.

To whites, apartheid isn't just racism. It is a protection against black majority rule and a consolidation of white power.

You may not like discrimination, but it is therefore seen as whitening away at the face of the white people, and apartheid being broken down of white power structure.

IRONIC TWISTS

But what is important is that black power is having some ironic twists. Apartheid caused isolation in the form of the veld, and cricket tours. To get back, development and power, you have to integrate. Integration has led to new threats, says the hypocrisy.

Here is integration only in sport in order to parti- cipate in world sport, but not in any other areas, politics or social life.

Blacks therefore accuse whites of using them in one place and getting back into world sport.

The veld is taken by the worst, worse are you leading us away from discrimination, integration in sports will lead to integration in social life and get things going, integration changes habits and attitudes which change themselves.

But the blacks have had a long time to change.

We all know what total strategy means.

To win the war, you need to destroy the war, and therefore their support must be obtained by the whites.

The movement must first become the total black, and then go to the first group to court are the coloureds.

The old argument is still given. That they are the coloureds, the Ukrainians, the Chinese, the Negroes who, not such an accommodating, no, if you knock their heads, asking to come in, they become very suspici- ous. They were not born that way.

Integration has led to new threats, says the hypocrisy.

They have been conditioned to be protected from beaches, social life and living areas. We are good enough to wear a Spring- look blazer but not good enough to wear a suit as leaders of Parliament or municipal councilors. Whites are the rope around our neck.

Nobody likes to be called a racist. White South Africa wants to enter the world scene eagerly, but apartheid remains the skeleton in the cupboard. Statutory discrimination remains the big- gest single threat to South Africa's security. The election is basically about this issue. Do we move or don't we?

REAL REFORM

To blacks real reform must be removed, a law passed to pass law system or the repeal of the Group Areas Act. So far, as all the whites must state the true facts on the ground of statis- tory discrimination, coloureds must never be obtained.

Coloureds must be protected and be protected from black majority rule. But it is not the African people who are causing the problem. Neither are the Indians the source of conflict. It is the white majority rule which domi- nates the election.

Whites number nearly five million and the coloureds nearly one million. By numbers alone, the coloureds threaten the white power structure. Naked racism towards the coloureds prompted the Group Areas Act.

We fear what we experience. The conjuring up of the black ghosts of major- ity rule is one important coloured.

It is, therefore, our duty to save. We always fear the Group Areas Act. It makes us feel insecure in our family life and has caused not only a serious housing shortage, but grave social problems.

The majority of whites in our judgment do not act to protect whites survival. We do not want to save white coloured blacks. We want to save South Africa.

If South Africans want a colourless world, we are tired of being asked to vote for political power when they know the destination. We are certainly not voting to be made to vote, to want to programme for us. We want to be save.

The Group Areas Act is a prime example of the proposal of white power. It is a coloured.
Mandela: Medical check for ‘cancer’

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The prison authorities are to send specialist doctors to examine the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, who was last week said to be suffering from cancer.

According to Mrs Zindzi Mandela, daughter of Mandela, the authorities ‘seemed to be puzzled’ by the cancer allegation made by Mr Harry Pitman, Progressive Federal Party’s candidate for Pinetown last week.

She said her family was told by police at the weekend about the ‘special examination’ to be conducted on her father, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

Mr Ishmail Aryah, legal representative of the Mandela family, said today he would telex the Commissioner of Prisons to confirm the claim.

Mr Pitman said at the weekend his remark that Mandela was suffering from cancer was ill-conceived.

He hoped he had not caused the Mandela family any anguish. He had learned of the claimed ill-health of Mandela from a former Robben Island prisoner.
Yet another exiled PAC leader deposed

By Howard Barrell
The Star Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The byways of exile for South Africa’s banned Pan Africanist Congress appear littered with more wrecks at the roadside and martyrs’ tombs than with monuments to success.

And former PAC leader Poloko Lehallo’s ignominious departure from Zimbabwe last week on Government instructions finally confirms that he is now one such wreck.

The founding members of the PAC broke away from the African National Congress in 1939 and both organisations, banned in South Africa, have been accorded the status of authentic movements seeking the “liberation” of South Africa by the Organisation of African Unity.

Lehallo’s tenure as leader of the strife-torn PAC was a disaster, and he can claim to be a martyr to nothing other than his own indiscipline and excess.

The Zimbabwe Government’s instruction to him and four of his supporters to leave is being widely interpreted here as indicating impatience by frontline governments and by the Organisation of African Unity at infighting within the PAC.

Added weight is given to this interpretation by the simultaneous presence in the country, at Government invitation of the PAC’s new leader, Mr Nyati Pokela.

Few can be more aware of the damaging effect of disunity in exile than Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and his ruling Zanu (PF) party.

Likewise, few have been better proponents of discipline in prison and exile than Mr Mugabe, and it appears he requires the same rigour of South African exiles.

But the PAC will need a massive dose of internal discipline and forceful leadership if it is to achieve the apparent coherence of the banned African National Congress.

Without this, the PAC cannot hope to register any voice at all in the logistic debate between South African revolutionaries and the National Party Government.

Mr Pokela’s meteoric journey from Robben Island last year to Dar es Salaam this year and, within days, to the chairmanship of the PAC indicates that some people in the PAC realised drastic action was necessary.

He went into exile to take up the leadership at the request of both the internal and external wings, he told me.

A friendly, slightly frail-looking man of 60, Mr Pokela now also chairs an internal PAC unity committee charged with clearing up the mess left by Mr Lehallo and others.

Sources close to the ANC remain somewhat cynical about the PAC’s claims to representativeness and legitimacy inside and outside South Africa.

Diplomatically, the PAC has proved no match for the ANC.

And, within the borders of South Africa, indications have been for some time that support for the ANC has been on the increase.
RESULTS

In 1970 the infant mortality rate in the "Little Triangle" was 28 of 27 deaths during the year, only five were due to gastroenteritis, with only one death from the village of Tira being due to gastroenteritis. In 1971 the infant mortality rate fell still further to 24, with only three deaths being due to gastroenteritis. In 1972 the rate fell to 21 and for the first time ever no infant from the village of Tira died from gastroenteritis. This was also true for 1976 and in 1977 infant mortality dropped to 19.6 - the first time ever to fall below 20. A falling of morbidity from the disease was also noted at the clinic in Tira, where the visits due to acute gastro-intestinal diseases fell from 23% of all visits to the clinic in 1967 to 14.5% in 1971.

DISCUSSION

The four hospitals in the central area of Israel, to which almost all Arab children living in the area were admitted, had 9,997 admissions (all races) to the children's wards in 1970. Of these, 1,199 were due to gastroenteritis. Each patient spent approximately 3.5 days in hospital. The total cost at that time was estimated at £1,800. Of the cases of gastroenteritis the total cost was approximately £1 Million IL. (R 119,000).

The budget for the program at Tira was £15,000. A small investment of this amount resulted in a large number of admissions, and the incidence of this disease being drastically reduced. Most of the "Triangle" infants have been admitted to one large hospital in the region. Of the 1,199 children in 1976, 446 were admitted because of gastroenteritis. Of these 15% were admitted because of dehydration and hypothermia reduced, as supported by the fact that there was not one case of gastroenteritis in the hospital in 1976, and the average duration of stay was only 3 days.

Of the 125 Jewish children admitted 19 were admitted because of gastroenteritis in 14.4%.

CONCLUSION

The program succeeded to a large extent because of the energy put into it by the professional staff and all the non-medical helpers, as well as the willingness of the mothers to cooperate wholeheartedly in the program. Considered in global terms the problem of infantile diarrhea is an enormous that we cannot conceive of any advance in acute therapy that would have a significant impact on it. THE ULTIMATE GOAL MUST BE PREVENTION. THERE IS MUCH HARD WORK STILL TO BE DONE. (22, 23, 24, 33).

A vaccine for infantile gastroenteritis is a realistic possibility.(25, 26, 27, 32). Until such time, we sincerely believe that the best approach to the problem of gastroenteritis is by prevention through health education.
Sepamla under fire

SIPHO SEPALMA, director of the Federated Union of Black Arts (Fuba), was accused this week at a meeting of artists at the Dube YWCA of violating the constitution of the organisation for his personal convenience.

The meeting was also attended by Fuba's management council, the policy-making body of the organisation which also launched a bitter trade against Mr Sepamla. He wasn't present at the meeting, though he was invited.

Mr Sepamla was labelled a usurper who had not served the black community within the framework of the objectives of the organisation.

The artists, who have promised to take drastic steps against the organisation's director, felt it was better to postpone the meeting to a later date because he wasn't present.

A statement released to SOMETAN after the meeting stated that the present Fuba board of directors has been unconstitutionally elected, in violation of the organisation's constitution which says: 'The management council is the policy-making body of Fuba and the director will only act on the decisions imposed by the management council.'

Mr Sepamla was also accused of violating clause 17 of Fuba's constitution which says: "No amendment or alteration or deletion of the constitution shall be effective without convening a general meeting."

The statement added that although Mr Sepamla's term as director of Fuba had expired, he had failed to convene a meeting for the election of a new director.

The disgruntled artists said Mr Sepamla is getting high remuneration and a travel allowance, while not adhering to the aims of the organisation.

The management council said it had recommended the improvement of arts teachers' wages, but Mr Sepamla objected against increased his salary and travel allowance — to which he is not entitled because he uses the organisation's vehicle.

The artists said Mr Sepamla's refusal to pay arts teachers a decent wage had resulted in the resignation of many teachers.

The artists made it clear that they have no intention of destroying Fuba, nor Mr Sepamla, but are out to restore the rights laid down in the constitution.

The artists also condemned Mr Sepamla for hiring white artists to teach at the centre when there are many black professional artists who can do the same job. It is suspected that he doesn't want to hire black artists because he would have to pay them well — while some whites are teaching at the centre voluntarily.

It was said that some people employed by Fuba have no interest in the arts, but only in the money part of it.

Fuba was formed two years ago to look after the welfare of artists and to teach budding craftsmen. But those aims, according to artists, are not being followed. Instead they say the organisation is concentrating on teaching the arts and competing with African Music, Drama and Arts (Amda).

The artists added that Amda can't raise funds because all donors think Fuba is the legitimate black arts organisation. It was suggested that Fuba and Amda should merge as one body.

The artists said more than R4,000 was donated to the coffers of Fuba, but the money is not used for the benefit of the artists but for Mr Sepamla's personal gain.
Non-white leaders fear homes unrest

Throughout the election campaign among white voters, parties have differed over their approach to the Group Areas Act and its maintenance. In Johannesburg, hundreds of Indian and coloured families have moved into white Group Areas, claiming they have been forced to do so because of overcrowding in their own areas. They now face prosecution and eviction. A real threat exists that frustrated communities, seeing no progress in building programmes, will reject the leadership of moderates who have pleaded for the Act's removal and who warn of growing dissatisfaction and possible unrest. DEON DELPORT reports...
Funeral allegations ‘disappointing’

The Labour Party, of which Mr Perus was chairman of the Western Cape region, was not officially represented at the funeral of Mr Perus’ widow, Potronella, and his mother, ‘Auntie’ Stenio, felt insulted by Mr Hendrickse’s statement. The fact of the matter is that it was the wish of the late Mr Perus that he be buried by and under the banner of the organisation to which he belonged. So it was done to the satisfaction of his wife and his mother because, as she put it, it was her wish too.

Organisations represented at the funeral included the Natal Indian Congress, United Women’s Organisation, Durban Housing Action Committee and the Food and Canning Workers’ Union.

The coffin was draped in the green, gold and black colours of the banned African National Congress. Mr Hendrickse travelled to Cape Town for the funeral but said he did not attend when he learnt that the Labour Party would not be allowed to participate in the proceedings.

Mr Pietersen said that, in fact, Mr Hendrickse had been asked by the family to attend the funeral to enable him to pay tribute and be party to the programme because of Mr Perus’s links with the Labour Party.

In practice people use decision rules to decide how they can minimise the likelihood of their decisions resulting in a worse allocation of health resources than was the case prior to state intervention.

The Market Mechanism and Socially Optimal Resource Allocation

In a capitalist economy like the South African economy, the bulk of the economic decisions are made by the private sector and are made at the individual level or by very small groups of people and they emerge almost spontaneously. The market system provides meeting places for those selling and those buying goods and services and the set of relative prices that emerge in the market is a result of the activities of these people. It reflects the ultimate compromise between the pattern of goods and services desired by those members of the community operating in the market and those proposed by the suppliers. This market determined pattern of goods and services is, however, very unlikely to be closely related to the pattern that is actually desired by the community as a whole due to three inherent shortcomings in the market mechanism itself as a decision making medium.

Firstly, there is no way a man can record the strength of his desire for goods and services that are not currently supplied to the market. Secondly, a person’s actual ability to register market votes is limited by his financial resources, consequently the votes of a rich man, who may have relatively weak preferences for a particular commodity, could well outweigh those of a poor man with...
Thebehali quiet on election

By WILLIE BOKALA

In a previous interview, Bishop Tutu has said the elections are irrelevant to blacks. He said whites will be going to the polls with the exclusion of blacks and that anything that emerged from such an exercise was irrelevant.

Another survey conducted among students, white-collar workers and blue-collar workers revealed blacks did not care whether or not there was a general election, while others, particularly in hospitals, did not even know what the election meant.

The council chairmen gave the following answers:

D Thebehali (Soweto) — "No comment."

J Nkosi (Duduza) — "I don't care. They are irrelevant."

M Khumalo (Katlehong) — "I believe it is not unreasonable for me to call upon the electorate to create a situation that will be conducive to blacks being given equal opportunities with other races in this country. I do not want to be a part of a government that creates black states as these are not a solution to our joint political problems."

D Mmesi (Dodsonville) — "I want a government that will introduce change in this country. The PFP prefers a government that has a better policy."

M Khumalo (Kwa-Thema) — "I prefer the PFP because they are prepared to call a convention to discuss the country's problems with blacks. The NP is also better because they are at least moving towards change."

L Mamabolo (Thekoza) — "I have not been following the whole thing, but I would prefer people like P W Botha and Piet Koornhof and other moderates."

Mangwe (Kagiso) — "I don't want to comment myself. Let the best party win. Let the people concerned elect a party of their choice."

W Aphiwe (Mamelodi) — "I would rather have the PFP or the present government."

(Report by Willie Bokala, 1/6)
PUPILS at some coloured high schools in the Peninsula boycotted classes today in protest against the "whites only" general election.

At Belhar, more than 800 pupils walked out after holding a meeting in protest against the election, according to a pupil. Similar walk-outs are believed to have taken place at Uitsig and Elsies River high schools but the regional inspector, Mr J E Strydom, said he was too busy with other things and could not give any information.

At Bonteheuwel High, more than 500 pupils walked out at 11 am after the first break, according to a spokesman. Although we don't know the reasons and don't want to interfere with the pupils, we take it that it is about the general election, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the matter had not been discussed with the principal and permission had not been obtained.

In Johannesburg thousands of coloured high school students are boycotting classes in protest.

At the Westbury High School, more than 1 000 pupils held a mass meeting and planned to stage a protest march inside the school grounds later today.

Spokesmen for the Westbury students' representative council said that pupils had been boycotting classes since Monday in preparation for the climax of the boycott when all Johannesburg coloured schools are expected to participate.
Black consciousness at crossroads

JOHANNESBURG — The future direction of the black consciousness movement will be decided at a crucial symposium next month.

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), black consciousness' pivotal political body, confirmed yesterday that the symposium would be held at S.A. Sogur's centre, near Roodepoort, on May 23.

"The symposium will be a rededication to the black consciousness ideology," said Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr. George Wachappe. All black consciousness bodies have been invited to participate, and a list of speakers will be released shortly.

A symposium to look back at more than a decade of black consciousness, and the future direction, had been planned since last year, but had been postponed for various reasons, mainly because of a lack of a suitable venue and because key leaders had been detained or banned at various times.

Recently a number of top Azapo officials, including Mr. Wachappe and the president, Mr. Khehla Mthembu, were detained for a short while.

Among those banned in recent months were five leaders of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

This means two leading black consciousness thinkers, former Mwasa president Mr. Zwelakhe Sisulu and executive member Mr. Joe Thohoele, will be absent from the symposium.

Earlier this year, at Azapo's annual congress near Pietersburg, delegates differed sharply on various ideological definitions, and it was decided to hold over debate until the symposium.

Among the definitions likely to be discussed is whether black consciousness views the "black struggle" as one based solely on race, or white, as it is seen as a race-class struggle.

Azapo members are united on one major concept — that the struggle hinges on repossessing the land. — DDC.

YEAR 3

Marketing Scenario

MARKETING

Year

Marketing Strategy

Principles of Marketing

Marketing Management

Year 2

Introduction to Management Accounting

Introduction to Management

Year 1

Introduction to Computing

Mathematics I

Economics in

Management of Human Resources

Development of Structure of Business

Course

Semester

Time-Table

Year

Present

Proposal
We shall not remain silent, says Kgama

The President of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, Mr. Steve Kgama, said yesterday that South African whites must avoid "large-scale violence" by joining hands with other race groups at a round-table conference to decide the future of the country together.

In a statement released in Soweto, Mr. Kgama said the government's policy of separate development had failed.

South Africans of all races must work together and prepare for a just society that would be governed by the same laws.

Referring to yesterday's election, he said: "We are denied the right to vote and yet the government that will be elected is going to govern us, make laws for us and make far-reaching decisions for us."

"Thousands of whites will be flocking to the polls to decide the fate of the silenced majority. For many years black people have remained resilient and patient at the extreme provocation of being denied rights in their own country of birth."

He said unless blacks were directly involved in rewinding up the destiny of their country, "we shall not be prepared to remain silent."

Regardless which party won the election, the fact remained that blacks were no longer going to remain silent, he said.

"Our backs are against the wall and the platform for which the black man is known has come to an end. And as a result, South Africa is sitting on a volcano."

"South Africa must bring about positive steps to secure it that change comes before there is disaster."

"The whites and Afrikaners in particular must come out from the ledger and join hands with other South Africans round a table and decide the future together if large-scale violence is to be avoided," he said. Sapa
We will still get Thebahl... call to Express

Sunday Express Reporter

The Sunday Express has received an anonymous call from a man claiming responsibility for this week's murder attempt on the controversial Soweto Community Council chairman, Mr David Thebahl.

The caller, who claimed his group "did it" and vowed it would "get" Mr Thebahl, refused to identify himself or the group or give proof of involvement in the attack.

"He can get as many bodyguards as he likes but we're going to get him. He's dealing with Coloureds now, not Blacks," the caller said.

The Sunday Express has passed the threat to police investigating the attack.

The attempt on Mr Thebahl's life was made on Wednesday evening as he left the council chambers in Jabulani, Soweto. A hand grenade was thrown under his official car. The boot, petrol tank, tyres, seats and roof of the vehicle were badly damaged. Mr Thebahl, who was driving, was shocked but not injured.

Mr Thebahl blamed the Press for creating a climate which led to the attack. "The Press," he said, "is bent on a hate campaign, printing half truths and lies about the (Soweto Community) Council."

When the Sunday Express called at his Dube home on Friday evening, the front gate was locked and a West Rand Administration Board security officer was guarding the premises.

At first, the officer said Mr Thebahl was in the house. But when the Sunday Express reporters asked to speak to Mr Thebahl, the officer disappeared into the house and came back to say: "Mr Thebahl is NOT in."
SA flags burnt at Soweto meeting

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Eight South African flags were burnt while about 30 of them bearing the colours of the banned African National Congress (ANC) were raised by militant youths who attended an anti-republic Day meeting at Regina Mundi in Soweto yesterday.

The incident ended when police in vans and private cars, dispersed a crowd of about 500 chanting people.

Police seized several half-burned posters drawn to represent the South African flag.

TUTU

The incident was a sequel to political speeches by various leaders who denounced the 20th anniversary of the Republic and called for a 'democratic people's republic.'

Among them was Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches who slated the Government for calling on all the people to celebrate 'the evils of apartheid'.

He said there was no need to celebrate when 13 percent of the population of the country occupied 57 percent of the land.

There is absolutely no need for the 37 percent of the oppressed population to celebrate while they are squeezed into 13 percent of the land,' he said.
Students start their two-day boycott

Protest over graduation ceremonies at Durban-Westville

Mercury Reporter

STUDENTS of the University of Durban-Westville yesterday began a two-day boycott of lectures in protest against the university's graduation ceremonies, scheduled for tonight and tomorrow.

A spokesman for the Students' Representative Council said after a meeting of students on campus yesterday that they were also protesting against the Republic Day celebrations and the boycott was being called to coincide with the Republic Day festivities starting in Pietermaritzburg today.

He said the students were also protesting against various 'internal grievances' with the university administration.

'These include the move to seek autonomy for the university, which is expected to push up enrolment fees, and the stepping up of security on the campus.'

He emphasised that the boycott would last for two days only. 'Students have been advised to return to lectures on Monday,' he said.

When asked by the Mercury last night why they still attended the university if they were opposed to its racial set-up, Mr Roland Parsonham, a student spokesman, said they attended under protest. Education, unlike sport, was a necessity.

Mr Nico Nel, the university's director of public relations, said last night that he was aware that students were boycotting lectures but, he said, he had not been told why.

He said today's graduation ceremony, which starts at 8 p.m., would go on as planned in spite of the SRC's call for a boycott.

Highlight of tonight's ceremony is the conferring of an honorary doctorate in literature on Prof G S Nienaber, chairman of the university council, by Mr Owen Herwood, Minister of Finance and Chancellor of the university.
NELSON Mandela, imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress is not suffering from cancer.

A reliable source disclosed yesterday that his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, had received two telegrams - one from the prison authorities and another from her husband, refuting the cancer reports and stating that he had been examined by doctors who found him in good health.

Major A J Boshoff, liaison officer of the South African Prison Service confirmed yesterday that Mrs Mandela had been sent a telegram assuring her that her husband was in "good health".

The source said Mrs Mandela had also received a telegram from her husband, assuring her that he was in good health and dispelling the rumour started by a remark by Mr Harry Pitman, the Progressive Federal Party candidate for Pinetown, about a week ago.

Reacting to the rumour Nelson Mandela's daughter, Miss Zinzi Mandela, said the family members believed the cancer claim was aimed at "discredit-ing" Mandela and to leave an impression that he was not in good health.

"When we last saw Dad he was as fit as a fiddle and made jokes that he could walk from Cape to Cairo," said Miss Mandela, one of the daughters of Mr Mandela who is serving a life term on Robben Island.

"We believe the report was aimed at discouraging other freedom fighters who are prepared to suffer like him. The implication is that the claim was made to dissuade people from involving themselves in the struggle for the black man's liberation because it doesn't pay," said Zinzi.

Mr Pitman later said his remark was "ill considered" and he hoped he had not caused the Mandela family any anguish. He said he had learned of the poor health of Mandela from a former Robben Island prisoner.
Big business is ‘betraying DB’

C.Herald 2/3/81

‘We have been betrayed by the business sector,’ says Mrs Nazaab Ebrahim, chairperson of the Reuten Residents’ and Ratepayers’ (RRR) Association of District Six.

She was reacting to a statement by the Director-General of the Department of Community Development and Auxiliary Services, Mr Louis Fouche, that inquiries about commercial, business and residential sites in District Six were increasing.

Mr Fouche said that with the completion of the department’s block of flats for police and defence personnel, in Phase I of the redevelopment of District Six, a start had been made on the group housing scheme of 20 units, for which there was a long waiting list.

‘The building of the Technicon is to follow,’ Mr Fouche said. The rest of the area was being redesigned to allow for its bulk.

Mr Fouche said that in Phase I there were about 20 commercial and business sites available and strong inquiries had been received for some of these.

There had also been inquiries about residential plots.

Mrs Ebrahim said that if what Mr Fouche said was true, ‘I view this as a betrayal of good faith by the business sector.

My association (RRR) has brought pressure to bear on companies to withdraw from District Six on moral grounds, which they did.

MORE

‘Now we hear there are more and more inquiries,’ she said.

Mrs Ebrahim also said that in spite of tremendous pressure against the siting of the Cape Technicon in District Six it appeared as if the Government was determined to carry on with the project.
The family of Mr John 'Hennie' Ferus, the Worcester community leader who was buried before a crowd of more than 5,000 over the weekend, has dismissed a claim by Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, that the funeral arrangements were "hijacked for cheap publicity," as incorrect and uncalled for.

Mr David Pietersen, speaking on behalf of the family, said Mr Ferus's widow, Petronella, and his mother, Mrs Christina "Auntie Stienie" Ferus, felt insulted by Mr Hendrickse's statement.

'It was his wish that he should be buried under the banner of the African National Congress (ANC), the organisation to which he belonged,' Mr Pietersen said.

Mr Hendrickse was asked by the family and the local party branch to attend because of Mr Ferus's links with the party, but Mr Hendrickse did not attend.

People from all over South Africa, including representatives from trade unions, community organisations and student bodies, paid tribute to Mr Ferus, at the funeral service in Worcester on Sunday.

After an emotional rally in the Esselen Park Civic Centre, the crowd, carrying an African National Congress (ANC) flag marched through the streets of Worcester to the cemetery.

The funeral service for Hennie Ferus was no ordinary service.

CRAMMED
Almost 3,000 people crammed into the small hall while almost as many listened to the tributes over loud-speakers outside.
SACOS (114) wins day

By VIMAL BAGWANDIN

MR Norman Middleton, president of the South African Soccer Federation and veteran coloured politician, quit the Labour Party yesterday after an ultimatum from several federation affiliates and the South African Council of Sport (Sacos).

His association with the Labour Party was in direct conflict with the policy of Sacos and the federation’s membership of Sacos was suspended as a result.

A special meeting of the federation, held in East London yesterday, gave him seven days to inform the Labour Party of his decision and a further 21 days to wind up his affairs with the party.

Mr Middleton left immediately after the meeting to fly back to Durban and was not available for comment.
Fed boss to quit the Labour Party

SOUTH African Soccer Federation boss Norman Middleton is to quit the Labour Party.

His decision to quit as deputy leader and member of the party came after a tense four-hour council meeting in East London, where he was given an ultimatum: choose between the Labour Party and Federation.

After debate by the seven units, Mr Middleton gave his dramatic decision to lead the Federation's nearly 50,000 soccer players and to quit the role he has played in the politics of the system for nearly 20 years.

In political terms, it comes at a crucial time for the Labour Party. Mr Middleton was to have taken over party leadership today from Alan Hendricks, who flies overseas for a two-week visit.

In sport terms, it is a crucial decision that paves the way for Federation's entry to the South African Council of Sport, a merger that will lead to growth in using sport as a political lever.

The matter came before the meeting following two letters giving the ultimatum: Eastern Province suspended its Federation activities until Mr Middleton decided. Southern Natal gave him 30 days.

Mr Middleton, after a subdued morning session when all delegations gave him a clear message that he should resign from the Labour Party, saved his decision for after lunch.

It was only Northern Natal soccer boss Babs Siphererend who came to his aid, arguing that it was blackmail to ask him to choose between the Labour Party and Federation.

There were intense debates on the political roles in the Labour Party and whether it had Government ties until the Federation Professional League chairman said: "It is not whether it is a Government party or not. It has given its blessings to the management committee, which is the crucial point, and thereby divorces itself from the struggle in the country and distances itself from organisations like AZAPO."

Mr Middleton's dramatic announcement came after a preface on its commitment to struggle for a non-racial South Africa in which he questioned the role of his detractors and questioned where they were going.

Then he said he would quit his position in the Labour Party but not his membership.

This led to uproar. Mr Mitti Seegers asked for a commitment from Mr Middleton to quit the party entirely.

Mr Middleton at first refused to take a decision and said he was answerable to his party and to the people who elected him. He did not want them to find out his position in the Press. He pleaded for time to sort the matter out.

But the delegates argued he had enough time to think about the matter and inform his followers. Mr Seegers then moved a resolution he resign from the party in writing within seven days and then inform it of its next meeting.

Mr Middleton accepted.
Unwilling to compromise on their principles, the ANC leadership refused to support the white-dominated government, even when it offered them a position in the cabinet. The ANC believed that only by challenging apartheid could they bring about meaningful change. This stance cost them dearly, as they faced constant harassment and persecution, leading to the banning of the ANC in 1960.

The ANC's resolve was tested again in 1961, when they attempted to organize a mass demonstration in Johannesburg. The police brutally suppressed the demonstration, resulting in the deaths of over 300 people and the imprisonment of thousands more. Despite this, the ANC's commitment to non-violent resistance remained unyielding.

In the 1970s, the ANC began to explore guerrilla warfare as a means to achieve their goals. This strategy, however, was met with severe criticism from within the ANC, who believed it would only serve to strengthen the government's resolve to suppress them. The debate within the ANC was a stark reminder of the challenges they faced in their struggle.

Ultimately, the ANC's struggle for democracy and freedom would span over three decades, marked by countless acts of heroism and sacrifice. The story of the ANC is a testament to the power of perseverance and unwavering commitment to a just cause.
By WILLIE BOKALA

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday made a speech to the congregation at the Congo Methodist Church in Orlando West, the bishop said the state of oppression in the country had to fight against those who were unemployed and could not pay their rents. He asked the congregation to help them with food and clothing.

He said among members of his congregation were those who were unemployed and could not pay their rents. He asked the congregation to help them with food and clothing.

The outspoken Bishop Tutu, who had his passport taken last month for speaking overseas against South Africa's system of apartheid, was welcomed by the Anglican Arch-Dacon of the Johannesburg West Circuit, David Nkomo, who also read the following message from the Right Rev. Timothy Bain, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg:

"Among those who were expelled last week and were not permitted to leave the country because of their support for the Pan-African Congress of Southern Africa, are Bishop Tutu. The South African government has been asked to reverse this decision, because it is not in the interest of the country to expel people who are willing to fight for human rights."
FAMILIES of the 18 youths accused with community leader Mr. Oscar Mpeda of terrorism, pray for their release. They were arrested last week.

"We are very proud of our children," said one of the parents. "They are innocent and we want them to be released as soon as possible."
Traders may be 'compelled' to boycott

Staff Reporter

TRADERS affiliated to the Western Cape Trade Association (WCTA) would be "compelled" not to stock Wilson-Rowntree products if the 500 dismissed workers were not reinstated by the end of the month, a spokesman for the WCTA said yesterday.

The executive of the WCTA had decided in principle to support a boycott of the products, but the final decision would be taken at the general meeting to be held at the end of the month, he said.

"At this stage, we ask the management to reinstate the workers or force traders to take their business elsewhere," he said.

The workers who all belong to the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU) lost their jobs in February after demanding the reinstatement of three workers dismissed over a dispute.

"With the trade unions and the university students supporting the boycott, it won't be long before the consumer will force the traders not to stock the products," the spokesman said.

Boycott call

Last week, the two strongest unions in Cape Town, the Food and Canning Workers' Union and the General Workers' Union, gave their support to the call to boycott all products of Wilson-Rowntree.

Support for the boycott also came from students at the University of Western Cape and the University of Cape Town on Friday.

According to one of the dismissed workers, Mr Johnson Ndhlova, who addressed students at the two universities last week, the dispute which led to the dismissal of all the workers arose when three workers refused to fit belts that had come loose.

They refused because they had been warned last year to leave such jobs to the fitters, he said.

At that time, they had to sign a restraint form agreeing not to fix the machines.

Dispute

Mr Ndhlova said that on the night of the dispute the workers had demanded written authorization to go ahead and repair the belts because they feared dismissal. They had also asked to be paid for doing work which was not their job.

"After the three had to leave, 49 others downed tools, followed by another 40 workers demanding the reinstatement of the three. All were dismissed," he said.

After two weeks, the rest of the workers downed tools and they were dismissed.

The workers and SAAWU were demanding the reinstatement of all those presently dismissed, he said.
Inkatha to pray for end of oppression

Mercury Reporter

THE 300,000-strong Inkatha movement is to hold a meeting at Umlazi on Republic Day, May 31, to pray for a 'speedy end to the oppression of the blacks in South Africa.'

This decision was taken at the weekend by the movement's central committee, the policy-making arm of the organisation.

The central committee says the prayer meeting will also ask for a peaceful solution to the problems which beset the country.

Inkatha has called on all church leaders and denominations in South Africa to hold services on May 31 'to pray for an end to racial oppression in the country'.

Implement

The central committee has reiterated its stand against the Republic Festival and says the black man has a lot to 'bemoan' as a result of the suffering caused by Nationalist Party rule for whom these celebrations are a triumphal march.

Inkatha has called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to implement political change and stop 'trying to curry favour with the Right-wing element among the whites'.

The movement claims that an 'increasingly implacable white racist element, preaching the politics of hate' had emerged from the general election and that there was also a definite and significant swing among the white electorate towards a call for change to the path of visible power-sharing.
ULUNDI — It was unbelievable that whites could still hold an election from which 70 percent of South Africa's population was excluded, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu’s Chief Minister and Inkatha’s president.

Addressing Inkatha’s central committee in Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi said that unless there was a miracle in the hearts of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his Cabinet and caucus “we are in trouble”.

People had yet to see how last week’s general election would influence Mr Botha to carry out reforms. Utterances by Mr Botha and his National Party candidates had not assurred people that what Mr Botha had in mind was what black people would regard as change.

“The more intransigent the Prime Minister and his party are, the more and more blacks will be moved to see their salvation in the direction of the armed struggle,” said Chief Buthelezi.

“This will be so, regardless of whether the armed struggle is a viable strategy at this moment in time or not.”

When people crossed the borders, it was not likely they would abandon violence.

The more time passed without a peaceful solution being found, the more would “violence appear to most blacks to be the only solution for our present problems”. — Sapa.
Buthelezi hits at Suzman

Mercury Reporter
ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday criticised Mrs Helen Suzman, FPF MP for Houghton, for having said it was high time the Government sat down with real leaders such as Nelson Mandela and Bishop Tutu.

Addressing the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said he had high respect for the Houghton MP but he did not know what Mrs Suzman had meant.

He claimed that he had been the first to suggest 'eyeball-to-eyeball with Mr B J Vorster' that South Africa needed a national convention where all shades of opinion, including political prisoners, would be represented.

The Minister of Justice of KwaZulu, Mr C J Stinhethwa, said he was surprised Mrs Suzman did not know who a leader was.

Chief Buthelezi challenged people in certain organisations in South Africa and in exile, as well as their surrogates in South Africa, who kept on attacking members of the KwaZulu Assembly and of Inkatha.

'This KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has halted classical apartheid by rejecting Pretoria's pseudo-independence.'

This is a watershed accomplishment,' he said.

'Others have shouted their abhorrence of apartheid without doing anything practical to stall it.'

A lot of nonsense the Chief Minister declared, was spoken by certain whites, coloureds, Indians and Africans about what they called the 'Government's system.'

Talk
These people, however, never attacked white liberals who used exclusive, white racist institutions created by whites for whites only.

Chief Buthelezi said it was no use talking in academic and theoretical fashion about having the same system of education in South Africa for everyone.

'These people must demonstrate their convictions by defying the Government and including black children in their white schools.'
Labour leader denies quitting

CONFUSION reigned yesterday following weekend press reports that Mr. Norman Middleton had resigned from the Labour Party under pressure from the South African Soccer Federation (SASF), of which he is president.

Mr. Middleton, the Labour Party's deputy leader, denied yesterday that he had quit the party at a meeting of the SASF in East London at the weekend. He said he would only decide on his continued membership of the Labour Party after consulting the party's national executive, possibly at the end of the month.

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev. Alan Hendrickse, who left on an overseas trip yesterday, said he had not received a letter of resignation from Mr. Middleton. Mr. Middleton will act as party leader for two weeks in Mr. Hendrickse's absence.

According to press reports at the weekend, Mr. Middleton indicated that he would quit the Labour Party when affiliates of the SASF presented him with an ultimatum at the East London meeting.

Several sub-unions within the SASF oppose Mr. Middleton's association with the Labour Party which, they say, conflicts with Sascos's policy of not recognizing "government-created bodies".

If Mr. Middleton, a former president of Sascos, does quit the Labour Party, his decision will pave the way for the SASF's readmission to Sascos.

The SASF was suspended from Sascos in 1976 for accepting affiliation from white clubs and players. Sascos, citing Mr. Middleton's membership of the Labour Party, has also demanded a change in the SASF leadership.
ANGRY Athlone residents last night ejected from their meeting a man they believed to be an informer. They searched his briefcase and found a detailed report on the meeting and on the people present.

The meeting, at Athlone Civic Centre, was called by the Glennoor Cape Flats Association to protest about the rezoning of the area from residential to business. It was attended by about 500 people.

About 15 minutes before the meeting ended it jolted to a halt when one of the residents told the crowd that the man who was "sympathetically" addressing them was an informer.

Tempers flared and several people were stopped from assaulting the man.

After his briefcase had been searched, he was escorted from the meeting.

The man, who refused to give his name, then walked outside the centre grounds and joined policemen and a man in plain clothes in a car parked next to a police van.

At the end of the meeting he again entered the building with four policemen and the plain clothes man.

He pointed out several people, left and again got into the car, which drove off only after everybody had left the civic centre grounds.

Before the meeting was interrupted it was resolved that the residents should demand that the rezoning should be withdrawn immediately and unconditionally.

It was also demanded that the expropriation orders should be withdrawn.

The residents, in their resolution, also rejected the Department of Community Development, the Group Areas Act and the State.

The meeting refused to allow the chairman of the Western Cape Traders’ Association, Mr. Dawood Khan, to address it because of his association’s ‘vested interest’ in the rezoning.
Outcry against expropriation

Staff Reporter

RESIDENTS from several Cape Flats communities last night attacked the proposed expropriation of properties in Athlone to make way for an extended central business district.

At a meeting in the Athlone Civic Centre attended by about 800 people, speakers condemned the proposed removal by the Department of Community Development of 150 families from their homes and called for action to resist the "legal theft of our homes and properties".

In terms of the department's plan, Boyd Avenue in Athlone will be extended up to Birdwood Street bordering the railway line and homes in the surrounding areas will be demolished to make way for a major supermarket and parking complex.

About 150 residents were served with expropriation notices on April 15 and told to sell their properties to the Community Development Board within 60 days.

The chairman of the Gleenoort Civic Association, Mr W. Hammond, said black people were "not secure anywhere because we have not got full citizenship rights in our own country".

"We have tried to provide homes for our families here so that they may live securely. Now this is being taken away from us. It is the law, but it is not right," he said to loud applause.

Three owner-builders living in the area told the meeting that they now faced expropriation of their properties and port-built homes after receiving repeated assurances from the City Council that it was "safe" to build in the area.

The secretary of the West Cape Travellers' Association, Mr. Eustace Allie, was refused permission to address the meeting.
Minister lashes out at 'petty officials' in Pretoria

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the whole Cabinet would not be appeased until all laws governing the movement of the Zulu people were removed from the statute books.

This is the opinion of Dr Frank Mdlalose, Minister of the Interior of KwaZulu, who delivered his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Dr Mdlalose said Zulus wished to be free to move as other South Africans were free.

'We wish to be free to take employment in an open market as other South Africans are free. We wish to do this because we are and always will be South Africans,' he declared to loud exclamations of approval.

Negotiate

Dr Mdlalose said the manner in which 'petty officials' of the Department of Co-operation and Development approached Zulu people when they intended to remove them from specific areas left a lot to be desired.

It would seem that the department could not negotiate with people unless they had antagonised them and made them 'angry and violent', he said.

The minister denounced the fact that some black women who had been married to Zulus whose children were born in KwaZulu and who knew no other home than KwaZulu, had been refused Zulu citizenship.

He cited the 'pathetic circumstances' of some applicants whose applications had been refused by Pretoria.

Contact

He said the Zulu people were prepared to accept these people as their own.

'What right has Pretoria — most probably a junior white official who has never been in contact with us, or who thinks that for an old woman to become a Zulu is a mortal sin — to refuse these people the right to become a member of a very proud and respected nation, especially if that nation is prepared to accept him or her?' Dr Mdlalose asked.
Sportsmen to protest at new ground fees

By NEVILLE FRANSMAN
Municipal Reporter

THE Western Province Council of Sport, representing thousands of junior and senior sportsmen, has called a meeting on the Cape Flats for tonight to protest against a Cape Town City Council decision to increase tariffs for the hire of sportsfields in council housing schemes.

The WPSC is affiliated to Mr. Hassan Howa’s Sacos and the protest meeting will be held in the Modem Assembly Hall in Newfield’s Estate, Athlone.

The council decided on February 25 to raise the fee from R5 a club for the season to R3 per match per field. This would have meant a club with, say, seven divisions (from under-12 up to first division) would be responsible for R21 every Saturday and more than R390 over a six-month season.

Yesterday a council spokesman said the Amenities and Health Committee had resolved to scrap the increased tariff of R3 a match and reduce the rate to between R2 and R2.75 per field per morning or afternoon – the equivalent of between R8 and R14 for the whole day for each field.

This information was conveyed by the Cape Times to Mr. Yusuf Elbrahim, chairman of the Western Province Council of Sport. But he said tonight’s protest meeting would still be held.

Two days ago the City Engineer reported criticisms to the Amenities and Health Committee. He said the annual cost of maintaining a sportsfield varied from R2.300 to R3.500. The total annual cost was R3.375. Estimated revenue on the increased tariff adopted on February 28 was R60 000. This would now be much less.

He proposed the following changes:

Category 1: Sportsfields with grass in good condition, with change-room and with/without extra facilities, R7 a half-day in home-ownership areas and R3 a half-day in rental housing schemes; an extra R1.50 a field where a boundary wall exists.

Category 2: Sportsfields with grass in good condition, with no additional facilities, R5 a half-day in home-ownership areas and R2 in renting schemes.

Category 3: All netball courts and sportsfields in obviously poorer condition, R1 and 50 cents in home-ownership and rental schemes respectively.

These rates include the initial marking of sportsfields only and not provision of poles, nets and other equipment. The tariff for practices would be half of the above, but no charge would be made for a boundary wall.

The latest rates would apply from October 1, with the pre-February 25 rate (R5 a club for the season) being applicable for the rest of this winter season.
Leading cleric makes shock call to SACC

BLACkS ONLY?

A LEADING cleric yesterday called on the South African Council of Churches to discard white churches and accept only black members.

This controversial suggestion was made by the Rev Elia Mashai Tema, chairman of the Broderick Group, a black priests group in the Dutch Reformed Church and a former chairman of the now-defunct Soweto Action Committee. He is now based at the VGH parish in Orlando East.

He made the dramatic call for a black-only council on the second day of the SACC conference and said this was the brightest way of achieving majority rule in South Africa.

"It has become clear that however kindhearted blacks may be, they will never stand on the same platform as their white colleagues. Let this conference address now on this issue and support companies with the black churches," he said.

A packed conference listened to Mr Tema as he outlined his views on the struggle with the involvement of whites.

He said whites in churches were nursing feelings for their white brothers and this..."
Middleton’s silence has party baffled

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

POLITICAL REPORTER

CONFUSION surrounds the position of Mr Norman Middleton after his undertaking to soccer officials at the weekend to quit the Coloured Labour Party, of which he is deputy leader.

Mr Middleton, who is also president of the SA Soccer Federation (SASF), undertook at a SASF meeting in East London to quit the Labour Party within seven days, after being given an ultimatum to choose between Government-created political institutions and leadership of non-racial sport.

He also undertook to finalise all “outstanding matters” with the party within 30 days.

He has not been available for comment for the past two days, but Labour leaders said they had not heard of his resignation.

A source close to him said Mr Middleton had still not made up his mind.

And to add to the confusion, a Rand Daily Mail correspondent who spoke to him on Sunday said Mr Middleton had confirmed he would resign, but another report carried a denial.

Mr Middleton has been under enormous pressure from soccer federation officials and student groups to choose between the SASF, which he has led for nearly 20 years, and the Labour Party, of which he has been a leading member since it entered the Coloured Representative Council (CRC) in 1990.

According to the “Mail” East London correspondent, who attended the weekend meeting, Mr Middleton faced a revolt from the SASF’s provincial bodies because of his refusal to leave the Labour Party.

The Labour leader, the Reverend Allan Hendricks, said this week: “There is no official confirmation of information... But another Labour member, who declined to be named, said Mr Middleton had made it clear he would not quit.

Three years ago, the SASF was expelled from the SA Council on Sport (Sasco) under Mr Hassan Howa, because Mr Middleton’s presence violated its “double standards” resolution forbidding any member from being associated with Government-created institutions.

If Mr Middleton does quit, it will deal the Labour Party a staggering blow.

In recent years, the party has lost its former leader, Mr Sonny Leon, and former executive members Mr Les du Preez and Mr Lofty Adams, who have all since joined the President’s Council.

Its national vice-president, Mr Clarence September, died recently of natural causes, while another leading member, Mr Henrie Peran, died earlier this month in a road accident.

Mr Middleton is regarded as Labour’s “iron man” and it is one of the party’s three most important leaders.

SASF officials are surprised that Mr Middleton has not told the Labour hierarchy of his intention to quit. They say if he stays on with the party, an emergency meeting may be called to demand his resignation from the SASF, or that he may automatically lose his presidency, since it would be a violation of his undertaking at the weekend.

The SASF wants to know his position urgently because Sasco meets in Durban this weekend to decide whether or not to re-admit the federation.

Please circle items required.
Ex-Robben Island prisoner goes home

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau
THE STAR, Pretoria

The South African Government repatriated a Botswana national yesterday after his release from Robben Island, where he had served a 15-year jail sentence.

Mr. Koos Michael Dingake, 52, was jailed in 1965 for being a member of the South African Communist Party, for recruiting people to undergo guerrilla training, and for procuring information for the SACP, the African National Congress and its military wing, Umkhonto we Sivane.

In an emotional reunion on the border yesterday, he hugged and kissed his wife, Edith, whom he had not seen since going to jail.

Earlier, two white South African policemen and a black colleague helped Mr. Dingake carry his belongings — two cardboard boxes tied with string, and three plastic carrier bags — across the border.

One of the men, who identified himself as Major Nhloko, from Pretoria, told Botswana immigration officials that he had been sent to "hand over Mr. Dingake".

After completing formalities in the office of the senior immigration officer, the three policemen returned to the South African side.

Mr. Dingake, who had appeared dazed and solemn up to then, emerged smiling from the office and embraced friends and relatives who had come to meet him.

Mrs. Dingake said her husband looked well. "Obviously he is older and his hair is turning grey. He is quite thin, but then he never was very fat. He will come back with me now to Lobatse, where I live."

Last week the South African police refused to give any information on the registration.

A spokesman said it was a matter between the government of Botswana and South Africa. A spokesman for the Prisons Service confirmed that Mr. Dingake would be released yesterday.

Mr. Dingake was the centre of an international storm in 1965 when he was allegedly abducted by Rhodesian police, while travelling by train into Rhodesia, and handed over to the South African authorities.
Call for release of leader

THREE organisations have called for the release of Miss Amanda Kwadi from detention, an executive member of the South African Women's Federation who was arrested by security police early last month.

The Azanian Peoples Organisation, the Soweto Committee of Ten and the SA Women's Federation demanded yesterday that the government should either charge or release Miss Kwadi. Security Police headquarters in Pretoria confirmed yesterday that Miss Kwadi was still in detention in terms of security legislation.

The treasurer of the Women's Federation, Miss Elizabeth Malepe, said she and members of her organisation had been searching high and low for Miss Kwadi after they were told by Benoni police that she had been released. Miss Kwadi had not arrived back at her home.
Displacement of people in Athlone ‘not meant’

The director of the Cape Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Brian MacLeod, said yesterday the chamber “did not intend the displacement of anyone living in Athlone” when it submitted proposals for the redevelopment of the area’s central business district about six years ago.

The chamber was one of several organizations attacked at a protest meeting attended by about 800 residents in the Athlone Civic Centre on Tuesday night. The organizations were accused of “acting against the interests of the people.”

The Department of Community Development, acting on proposals for a renewed and extended business area in Athlone, recently served expropriation notices on 150 families living in the vicinity of Capuchin Street. Their homes will be demolished to make way for a major supermarket and parking complex.

Mr. MacLeod said yesterday that the chamber had recommended road-widening and an off-street parking complex in terms of an original plan, which, he said, did not require the removal of any residents in the area.

“We never intended the displacement of people or the expropriation of any property. We were only concerned with the revitalization of a depressed business area,” he said.

The chairman of the Athlone Business and Professional Association, Mr. Shai Seria, said he considered it “inopportune” to respond to the residents’ accusations. The association had been accused of “collaborating in the illegal theft of our land and properties.”

Mr. Seria said the association would meet shortly to discuss the issue and reply to its critics.

An Athlone family affected by the expropriation of properties for the extension of the area’s business district has written to the Minister of Community Development, Mr. S. P. Kote, offering alternative proposals to avoid the displacement of residents.

Interdict

Mrs. A. A lid, of Capuchin Street, said her family would also consider applying for a Supreme Court interdict to prevent the Department of Community Development taking over their property.

The department recently told the 150 property owners affected to submit valuations of their properties to the Community Development Board within 60 days and said they would be allowed to remain in their homes as tenants of the department until the buildings were demolished.

Residents affected by the expropriations resolved at a protest meeting on Tuesday night that “the zoning be withdrawn immediately and unconditionally.” It was also decided that residents would not submit valuations of their properties to the Community Development Board and that they demanded that the expropriation notices be withdrawn.
Robben Island
prisoner released

Own Correspondent
TLOKWENG BORDER POST
— The South African Government repatriated a Botswana national yesterday after his release from Robben Island where he served a 15-year jail sentence.

Mr Kitso Michael Dingake, 52, was jailed in 1966 for being a member of the South African Communist Party, for recruiting people to undergo guerrilla training and for procuring information for the SACP, the African National Congress and its military wing, Umkonto we Sizwe.

In an emotional reunion on the border yesterday, he hugged and kissed his wife, Edna, with whom he had not seen since going to jail.

Earlier, three South African policemen helped Mr Dingake carry his belongings — two cardboard boxes tied with string and three plastic carrier bags — across the border.

One of the men, who identified himself as Major Raas from Pretoria, told Botswana immigration officials he had been sent to “hand over Michael Dingake”.

After completing formalities in the office of the senior immigration officer, the three policemen returned to the South African side of the border.

Emerged smiling

Mr Dingake, who had appeared dazed and solemn up to then, emerged smiling from the office and embraced friends and relatives who had come to meet him.

Mrs Dingake said her husband looked well. “Obviously he is older and his hair is turning grey. He is quite thin, but then he never was very fat. He will come back with me now to Lobatse where I live. I think he will want some time to settle down and get used to freedom before he decides what to do with the rest of his life,” she said.

Before his imprisonment, Mr Dingake was a cattle speculator at Lobatse.

Last week, the South African Police declined to give any information on the repatriation. A spokesman said it was a matter between the governments of Botswana and South Africa. A spokesman for the Prisons Service confirmed that Mr Dingake would be released yesterday.

Mr Dingake was officially welcomed home on behalf of the Botswana Government by the member of parliament for his home district, Mr W G Moswe.

He spoke to newsmen after greeting his family and gave details of his arrest and imprisonment.

Listed person

However, Mr Dingake is a listed person and in terms of South African law, may not be quoted in the South African press.

News of his release was first announced in March by the Botswana Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, who said Mr Dingake would be repatriated after his release.

Mr Dingake was the centre of an international storm in 1955, when he was allegedly abducted by Rhodesian police while travelling by train in Rhodesia and handed over to the South African authorities to stand trial.

At the start of his trial he refused to plead because he claimed he was a “citizen of what was then still Bechuanaland and that he had been abducted by Rhodesian police while travelling through Rhodesia by train on December 8, 1955. He asked the court to have him repatriated to Bechuanaland.

In 1956 a member of the British parliament, Mr David Steele, now leader of the Liberal Party, asked what the South African Government’s response had been to a British request that Mr Dingake be released and allowed to go home.

The then Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mrs Irene White, replied that the South Africans had rejected the request.
Hand-grenade explodes under Soweto mayor's car

Thebehali death bid

By Anthony Dulgan, Carol Mathison and Mike Cohen

An attempt was made on the life of the "mayor" of Soweto, Mr. David Thebehali, yesterday when a hand-grenade exploded under his car as he pulled away from the Soweto Council Chambers.

Mr. Thebehali, who is chairman of the Soweto Council, said today the grenade was thrown under the car as he drove away from his offices at about 6:25 p.m. yesterday. He was badly shocked but not injured.

"I felt the explosion but really only realised I could still drive the car so I immediately went to the Jabulani police station," Mr. Thebehali said.

The car was quite badly damaged and had three flat tyres as a result of the flying shrapnel, he said.

Mr. Thebehali could not identify his assailants but said he remembered seeing someone as he walked towards his car who was acting suspiciously.

"There were quite a few people standing around so I cannot remember him specifically." 

Shock

The Minister of Police, Mr. le Grange, today expressed shock at the attempt on Mr. Thebehali's life, reports Sapa.

Mr. le Grange condemned the incident as well as other incidents of terror. He assured the public the police would do everything in their power to find those responsible.

Brigadier J. du Preez, deputy security police chief, said the explosive device was definitely a hand-grenade but its origin had not been determined.

Fragments of the grenade have been sent to the forensic laboratories in Pretoria for examination.

Mr. Thebehali, who holds a controversial position as head of a township administration body which has faced major criticism and rejection by large sectors of black opinion, said this was the first attempt on his life.

Protection

Mr. Thebehali, who has faced threats in the past from black sources opposed to his involvement in the community council, said he did not know if he needed or would get protection as a result of the attempt on his life.

"Even if you have protection, if someone wants to assassinate you, then they will get you," he said. "Look how it happened even to someone like President Ronald Reagan."

Mr. Thebehali had been attending a meeting in Jabulani, when the grenade exploded under the left-hand side of the car. It blew a hole in the body and slashed three of the tyres.

Today there was tight security around the council chambers. Everybody who entered the chambers was screened.

Anti-Thebehali slogans have been painted at several places in Soweto. On one bridge a slogan dating back several years states: "Thebehali Must Die."
Ferus's widow denies funeral hijack claim

Staff Reporter

The widow of Worcester community leader Mr Hennie Ferus yesterday denied reports that her husband's funeral had been "hijacked" by the African National Congress (ANC).

In a statement, Mrs Petronella Ferus said all arrangements for the funeral — attended by more than 5,000 people on April 26 — were made with her full consent and approval.

"The funeral was not hijacked by the ANC as has been stated in the Sunday Times," the statement said.

In a front-page lead story in the Sunday paper, Mr Norman West reported that she "was forced to take a back seat at her husband's funeral, when the banned ANC took over the arrangements half-an-hour before the service was due to start".

The article went on to comment on the "secret double political life led by Mr Ferus" which Mr West wrote "only came to light as a result of a motor accident in which he was killed near Bredasdorp on April 17".

Mrs Ferus said that all the people with whom her husband had worked knew exactly what he stood for.

"He led no double life and he deceived nobody in the ranks of the oppressed people," she said.

"His commitment was to nothing else but the total liberation of all the oppressed and exploited people in this country. "If there are people who say that Hennie had everybody fooled, then these can only be people who are in the enemy camp, on the side of the oppressors."
Sacos hits at Govt-backed visit by Tory

By AMEEN ARHALWAYA
Political Reporter

The anti-apartheid SA Council on Sport (Sacos) has criticised the circumstances surrounding the recent visit to South Africa by a right-wing British MP, Mr John Carlisle.

The Conservative MP, who returned to London this week after a two-week trip to study South Africa's sports set-up, was the guest of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information.

This was confirmed by a department spokesman in Pretoria.

On his return home, Mr Carlisle enthused over the degree of integration in South African sport, and hit out strongly at Sacos.

Yesterday the Sacos secretary, Mr M N Pather, accused the Government of being "cowardly" for hosting Mr Carlisle while denying a black member of the British Sports Council, Mr Paul Stephenson, a visa to visit South Africa as a guest of Sacos.

Mr Pather also pointed out that he and the Sacos president, Mr Hassan Howa, have been refused unconditional passports to travel overseas to give their view of the South African sports set-up.

Mr Pather described as "total rubbish" the Tory MP's views on the South African sporting isolation campaign.

"Sacos was founded for the well-being of all South Africans, and not particularly that of blacks or whites," he said.

Officials of Sacos, which campaigns for South Africa's sporting isolation, refused to have anything to do with Mr Carlisle during his tour.

Mr Pather said that before visiting South Africa, Mr Carlisle had already made it clear he was in favour of the British Government's accepting the Jeeps Commission report on South African sport, and was against Britain's adherence to the Glencalgies Agreement.

Sacos officials also pointed out that the Government had funded the Committee for Fairness in Sport, which tried to counteract Sacos' isolation campaign.

This committee disbanded after being exposed during the Information scandal.
After 15 years in prison on Robben Island, Mr Michael Dingake, left, was released on Tuesday and repatriated to Botswana. He had an emotional reunion with relatives and friends at Tlokweng border post near Gaborone. Here Mr Dingake's uncle, Mr Keobi Makgetho, embraces him. Mr Dingake was jailed for being a member of the South African Communist Party; recruiting people to undergo guerrilla training; and for procuring information for the SACP, African National Congress, and its military wing, Umkonto we Sizwe.
A work for all South Africans

THIS latest offering from Professor Chabani Noel Manganyi is both bad and good news for South Africa.

First the bad news. What a pity such valuable work cannot be prescribed in our schools. This is one work both black and white South Africans need.

In this age of black nationalism and culture the focus is on black South Africa. What about the bantustans and Black Consciousness? Where do the two meet? Or do they meet? Here, Manganyi has tried to come up with some posers and answers.

But, of course, the anchor of this highly-readable collection is without doubt Es'kia Mphahlele's lengthy interview, "Looking in: in search of Es'kia Mphahlele".

Here we are faced with the divine pen (or is it voice?) of Mphahlele. We learn of the black educational situation, during the St Peter's era, which produced the bulk of South Africa's "grey matter". Here again we learn of the anguish of dedicated black educationists faced with Bantu Education.

EISELEN

1951 was the year of the Eiseleen Commission. And Mphahlele mirrors the black educationists' anger: the implication was that the missionaries had taught us to be rebels. Our reply was that they taught us nothing of the sort. If anything, the missionaries were teaching us the virtues of humility before the Lord.

"Verwoerd, of course, came to Parliament, and went on with that sort of rhetoric... Africans shouldn't be given false hopes or given the idea that they could compete in a world which was not their's. Things of that kind! That made it even worse. The rhetoric in Parliament interpreted the very spirit of the Eiseleen report."

By Z B MOLEFE

That, in part, gives the picture why Manganyi's work is bad news for South Africans.

Today blacks are searching for their "roots". There is argument that the "roots" of black South Africans ended with urbanisation — the mines, the locations and the farms.

The student of black urban history from the side of the black man will find Manganyi highly penetrating as he pins Mphahlele on his years as a writer and journalist with Drum magazine. Here, again in a way, those years of murder, sex, football years of black writing come under focus. But there is more.

In these years of past — 1976 when most of our political gatherings and the poets have come into the limelight, Manganyi has some pearls of wisdom. Just what is the role of the poet and writer in the "liberation" struggle.

YEATS

He brings us to great writers like William Butler Yeats, Sean O'Casey and above all Shakespeare who argued that the role of the writer and poet is rather ambiguous in any "liberation" struggle. Case in point: the death of Chris Okido in the Nigerian struggle, by the then Biafra, for independence.

Says Manganyi: "I think writers in this country should be asking themselves this question: what kind of images are appropriate to our times, to our third world experience in South Africa? Some, like André Brink, are beginning to move courageously towards the thrust implied here."

"Dry seasons, rainbows of rain (or salvation?), the clanging sound of leg-chains, and swarthy naked bodies in desolate cells, must begin to mean more to the creative imagination which has been in a slumber throughout Southern Africa."

Still in the same vein, the entertaining and penetrative Manganyi comes up with another essay, "Cultural and Identity: The Tyranny of the Symbolic".

Once culture begins to thrive on the bottom of its nationalism, Manganyi says, and a defensive nationalism at that, the culture loses its power to creatively transform society. How goes it of this our homeland South Africa.

Now the good news. Manganyi, with two penetrating books to his credit — "Being Black in the World" and "Mashangu's Reverie and Other Essays" — has again proved that black intellectuals can write.


This reviewer's verdict of this collection? I'm going to re-read my copy. What Manganyi is saying must be allowed to sink in and be digested.

Looking Through the Keyhole

By N Gisamani Manganyi

(Raven Press. Price R65.50)
DURBAN — The deputy leader of the Labour Party, Mr Norman Middleton, yesterday announced he had officially resigned from the party, ending widespread speculation about his future in coloured politics and non-racial sport.

Mr Middleton, who was also the president of the South African Soccer Federation, which he led for the past 20 years, was last week given an ultimatum by the soccer body to hand in a written letter of resignation from the party or quit the Federation.

Asked what influenced his decision, Mr Middleton said his commitment to the struggle for non-racialism in soccer went a long way back.

"Moreover, the Federation is going through a crucial period threatened by splits and the greater danger of sponsorship withdrawals," he added.

The leader of the party, Mr Alan Hendrickse, declined to comment on Mr Middleton's resignation because he had not yet been officially informed.

The resignation is expected to pave the way for the Federation's readmission to the SA Council of Sport.
MR DAVID THEBEHALI, Soweto Council chairman, narrowly escaped death when a bomb ripped apart his car on Wednesday.

A handgrenade exploded under his official car shortly after he left the council chambers that night. Shrapnel tore through the car damaging the boot, petrol tank, three tyres, the seats and roof of the car.

Mr Thebehali, who was behind the steering wheel at the time, was unhurt.

And last night police were guarding his house in Soweto.

Mr Thebehali said he started the car and drove along a subsidiary road. As he turned into a main road, the car was suddenly rocked by a loud and powerful explosion.

"I sensed the explosion had come from underneath the car and tried to get away by accelerating, but found I could not increase my speed," he said.

He drove the car to the Jabulani Police Station near the council chambers and reported the incident. On inspecting the car at the police station he found that three tyres were flat.

The boot and petrol tank were damaged, there was a 'huge hole' in the rear window and seat and roof caused by flying shrapnel. The seat on which he had sat was undamaged.

Mr Thebehali said he had no idea who could be responsible for the incident.

"I have asked myself why this attempt on my life. If I were to die, nothing can stop the council programmes in Soweto from going ahead.

"The people of Soweto know we are responding to the city's civic needs for electrification, housing, industrial projects as well as the upgrading of various other projects. They realise this is meaningful change."

"However, there are others who are aware of what we are doing in Soweto and do not like it. They are jealous of the changes and improvements we are bringing about, but nothing they do will stop us from going ahead with our plans."

The Minister of Police, Mr Louisla Grange, yesterday expressed his shock and regret at the attempt on the life of Mr Thebehali.

"The Minister has expressed his deep condemnation of this incident as well as other incidents of terror, and wishes to assure the public that the South African Police will do everything in their power to find those responsible," a statement from police headquarters said.

Mr Thebehali told SOVETAN yesterday that newspapers were responsible for the attack on his life. The hostile reports he got were responsible for the atmosphere of hatred against him and his council. He claimed he was the only council that has made concessions to pensioners.

He claimed this was twisted and underplayed in the press and eventually a 'good thing was turned bad'.

Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said last night he was saddened by the attack.

Soweto Civic Association chairman, Dr Ndaba Mntもある, said: "The attack on the life of Mr Thebehali bears testimony to the violence of our society. This type of violence will be experienced by those who suppress black dissent and those denying them their liberation. This very act the Thebehali attack demands that those who are in control of our affairs address themselves urgently to problems of our society or they must withdraw from power, and if they do not, they must give way to those who are serious about our liberation."

Pic by BONGANI MINGUNI
Grenade thrown at Soweto leader's car

BY EMELIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

SOWETO'S "Mayor" Mr David Thebehali escaped serious injury when a man hurled a hand-grenade under his car as he was leaving the Council Chambers on Wednesday night.

The grenade exploded under the back wheels of his car flinging shrapnel through the vehicle.

No-one has been arrested in connection with the incident which took place about 6.25pm after Mr Thebehali had attended a Soweto Council housing committee meeting.

He was the last man to drive away from the council premises. He got into his car parked outside the front entrance and drove about 50m. Mr Thebehali was about to turn onto the main road when the attack took place.

The council chairman immediately raced to the adjoining Jabulani police station for help.

The blast punctured both back tyres of his car, denting the roof and shattered a window.

Security Police are investigating.

Mr Thebehali has faced much criticism and rejection by many Sowetans while holding his controversial position as head of a township administration body.

He was not available to speak to Rand Daily Mail reporters yesterday but Sapa reported him as saying:

"I have asked myself: why this attempt on my life? If I were to die, nothing can stop the council's programmes in Soweto from going ahead.

"The people of Soweto know we are responding to the city's civic needs for electrification, housing, industrial projects as well as upgrading of various other projects. They realise this is meaningful change."

Mr Thebehali's house was attacked about two years ago. He also escaped injury that time.

The Minister of Police Mr Louis le Grange, condemned the grenade attack.
Thebehali blames Press

Chairman of the Se moto Community Council, Mr. David Thebahl, points to the car accident which he believes was caused by a bomb under his car.
SSRC leaders finish jail terms

TWO former members of the banned Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) will complete their sentences on Sunday.

The two, Seth Mazibuko and Sibongile Mthembu, were among the four jailed in 1979 after a marathon trial of 11 former SSRC leaders.

Mazibuko and Mthembu, a relation of Azapo president Khehla Mthembu, were sentenced to two years imprisonment. The other two, Montsiisi and Mphipho Moropa, received four and three years respectively.

A spokesman for the Department of Prisons this week confirmed that the two would complete their sentences this Sunday, and would not comment further.

Already speculation is mounting on the future of the two, and that of Montsiisi and Moropa.

Soon after the conviction of the four, township officials took their particulars and there were fears from the families that their children would not be allowed back into Soweto. A superintendint had allegedly told one of the families that their children would be sent to the homelands on release.

Mthembu is expected to be released from the Pretoria Central Prison and Mazibuko, who has been serving his term on Robben Island, from Modderbee near Benoni.

A spokesman for Priscilla Jana and associates, attorneys acting in the interests of the families, said the release of the two have been confirmed. Their families have also been notified.

And according to a spokesman for the Mazibuko family, Seth was removed from Robben Island a month ago and transferred to Modderbee probably to prepare for his release. Sibongile, who served most of her term at a prison near Potchefstroom, was also recently moved to Pretoria.

Sibongile, then 22 years, was the only girl in the 1979 "Soweto Eleven" trial. She was sentenced to six years, four suspended for five years making it an effective two-year jail term. The judge described Sibongile as one "commanding exceptional talents and a devoted Christian" when sentencing her.

Mazibuko was described as "intelligent and mature for his age". He too was sentenced to six years, four suspended for five years.

The "Soweto Eleven" were charged with sedition and blamed for having spearheaded the 1976 riots in Soweto. Seven of the eleven had their sentences suspended and were freed by Mr Justice H van Dyk on May 11, 1979.

Freed with suspended sentences on that day were Khotso Jefferson Lengane, Thabo Ernest Mabeni, Kenny Magomi, Tebogo Reginald Mpezenzu, Sello Michael Khiba, Chief Wilton Twala, and Nkosinathi George Twala. The seven were sentenced to five years suspended for five years.
Sacos' future at the crossroads in dispute over leadership.

Important debates are echoing within the South African Council of Sport in the run-up to its general meeting. CRAIG CHARNEY reports on the choices which could shape the future of the sports body.

Sacos, the spearhead of the drive to promote non-racial sport at home and isolate South African sport abroad, faces crucial decisions on tactics and leadership at its conference in Durban this weekend.

The organisation must decide how tough a line to take regarding its "double standards" resolution — a cornerstone of its policy — and will decide the thorng leadership problem.

The clashes on these issues reflect tensions between divergent elements within the coloured and Indian communities, where Sacos draws the bulk (though not all) of its support.

In the past, it has been one of the few political organisations where blacks of different political persuasions have worked together, but some members now worry whether the fragile coalition will hold together.

One vital issue under the "double standards" question is the readmission of the SA Soccer Federation, suspended two years ago.

The SASF, Sacos's largest affiliate, was pushed out because its leader, ex-Sacos president Norman Middleton, is also deputy leader of the coloured Labour Party.

Because of that, and because of his membership of the defunct Coloured Representative Council, he fell foul of the "double standards" rule.

The resolution, passed in 1977, held that "any person committed to the non-racial principle in sport shall not be associated with any other code of sport which condones racism or nationalism."

In 1978, it was amended to bar members of Government-created bodies like the Coloured Council or Management Committees from Sacos ranks.

Along with the Labour Party, left-wingers within the Council also oppose excluding Middleton's group. They feel that Sacos has to be a mass movement and must avoid sectarianism. They prefer compromise to punishing 65,000 soccer players on account of a few leaders.

The issue has been confused by a revolt within the SASF, which last week gave Mr. Middleton seven days to resign from the Labour Party.

There have been conflicting reports of his intentions since his announcement of his resignation.

The other double standards issue centres on whether Sacos resolutions opposing the use of sports grounds at ethnic campuses should be relaxed.

The most highly publicised question the conference will face is whether Mr. Hasam Howa will continue as president. He says he will stand down — though others say he might stand again if he receives enough support.

Mr. Howa has played a balancing role between the different elements within Sacos. But he has drawn fire for imprudent statements, such as one (later withdrawn) opposing majority rule.

If Mr. Howa goes, the frontrunner to replace him appears to be Mr. Frank van der Horst, hardline vice-chairman of Sacos. Other possible candidates include Mr. Morgan Naidoo and Mr. M N Father.
GABORONE. — Mr Michael Dingake, the Botswana national who was released from Robben Island this week after 15 years' imprisonment, was called upon yesterday to take up his rightful place and contribute towards building up his country.

Officially welcoming Mr Dingake in Gaborone, the Botswana President, Dr Quett Masire, said he noted "with great regret" the "unfortunately circumstances" surrounding his Mr Dingake's abduction and incarceration by the South African police.

He said that when Mr Dingake was abducted from Bulawayo in then Rhodesia on December 9, 1963, Botswana was not yet an independent state.

After independence my government made representations to the SA Government about your release, but they would not entertain our request.

"As a free man in a free country, we call upon you to take your rightful place and help us build this country. The years spent on Robben Island I believe were not in vain. We are aware you are academically armed to help us develop this country," he said.

The leader of the opposition Botswana Independence Party, Mr Motsamai Mole, who was an executive committee member of the ANC and was charged for high treason in SA in 1963 with Nelson Mandela, Oliver Tambo, Chief Albert Luthuli and other top members, said he thanked Mr Dingake for his "self-sacrifice for humanity.

Mr Dingake was handed over to the Botswana authorities by South African Police on Tuesday at Tekweng border post.

Mr Dingake, 52, was jailed in 1966 for being a member of the South African Communist Party, for recruiting people to undergo guerrilla training and for procuring information for the SACP, the ANC and its military wing, Umkonto We Sizwe.
Journalist stands by Ferus funeral report

Staff Reporter

A SUNDAY TIMES reporter, Mr Norman West, yesterday said he stood by the report in which he alleged that the funeral of Worcester community leader Mrennie Ferus had been "hijacked" by the African National Congress (ANC).

He was reacting to a statement by the widow of Mr Ferus, Mrs Petronella Ferus, who on Wednesday denied the funeral had been "hijacked", saying all arrangements had been made with her consent.

Mr West said he interviewed Mrs Ferus several times "as our switchboard records will show".

"She told me that the original programme she had approved for the funeral was substituted for another.

"She said that on her programme her brother Chezzy would have been included. The Rev Alan Hendrikse would have officiated and her uncle, Mr A Noble, would have played the organ.

"Mrs Ferus herself told me how, while she was still looking up her house, people whom she referred to as 'those other people of the ANC' had walked off with her husband's remains.

"She said she was annoyed with her cousin on her husband's side, who had helped to take the arrangements out of her hands.

"Mrs Ferus told me how arrangements were scheduled for 11.30 am but then changed without her knowledge to 2 am."

Mrs Ferus said yesterday that she had already made a public statement and was seeking legal opinion on the matter. She had sent a letter to the paper concerned demanding that the record be set straight.

She said she had no further comment to make.
Now Buthelezi turns on churches

Mercury Reporter
ULUNDI—The South African Council of Churches and Diakonia came under attack yesterday from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, for alleging that the KwaZulu Government worked 'in cahoots' with the Government when Zulu people were 'flushed out' of their farms.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said that when the KwaZulu Government tried to ameliorate the very severe conditions under which the people were labouring, the church groups created the impression that the Ulundi authorities were in collusion with Pretoria.

The Chief Minister said he condemned this approach.

The church groups, he declared, should stop this 'nonsense' of incribing Zulus against the KwaZulu Government.

ULUNDI—No devil was worse than the present white Government, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly said yesterday.

Speaking on the subject of resettlement, Chief D J Nelovu, the member for Hlanganani, said it was very painful for Zulus to leave the places of their birth and of their ancestors.

He said he had never heard of whites being removed from a certain place and blacks put there.
Spy 'Kicked Out'

Angry Residents

Scrap Plans Say

Althione Protest:

Cheers to Violence

Cheers change
Scotching in the background to the redevelopment, the secretary, Mr Ian Viljoen, named organisations which had supported the proposals leading to the planned mass removals. They included the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, the Athlone Business and Professional Association, the Western Cape Traders' Association, the Muslim Assembly, Build A Better Society (BABS) and the Churches' Urban Planning Commission (CUPC).

One of the residents affected, Mr Pat Coridon, said building plans for his home had been passed in March 1980. He moved into the double-storied house at the end of last year, and was in the process of finishing it — yet he has to sell to Community Development.

"We're not going to sit still and take this just lying down."

The chairman of the Athlone Business and Professional Association, Mr Shabier Seren, declined to comment. "Until we have been approached officially on this matter I have no comment," he said.

Western Cape Traders' Association chairman, Mr Dawood Khan, denied that they supported the plan.

DELIBERATE

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution which reads: "We view this proclamation whereby the area was frozen and the expropriation notices as notes he had made on the meeting were read out aloud to the accompaniment of angry shouting.

He returned later with police, but no action was taken at the meeting.

Earlier, the secretary of the Western Cape Traders' Association, Mr Cassiem Allie, had been told to get out.

NAMED

The Association had been named as one of the organisations encouraging the redevelopment plans.

Mr Allie was shouted down as he tried to speak and when the crowd's mood turned ugly he left amid jeering and booing.

The chairman of the Western Cape Traders' Association, Mr Dawood Khan, said on Wednesday that he was all for redevelopment but he had never supported the removal of people.

"How can we support such moves when they are at the expense of our people," he asked.
MRS PETRONELLA FERUS, the widow of Worcester community leader Mr John 'Hennie' Ferus, who died in a road accident recently, has denied that her husband's funeral was hijacked by the banned African National Congress (ANC).

She was reacting to an article in a Sunday newspaper which quotes her as saying that the funeral that was attended by more than 5,000 people, was hijacked half an hour before the programme she had planned was supposed to start.

Mr A M Omar, a legal representative for Mrs Ferus, said she was 'very upset' at the report.

'Very upset' she was 'very upset' at the report.

'She says her husband was buried in accordance with his wishes. She dis-agrees with many things in the report and will be taking up the matter with us,' Mr Omar said.
Sacos under fire

Flouting their own principles?

SIR. — We take the strongest exception to the insults directed in the Press at the Labour Party of South Africa by Mr Raymond Uren, spokesman for the Port Elizabeth Sports Co-Ordinating Committee, to the effect that the Labour Party is an 'allying party to which Willie Dietrich wishes to give some credibility.

This is a man whose own Sacos and Epcas bodies are displaying symptoms of decay and collapsing, as shown by the following facts:

(a) Their own leader, Hassan Hoyyi, is now appealing for dialogue with white sports administrators. Isn't this in direct conflict with Sacos principles?

(b) Why did Sacos and Epcas not participate in the symposium on rugby at the University of Port Elizabeth to support one of their affiliates, Saru, in their debate on non-racial rugby?

(c) Why did Hoyyi flout Sacos principles by sharing a platform with Rudolf Opperman, the athlete-chief who is now the organiser of the Government's new sports body designed specifically to fight South Africa's sports isolation?

Uren is the chairman of the Cricket Association.

There are fights on the field, members openly challenge and invite the association to expel them for flouting the so-called double standards resolution (in fact, if a true purge were conducted, there would be nothing left of Sacos), and, at the end of the season, there were no records of points scored in the competitions and winners had to be drawn from a hat!

Fixtures were in confusion throughout the year, in spite of the availability of several often unused pitches. Four teams turned up at one pitch at the same time for a match.

There are more than signs of an ailing body, but of a body decaying with a cancer.

Finally, let's look at Mr Uren as sports administrator.

When his EPCA provincial team played their Howa Bowl fixtures at home, he was so interested in their welfare that he camped out during that period at a private beach at Howgate Park.

This is a far cry from the regime of 'Basie' Mannis. What is Uren and his cohort doing for cricketers, especially the youth?

A LABOUR PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA

4 Dolf Place
Chatty, Port Elizabeth

SIR. — The South African Council of Sport (Sacos) has once again taken credit for something completely out of their scope.

This time the American singer David Bacarr has been blacklisted by Sacos, who have introduced a boycott against all Macs artists who have performed in South Africa.

I would like to point out that Sacos has completely misled the public, who have followed the example and supported a boycott against an entertainer whose name does not appear on any blacklist.

Mr Hassan Hoyyi, president of Sacos, has earned credibility by causing at least 12 members of the David Bacarr show to pack their bags and go home penniless. Mr Hoyyi actually claimed responsibility for calling an African supporting bill?

In Sacos do bird-brained to involve themselves only in a boycott against their own?

How many of us have to travel by train tomorrow to earn our daily bread? Have we tried boycotting the train lately?

JAY JAY ABDURAHMAN

In this case you readers don't know, they are propagating lies.
8. Increase in Outside Shareholders' Interest

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Justice must be done. There are people suffering in today's South Africa. People are suffering and we must address the situation. One of the reasons why the government is proposing to amend the Constitution is to address the situation. We must address the situation.

Companies House purchases are so expensive. For a company to purchase a product, it must spend a lot of money. This is because of the high cost of living. The cost of living is very high in South Africa. People are suffering.

The following replies are based on the proposed regulations.

- Service delivery:
  - The government has proposed to amend the Constitution to address the situation. This is because of the high cost of living.
  - The government has proposed to amend the Constitution to address the situation. This is because of the high cost of living.

- Economic policies:
  - The government has proposed to amend the Constitution to address the situation. This is because of the high cost of living.

- Social policies:
  - The government has proposed to amend the Constitution to address the situation. This is because of the high cost of living.

- Investment policies:
  - The government has proposed to amend the Constitution to address the situation. This is because of the high cost of living.

- Environmental policies:
  - The government has proposed to amend the Constitution to address the situation. This is because of the high cost of living.

- Educational policies:
  - The government has proposed to amend the Constitution to address the situation. This is because of the high cost of living.

- Health policies:
  - The government has proposed to amend the Constitution to address the situation. This is because of the high cost of living.

- Employment policies:
  - The government has proposed to amend the Constitution to address the situation. This is because of the high cost of living.

- Housing policies:
  - The government has proposed to amend the Constitution to address the situation. This is because of the high cost of living.

- Transportation policies:
  - The government has proposed to amend the Constitution to address the situation. This is because of the high cost of living.

- Agriculture policies:
  - The government has proposed to amend the Constitution to address the situation. This is because of the high cost of living.

- Trade policies:
  - The government has proposed to amend the Constitution to address the situation. This is because of the high cost of living.
Free after two years

By WILLIE BOKAL

TWO former members of the banned Soweto Students Representative Council were freed at the weekend after serving two-year prison sentences for seditious utterances.

Sibongile Mthembu and Seth Mazibuko meet for the first time yesterday after parting when sentenced.

Pic by BONGA

Sibongile Suzan Mthembu were sentenced to six years imprisonment each for seditious utterances - four of the years were suspended for five years - following the marathon SSRC trial in the Kempton Park Circuit court in May 1979.

Miss Mthembu, now 24 years old, has already been visited by Security Police, who according to her and her family, wanted to know what she intended doing in the future.

"I told them I don't know. I don't know why they have to ask me such questions," she said.

Both said they were happy to be home and are looking forward to meeting friends and all the people they missed for two years.

"I am overjoyed over my release," Miss Mthembu said. "I can at least move about and have the sun rays hit the top of my head again."

Although she looked slimmer and prettier, Mr Mazibuko was a different picture. He resembled a man who had gone through hard times and he is due to go to Baragwanath Hospital today. He agreed he was sick and said he suspected he was suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Mr Mazibuko was a student at the Phuthini Junior Secondary School, the first school to boycott classes against the use of Afrikaans in 1976. He was leader of the school's students representative body and president of the South African Students Movement which was banned together with the SSRC and other black organisations in 1977.

Miss Mthembu, a niece of the Azapo president, Mr Khehla Mthembu, was a student at the Naledi High School.
The black voice that knows only harassment

Between 1838 and 1977, there were more than 300 publications written by or directed at blacks in southern Africa. Some were only two or four-page newsletters, while others were full newspapers and magazines with circulations of up to 170,000. It all started with the missionaries.

In the early 19th century, the missionaries in southern Africa taught the local people the tradition of liberal democracy and Christian morals. This teaching instilled a faith in liberal principles - the basic goodness of mankind in the country's black writers and politicians that still has power today.

One famous black critic has observed that when they came we had the land and they had the Bible. Now we have the Bible and they (the whites) have the land.

Slowly as state and economic repression increased and the liberal political climate of petition and debate failed to gain ground, black leadership became more and more radical but really only militant in the mid-1950s.

Liberalism was not all the missionaries taught; they also taught their students how to read and write, and how to operate a printing press.

They had to bring their printing presses from Europe, and so initiated an important period in our history of which little is known today. Funds were always a problem for the black Press, and the original lead type faces were often used until illegible.

The black Press was born at mission stations in the remote areas of the eastern and northwestern Cape and Basutoland, and from these stations emerged a new black intelligentsia in people such as Pheladi, John Tengo Jabavu, John Dube, Selope Thema, Rolihlahla Mandela, A. P. Seru, and many others.

These men were to become leaders of the black community and also represented the earliest black creative writers and newspaper writers and editors in South Africa.

The missionary-owned and controlled black Press represents the first of four phases in its history. They are:

1. The missionary phase
2. The independent phase
3. The white-owned phase
4. The multi-racial phase

In 1870, the first black newspaper in South Africa, the "South African Outlook," was published in English and Xhosa. Today it is still the most influential black newspaper.

The "Workers' Herald," founded in 1884 by Clements Kadalie's Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union and the Communist Party, was also important during this period.

The first organs of black political parties also emerged during this period. The most notable were "Abozubana-Balto" of the ANC; "Abozubana-Tshikolo" of the African People's Organization; and "Abozubana-Boho" of the National Party.

Bannings

The ICU was one of the largest and perhaps the strongest black political organizations in southern Africa during the 1920s and 1930s. "Abozubana-Boho" was one of the most illustrious and largest cir-
Saga of bannings of black Press

• From Page 1


The independent black Press was beset with difficulties. They were denied access to white advertising, distribution agents, skilled tradesmen and generally appealed to a poor audience.

Harassed

Also, they were denied access to conventional news sources and were continually harassed in their search for news. News could survive the depression and in 1952 began the third phase, the white-owned black Press. In May 1920 the Chamber of Mines began publishing the multilingual “Umteteli wa Bantu” to counteract the influence of the more radical black newspapers, especially “Abantu-Batho” and the communist Press, and it employed some of the most talented writers of the day.

This set the stage for a white takeover of the black Press and in 1932 Bertram Paver, an ex-former and salesman, founded Bantu Press (Pty) Ltd. In April of that year he launched “Bantu World,” which later became the Argus’s “World.”

Takeover

Paver was a liberal who started Bantu Press for both commercial gain and “to provide the Native people with a platform for fair comment and presentation of their needs and aspirations.”

Fourteen months later it was taken over by the Argus.

In 1951 Jim Bailey founded “African Drum” and the “Golden City Post” as “gee-whiz” journalism publications with sex, sin and success formulas for commercial success. He has been called the William Randolph Hearst of South African newspapers.

At its peak in 1969 “Drum” had a circulation of 410 000 and a readership of well over one million in separate editions throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Today, “Drum” has a South African circulation of 125 000 and a calculated readership of three to four times that number.

Despite its sensational style, during the 1950s there emerged from “Drum,” magazine probably the only school of black writers in South African history.

Talented men like C. S. Thembu, Nat Nakasa, Ezekiel Mphakwe, Casey Metz, Henry “Mr Drum” Nomusa and others including Nigerian writers such as Cyprian Ekwensi, the magazine’s music critic, Todd Matebele, produced the 1950s hit musical, “King Kong.”

For various reasons most of them disappeared.

Literacy

During the 1960s it became increasingly clear to the white newspapers, vying for a combined readership of about two million, that their survival depended on their appeal to a black audience. At the same time black literacy was growing fast and white reading markets had all but been exhausted.

The early 1970s, therefore, suggested a possible fourth phase. the attempt to acquire a multi-racial image in the white-controlled Press.

Most white newspapers began publishing “extra” or “towards” editions and many of the black reporters hired (mainly by SAAN and Argus) for these publications are now permanent staff on the newspapers.

Slammed

Many critics have slammed the so-called multiracial Press for perpetuating apartheid by having separate editions for blacks and whites and for discriminatory practices against black journalists, “black” news and point of view.

But with the Government’s attitude to the airing of black aspirations in the Press, the multiracial phase may be the only alternative — at the moment, at least — for the continuation of a mass black Press tradition.

The bannings of Argus-owned “World” and “Post” has left a wide gap in the mass circulating black Press and it is yet to be seen how it will be filled. The “World” had a circulation of about 150 000 at the time of its banning in October 1977.
Pebco: nothing to celebrate

NEW BRIGHTON — Several black organisations here have called for a boycott of the Republic celebrations in May as they believe blacks had nothing to celebrate.

At a rally organised by the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) yesterday afternoon at the Great Centenary Hall, and attended by over 1 000 people, Pebco, South African Students and the Congress of South African Students said instead it meant 20 years of continual sadness for blacks.

The three organisations also called for unity among blacks — workers, students, parents and all professional people.

The president of Pebco, Mr Ntiki Sapeta, appealed to the chairman of the Port Elizabeth Community Council, Mr M. Maku, to double black old age and disability grants so that they equal those given to coloureds and Indians.

He also appealed to Mr Maku to apply for the reduction of rentals paid by old age and disability pensioners.

Amidst applause, the singing of freedom songs, and clenched fist signs, Pebco was given a mandate to go ahead with its claims.

The Motor and Components Workers Union of South Africa, KwaZulu, the Media Workers Association and the Port Elizabeth Committee invited but did not attend.

Although members of the security police were standing by just outside the hall, there were no incidents.
Confrontation looms over new sports fees in City's townships

By NEVILLE FRASIN

CIVIC DIARY

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THE CONTENT OF THE CURRAN'S
Naidoo takes over from Howa

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Mr Morgan Naidoo was unanimously elected as Mr Hassan Howa's successor to lead the South African Council on Sport (Sacons) at a conference in Durban yesterday.

Mr Howa's eve-of-election decision not to seek re-election nor to attend the weekend meeting, was welcomed as a major step towards a new alignment of the national body's campaign against apartheid in sport.

Setting out the framework within which he will steer Sacons, Mr Naidoo warned his detractors and opponents of the hardline "all or nothing" course he intends to take.

Mr Naidoo's election, seen as a triumph for the "Gang of Three," comprising the Western Province, Transvaal and Natal Councils of Sport, further underlined the dominant role these units will play in Sacons affairs.

The general secretary, Mr M N Pather, caused a stir when he offered his candidacy for the chief executive post — on condition he would not be challenged.

Mr Naidoo refused this demand, leaving Mr Pather to withdraw his name.
'WE WON'T RESIGN'

By Z B MOLEFE

A NUMBER of Soweto councillors were yesterday adamant that they would not resign from the council despite the bombing of their chairman’s car and a telephone threat to another councillor.

Last week chairman David Thebehali’s car was bombed after he had attended a meeting. At the weekend another councillor, Mrs Martha Taylor, received a threatening phone call at her Klipspruit house, warning her she “would be next”.

“I’m prepared to die. But let me assure you that the people who will suffer will be the people of Soweto,” said Mrs Taylor as she attended to guests at a ceremony at her home in honour of her daughter, Nombi, who died a few months ago in Zaire.

She added: “At one stage I even challenged the Women’s Federation who had told me to resign from the council. I asked them to show me what they had done for the Soweto community while I had done so much for my people. I repeat that if I die it will be the Soweto people who will suffer.”
Exciting things happening in black writing

MOST journalists have a book in them. Or so they say. It takes some steam to get down to writing the darn thing. Others like me, fondly hope the book will write itself one glorious day accompanied, naturally, by the roll of drums and merry tinkling of the cash register.

An exciting thing is about to happen in black literature as more and more books, by blacks, and not necessarily journalists, are beginning to hit the bookstalls. Some don’t hit the local stalls as they get banned, but that should be no hassle. They will be read.

Journalists often come up with puerile excuses about not writing. Often it is said, we have no money and no time. If that were a good reason how could people like Zeke Mphahlele in the good old days find time and money to write classics like Down Second Avenue?

Not to put too fine a point to it as they say, where on earth did men like Sol Plaatje get the time and the money to write?

As to this new phenomenon, a writer who is in the vanguard is Miriam Tlali. After her successful first novel she is just tearing about aggressively churning them out.

Lately a more scholarly tone by a very scholarly black, professor Chabani Manganyi, has hit the stalls. He has written two other books, if my memory serves me well and all power to his continued writing.

South African white journalists have written a number of books on current affairs. But books written by whites on blacks seem to lack what I would term ‘soul’ for lack of a better word. You have to be a black man from Soweto or Gugulethu to be able to impress the ambience and the atmosphere of these places, I believe.

In countries abroad, people have the time and the bread (many of them are sponsored and some have the money) to write. In fact there is such a profusion of books written in countries like America that there is a glut on the market. Many of these people write for blatantly pecuniary reasons, but foreign reporters seem to have the dexterity to slog out books soon after a dramatic news event. Almost like instant coffee.

A little bird tells me a black editor of our late acquaintance is busy on a book in America. It seems he has found the precious time and the even more precious dough to sit down and write. We are looking forward to this attempt with some eagerness, even if the guy writes a lemon.

For let’s face it, if this becomes fact, then he would be among the first black journalists from this country to put it down on black and white, in a long time.

It would be remiss on our part, we think, if we skipped out on the attempts of one Mothobi Mutloatse. Although we suspect Mothobi has not found his pitch, the man at least tries, which is more than what can be said of most of us. More important he will damn well have to be read if he continues simply because of the remarkable dearth of black writers here.

We remember soon after June ’76 there was a deluge of what we loftily termed ‘tape recordings’ of sound of fury under the style of protest poetry. We were disdainful of these efforts simply because we happened to be reading European poetry for a course then.

We did however rightly predict that that kind of pop poetry would go the way of all flesh. Very little of it sticks in the mind these days. We hope all that poetry is being kept in somebody’s file-book for the future for we believe, bad as it was, it would make interesting study material for black literature one day.

Literature is not only part of our culture but provides a study of the historical and social development of a people. If it is not a hotch-potch of pseudo-American pseudo-European writing, it will make some good reading one day.
Members of the Committee of Ten seen talking to a reporter outside the court yesterday. They are Mr Leonard Mosala, Dr Nhato Mofana, Mr Tom Manthata. With them is school principal Mr Sidney Motingoe.

By WILLIE BOKALA

CHARGES of convening an illegal meeting were yesterday withdrawn against a Soweto school principal while the case against three Committee of Ten leaders on the same charges has been postponed until September 21.

Dr Nhato Harrison Mofana (55), chairman of the Committee of Ten, Mr Leonard Mosala (51) and Mr Tom Manthata (38), secretary of the committee, are alleged to have convened or addressed a meeting on August 24 last year when gatherings were banned by the Minister of Justice.

Mr Sidney Motingoe (33), a Lekgopetswa Higher Primary school principal who was charged with them, had his case withdrawn by Mr J J Joach in the Johannesburg Magistrate Court. The reason, the prosecutor, Mr A Hattingh said, was that the Attorney General has withdrawn prosecution against Mr Motingoe.

Dr Mofana and Mr Mosala have pleaded not guilty to both the main charge of convening an illegal meeting and the alternative charge of addressing the alleged illegal gathering.

Mr Manthata has not been asked to plead yet.

The pleas were made before Mr A H Barlow in the previous appearance.

Mr N B Tuchten, the advocate appearing for the accused and instructed by Matjila-Mokgatlong, told the court that postponement was caused by the fact that the State supplied new information at an extremely late stage.
Fee not paid, so meeting is off

A MEETING of the Guguletu Residents' Association which was due to be held at the Guguletu Civic Hall last night was cancelled at the last minute when a Western Cape Administration Board official refused to make the hall available until a fee was paid.

The chairman of the association, Mr Goodwill Botha, told more than 200 disappointed residents outside the Civic Hall it was the first time since 1975 that a fee had been requested for holding a residents' meeting at the hall.

Although he had made arrangements last week with senior board officials to hold the meeting, Mr E C Dockell, chief superintendent of community services, told him only yesterday that a fee was required.

Mr Botha said that when he offered to pay, Mr Dockell had refused to name the fee.

This morning Mr Dockell said Mr Botha had been told last year about the new procedure for using the hall, but had failed to comply.

He said the fee to hire the hall was R3, and a refundable R25 deposit was also required.

He denied he had refused to name the deposit when asked to do so by Mr Botha.

One of the topics to have been discussed at last night's meeting was the allocation and repossessession of houses by the board.

Residents complain that the board evicts women whose husbands have died, regardless of whether the rent has been paid.

They claim that when these complaints are brought to the attention of the Community Council nothing is done about them.

Mr Botha said the meeting would now be held at the hall on Monday, starting at 7 pm.
You're no angels'

Mercury Reporter
ULUNDI—Some employees of Diakona, the Durban-based church welfare agency, adopted an anti-KwaZulu Government and an anti-Inkatha stance in their activities in Malukazi, the slum area near Umlazi.

This statement was made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Chief Minister of the region, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi appealed to the organisation to adopt a more rational attitude.

He said that Diakona workers were obviously conscience-stricken and wanted to do something about the situation at Malukazi.

But, while Diakona employees had a right to criticise the Government, they resented very strongly the fact that the KwaZulu Assembly was tarred with the same brush.

Those of us who articulate the aspirations of the black man have a right to articulate them strongly but we must not regard ourselves as "angels" because none of us is an "angel," he said.

Chief Buthelezi maintained he had nothing against social theology. Some social theologians, however, tended to weaken the cause of change by "hanging their chests" and adopting a "holier than thou" attitude.

Mercury Reporter
ULUNDI—The Minister of Health and Welfare of KwaZulu, Dr Dennis Madide, made a plea to the Press yesterday not to foster misunderstanding between the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and its "brothers in exile", the African National Congress.

Dr Madide, who was addressing the assembly, referred to a Mercury report at the weekend where he was quoted as having referred "in unfavourable terms" to a booklet of protest songs about the South African political system produced by the Church of Sweden Mission.

He denied he had referred to the songs in "unfavourable terms" and said that the songs, in themselves, were a legitimate expression of the feelings of the black people.

The only mistake is that the words are twisted to give them a racist, brutal, or obscene flavour," the minister added.

Dr Madide said he had queried the publication of these freedom songs in a Church publication.

The minister also denied he had said it was "naive" of the Church of Sweden to give representatives of the ANC a platform and "credibility" when they visited Sweden recently.

"I said it was incredible that a man like Oliver Tambo, who is not a practising Christian, thought he could dictate to the Churches as to what their role should be."

"I queried his competence to dictate to the Church about what it should or should not do. I never implied that it was wrong for ANC representatives to be given a platform," Dr Madide said.

Text
Dr Malalose challenged the S.A. Council of Churches and Diakona to repudiate this vilification of our Chief Minister and the Inkhata movement. He denied that the S.A. Council of Churches had ever presented a plan for a water reticulation scheme for Malukazi, as alleged by Hildegarde Lenz in her letter to the newspaper.

Mr Paddy Kerney, director of Diakona in Durban, said yesterday that the full text of Chief Buthelezi's statement would be studied by the Diakona executive which would decide what form of response would be appropriate.
Survey: R400,000 for overdue bills

Staff Reporter

THE City Council collects nearly R400,000 from Mitchells Plain residents who fail to pay their electricity accounts on time, according to a survey conducted in the area.

But a City Council spokesman estimated that the maximum council could collect in arrears for the year in Mitchells Plain was R125,000.

The survey was done with the help of trained researchers by the Electricity Petition Committee (EPC), an ad hoc body formed last year from Mitchells Plain civic associations.

It indicated that the majority of the 400 households surveyed in the random sample wanted the date to be changed from the middle of the month, to the 7th of the month.

The EPC will discuss these findings with residents at a mass meeting in the area on Thursday night, after which a memorandum listing the demands of residents will be submitted to council.

As many as 41 percent of those surveyed were late with payments because their accounts fell due on inconvenient dates when many had no money.

The EPC says the amount the council receives from overdue payments could be much higher now because the survey was done in December last year when there were fewer households. The overdue amounts the households paid ranged from R1.02 to R2.64, which gave an average overdue payment of R1.95 on an average electricity bill of R19.08.

By multiplying the average overdue amount paid by the number of residents who paid late, the survey arrived at the total the council received a year on overdue payments.

A spokesman for the City Treasurer’s Department yesterday disagreed with the survey findings. He estimated that the maximum the council could collect in arrears for the year in Mitchells Plain was R128,000.

He based this on the amount collected in arrears for the area in April, which was R108,000.

He also said that the due date of 1,000 people in Mitchells Plain fell on the 12th of the month, giving them the opportunity to pay at the beginning of the month. In spite of this, fewer than 50 percent of the residents in this category paid on time.

He did not believe that changing the due date to the 7th of the month would necessarily help residents because they would then have to pay their rent or housing loans and electricity accounts on the same day.

Divorcees ‘overpay tax’

THOUSANDS of divorced people pay too much income tax, according to a Cape Town tax consultancy.

“If you are the main supporter of the children, it is possible to pay yourself taxed at rates as they apply to married persons,” said the managing director of the firm, Mr Terry Dubin, in a press statement.

“These rates are much more favourable than the rates applicable to single persons... We have cases where a divorced person is the main supporter of the children but has been taxed at a single-person’s rate by mistake for years.”

Once the application went through, they became eligible for a refund.

Mr Dubin also emphasized the need to get the tax return in before May 19.
The Drum that roused black consciousness

In March 1951 a group of three white businessmen put together a unique experiment in black publishing — a new magazine called The African Drum.

Nothing like it had ever been tried before. It was designed as a popular pictorial entertainment medium, along the lines of Life magazine in America, but its market was to be the new urban black readership in South Africa's major cities. These new readers were virtually an unknown quantity as far as white publishers were concerned. But one thing was certain: many advertisers wanted to get at them, and the new magazine would depend on a steady-to-increasing volume of advertising revenue to keep a mixture of the high-incentive, high-rent, and an engagingly informal editorial approach. A great new voice was born in black journalism.

Investigative
In October 1951 the magazine moved its head office to Johannesburg, changed its name to Drum and set out under editor Anthony Sampson — a British immigrant — to produce some of the finest investigative journalism and short-story writing the African continent has seen.

From the start, Drum was involved in enormous contradictions. But today, in its 30th anniversary year, it can be seen that Drum forms a part of the history of ideological struggle and resistance to apartheid. It became a mouthpiece of the township masses, expressing their political and social grievances as they had never been expressed before — directly, with great stylistic verve, in a dynamic new Africanised English that was punchy and colourful.

The people who wrote for these masses were a new breed of journalists and creative writers, young men who had emerged from Christian mission schools with liberal political ideals and a grasp of language. They turned their talents to supporting the ANC's Defiance Campaign against the pass laws, and they boosted the reputation of the movement's leadership through writing up their personal biographies for the people to read.

Drum's legacy is strong in South African journalism today. Indeed, some of its great names are still around — like Ezekiel Mphahlele, now a professor of literature at Wits University; Peter Magubane, a photographer, and Juby Mayet, a banned former member of the staff of the black newspaper, Voice.

Others are not around — some because they are dead and others because they are in exile. All were frustrated by the failure of the mass protests of the fifties to win equal political rights for blacks in a unitary South African state.


Relevance
Bonte Modisane, Lewis Nkosi, James Matthews, Alex La Guma and Alfred Hutchinson were among those who fled the country around the time of Sharpeville or soon afterwards.

The story of Drum's extraordinary success began with Sampson's realisation, prompted by remarks from his staffs, that the people of the cities wanted to read about jazz, soccer girls, and issues close to them — not about tribal homelands. And they wanted relevant reporting.

He launched Henry Nxumalo, a former black South African service man in the Western Desert during World War 2, into a series of journalistic adventures which
Mandela decides not to sue

Nelson Mandela, African National Congress leader who is imprisoned on Robben Island, has disbanded his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, from suing Mr Harry Pitman, PFP MP for Pinetown, over the "cancer" remark he made about Mandela last month.

According to Mandela's daughter, Zindzi, her father asked Mrs Mandela not to sue because Mr Pitman was his friend and had been misinformed.

Mrs Mandela visited her husband at the weekend and the matter was "discussed extensively."

Zindzi said her father told her mother that the cancer rumour was spread by a prisoner who had political differences with him.
City replies to row on due dates

Municipal Reporter

IT WOULD not be possible to change the due date for Mitchell’s Plain electricity accounts without increasing considerably the work load of municipal staff and equipment at an already congested time of the month, according to a report by the City Treasurer, Mr J H Watkins-Baker.

Attention was drawn to the report yesterday by Mrs Eulalie Stott, chairman of the City’s Housing Committee, against a background of rising dissatisfaction among Mitchell’s Plain residents who are accusing the council of extracting money from them unfairly because their accounts constantly became overdue as a result of payment dates being incorrect.

Report

In his report the City Treasurer explained that Cape Town had about 165,000 electricity consumers—of which about 17,000 were Mitchell’s Plain residents who pay their accounts under the general consumers’ billing system which was divided into eight groups, each with a different due date to spread the municipal workload.

Mitchell’s Plain, with about 17,000 consumers, fell into group six, for which the due date was about the 22nd or 23rd of the month.

With further housing development in Mitchell’s Plain, it was intended in due course to allot the new dwellings to group five (due date 20/21) or split between group five and four (due date 16/18).

If Mitchell’s Plain were brought into groups one, two and three (due date ranging from 3rd to 13th of the month) the workload in this billing cycle would be considerably increased at an already congested period.

Computer

During this congested period the council’s computer already had to cope with processing 3000 pensions, more than 5000 monthly salaries, more than 11,500 weekly wage packets and nearly 120,000 accounts for rates, rentals, housing repayments, assessed rates (due on 7th) and electricity (groups one and two due from 3rd to 10th).

Mr Watkins-Baker said that reports were made before the due date and very often on the due date or preceding day. Even at present he said, with queries being fairly evenly spread throughout the month, accounts staff were hard put to handle the volume as quickly and efficiently as might be expected.

If all accounts were sent out simultaneously, the position would become untenable, with considerable consumer frustration and annoyance. If the vast majority of queries had to be dealt within a period of ten days up to and including the 7th day of the month.

Queues

A common due date would also affect cash offices seriously where long queues and delays would occur during a short peak period while the staff and equipment would be under-utilized for the rest of the month.

The City Treasurer said it would be possible to interchange groups of consumers so that those at present enjoying a more convenient due date were moved into a less convenient slot. But then there would be strong opposition from those who were moved to a less convenient date.

There was also scope for moving selected groups of consumers from one billing group to another without disturbing the due dates of other consumers, but this could only be done to a fairly limited extent and after full investigation into the meter-reading implications and the likely effect on cash-receiving facilities.

Mr Watkins-Baker added:

...should the residents of Mitchell’s Plain be given preferential treatment in regard to their due dates for electricity it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to deny the same facility to electricity consumers in all other areas of supply with the consequent difficulties and wasted costs referred to above...
Chief Butchelizi Inkaflanga
the way we are
Residents meet next week

GUGULETU Residents' Association postponed a meeting in the Guguletu civic hall this week after the Peninsula Administration Board said it required a hiring charge and a deposit.

The meeting was to have been held at the Administration Board-controlled hall on Monday.

Mr Goodwill Botha, chairman of the GRA, said he telephoned the board early this month to book the hall, but was told on Monday that the hall was not available. "About 200 people had to be turned away," he said.

A board spokesman said the hall had to be booked 48 hours in advance and required a hiring charge and a deposit.

The GRA meeting will now be held at the Presbyterian Church of Africa at 7pm on Monday.
Power bills demand

Staff Reporter

MORE THAN 300 Mitchells Plain residents last night demanded that the City Council change the "inconvenient due date" for payment of their electricity accounts to the 7th of each month.

The demand was made in a resolution adopted at a meeting in the Lenenuer Civic Centre. Residents also resolved that the council be approached to discuss the changing of due dates.

The meeting was called by the Electricity Petition Committee, formed from civic associations in Mitchells Plain, to discuss a survey carried out by the committee in January. The survey established that the City Council collected nearly R400,000 over a year in arrears penalties from Mitchells Plain residents unable to pay their accounts on the due date in the middle of the month.

The resolution said the people of Mitchells Plain had "never asked to come here."

"Mitchells Plain was ferred on us — and for it we are paying a high price. So many of us are being asked to choose between a plate of food or a roof over our heads."

The motion said residents had no hand in the building of Mitchells Plain and did not ask to be home-owners.

"By calling us home-owners, you forced us to pay these high rents, high rates, high water and electricity accounts. By forcing us to pay so much money you had put so much fear in us of losing our houses."

A speaker from the floor who proposed that residents ask the President's Council and the Minister of Internal Affairs to intervene with the City Council was booed.
Students at rally

Staff Reporter

SWEET WORKERS belonging to the South African Allied Workers' Union (Sawwu) were being forced to join the rival Sweet Workers' Union while in detention in the Ciskei. The Sawwu vice-president, Mr Sita Njikelana, alleged yesterday.

Mr Njikelana was speaking at a rally of about 400 students at the University of Cape Town. The rally, punctuated by clenched-fist salutes and freedom slogans, was held in support of about 500 workers who have been dismissed by Wilson-Rowntree in East London.

The rally was also addressed by Ms Zora Mehlomakulu of the General Workers' Union and Mr Tony Karron, a member of the UCT committee supporting the dismissed workers.

Sawwu is an unregistered trade union in East London with a membership of about 75,000.

The present dispute arose after three workers were dismissed for refusing to fix a machine.

They refused because they were reprimanded in October last year for damaging the machine while repairing it. They insisted on written permission to fix the machine, which was refused.

Wilson-Rowntree management insists that the workers dismissed themselves, but Mr Njikelana denied this.

He said three large British trade unions were to meet representatives of Rowntree-Mackintosh, the Wilson-Rowntree parent company, on Monday to press the company into unconditionally reinstating all the dismissed workers.

The three British trade unions are the Transport and General Workers', the General and Municipal Workers', and the Shop Distributors and Allied Workers'.


Pregnant lady alleges assault

A WOMAN has claimed that members of the All Nations Party assaulted her with fists and insulted her when she was eight months pregnant.

The makhetha men who she alleges committed the act are part of the All Nations Party led by Mr David Thebehlale, ‘mayor’ of Soweto.

Mr Thebehlale refused to comment on Wednesday on the allegations against his party members.

It all started when Mrs Legoele and her husband, Mr Darius Legoele, who had been sub-tenants at house No. J38A White City, were told to leave the house by their landlord, Mrs Elizabeth Mungka, because she wanted to bring in new sub-tenants.

Because Mrs Legoele is expecting a baby soon and her husband had already paid rent, they begged their landlord to allow them more time to look for alternative accommodation. She was insistent and reported them to the makhetha men, she told SOWETAN.

Her husband was at work when the makhetha men arrived to fetch her, she said. She begged them not to question her and assault her but to wait until her husband came back home.

‘My husband arrived at the hall later and found me crying. I told him the story and he spoke to a member who said I was coven because I had lost the case against me,’’ she said.

The Legoele couple is now also stranded for accommodation while Mrs Legoele waits to give birth.

Pregnant Mrs Cynthia Legoele and her husband, Darius, prepare to move a mattress now that they are homeless. — Pic by JOE MOLEFE.
Sacos ideal unchanged 
says new chief, Naidoo

Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — Anyone looking for a table-thumping, fire-in-the-eyes young radical in Morgan Naidoo — new head of the South African Council on Sport — is bound to be disappointed.

He is meek and mild in manner, with a soft, trembling voice that almost belies the granite, no-nonsense image of the position he inherited following the abolition of the controversial Mr Hassan Howa.

But don't be fooled by outward signs.

The firebrand begins to take shape as he talks about his abhorrence of apartheid, his hope for change and the role he sees his organisation playing in 'normalising' sport.

CONSULTANT

For the record, Mr Naidoo, 48, is a senior consultant with an insurance company. He and his teacher wife, Maya, have three school-going children.

After a tough start in life — he lost his father when he was 11 — he took various jobs, including that of court interpreter, before freelance journalism.

He says: 'It was probably in this field that I got the greatest exposure to the inequities of the system, and the will to do something about it.'

Mr Morgan Naidoo

Through journalism he got his first break — by accident — into the field of sports administration.

'I had been covering a sports meeting, and suddenly found myself roped in when one of the clubs did not have a delegate.'

That was 15 years ago. Today he heads an organisation that has affiliate membership of the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa and other world forums.

‘OTHER FIELDS’

Mr Naidoo sees Sacos’s main role as highlighting the inequalities of the sporting situation in South Africa, but strongly believes that a solution cannot be reached as long as inequalities continue in other fields.

'The leadership of Sacos may have changed, but the organisation has not. Our ideal is to work towards equal opportunity for all sportsmen right down to the lowest level.'

'Only when this is achieved can Sacos say that its work is truly complete.'

His stand, he says, is not anti-white, but anti-racist.

He believes that as long as discrimination continues to hamper the concept of equal opportunity for all, at any level, South Africa should remain isolated from the international sporting world.

One of the organisation’s biggest weapons has been the recent black-listing of international sportsmen visiting South Africa.

'Although still in its early stages, it has already brought in the desired results. Many foreign sportsmen have now vowed not to return here, while others have asked that their names be withdrawn from the list.'

'People who have criticised us should remember that it is Sacos and people like Mr Samba Ramsamy and Mr Dennis Brutus who have been solely responsible for the small changes that have so far taken place in this country.'

Mr Naidoo’s particular forte is swimming.

Under his leadership, the South African Amateur Swimming Federation was successful in lobbying for South Africa’s expulsion from the world body, FINA.

BANNED

His active role in sports politics did not go unnoticed by the Government, and strong protests from black sportsmen and administrators followed the withdrawal of his passport and his subsequent five-year banning in 1973.

But the respect he commanded in his organisation was clearly illustrated by his re-election to office, despite banning order restrictions on movement and work.

His activities have also survived anonymous telephone threats and two attacks on his Durban home by unknown terrorists.

He says: 'My family have always been behind me in whatever I have done. 'Incidents like those only serve to make us realise how necessary it is for us to work even harder at what we are trying to achieve.'
Electricity: Protesters plan march

MITCHELL'S PLAIN residents decided at a public meeting last night to march on the City Council's offices next week in protest at electricity accounts with mid-monthly due dates.

In spite of the live TV coverage of the FA Soccer Cup final replay, about 500 attended the meeting at the Lenagonve civic centre.

It followed a survey by the Mitchell's Plain's Electricity Petition Committee (EPC), which allegedly showed that almost R400 000 a year was paid in interest on overdue accounts, and that 95 per cent of people wanted due dates changed to the 7th of each month.

DISPUTED

The City Council disputed the findings, saying that between R120 000 to R130 000 a year was collected and that its workload would make it very difficult to change the date.

Angry speakers from the floor and the platform last night levelled accusations of "money-making" 'thieves' and "cheats" at the council.

The meeting adopted a draft memorandum demanding that the council change the due date.

Then these present refused to allow the meeting to be closed and insisted on discussing "hoe almal van ons na council moet gaan" (How are we all going to the council.)

A suggestion that the 'proper channels', especially the President's Council be used were drowned in boos.

A speaker said from the floor: "If we go to the President's Council or the City Council, they'll only give us cake and tea."

LOSSES

Another said talk about the President's Council should be saved 'vir die agterkamer' (for the back-room).

Another said: "We mustn't go to council on Monday. If we stay out of work on that day, our bosses will say we are 'babalans' from the weekend."

The meeting decided to hire buses to take people to the Forethorpe on Wednesday and then to march on the council's offices.

An EPC member, Mr May Prins, said that 90 per cent of people wanted the due date to change to the 7th. He asked who the council was to say it shouldn't.

Mr Trevor Oostenwyk said those present were not making impossible demands or asking for preferential treatment.

'We're only asking to be treated fairly,' he said.

One said: "Last month I paid my lights on the 14th, but they want me to pay on the 10th. Where must I get money that time of the month? I can't write out cheques, I don't know what a cheque looks like."

A student said people throughout the Peninsula should be asked to switch off lights and use candles for two hour-at-night.

Another speaker suggested that people refuse to pay their light bills if the council threw their memorandum in the bin.
Closed churches attacked

SOWETAN Reporters

Churches which refuse to provide venues for political meetings have been accused of "not identifying with the poor and oppressed people."

The accusation follows recent incidents where meetings had to be cancelled because the gates or the church was locked.

Organisers of the Heroes Day commemoration services in Kagiso recently accused certain churches in the area of "working against the interests of the people". A Roman Catholic minister in the area was reported to have refused to offer his church for the service and locked up the building.

"Another incident occurred a few weeks ago when an anti-Republic Day meeting called by the Congress of South African Students was cancelled because the gates of the Seventh Adventist Church in White City were found locked. No explanation was given for the locking of the gates.

A Roman Catholic minister, Father Pat Kodisang said: "The church is the people and I don't understand why churches should refuse them to hold their meetings. These meetings are held to discuss matters concerning the people themselves."

The Reverend Frank Chikane, of the Apostolic Faith Mission in Kagiso, said the church in the older days tended to lag behind in issues concerning the people. The church should "identify itself with the poor and oppressed masses."

Rev Chikane added: "After the same incident occurred in this area two months ago, a resolution was passed that these churches should explain whether they identified themselves with justice or injustice and what type of gospel he preached which allowed Security Police to manipulate the church. The resolution also attacked these churches of working against the aspirations of the people and stifling any progress to liberate the oppressed masses."

In Pretoria, a Lutheran Church minister refused to offer his church for a meeting called by the Azanian People's Organisation because he said the organisation was against the teachings of the Bible.

The pastor, Rev Phoroleti Mamogobo, who is also a religion inspector in Lebowa, recently locked the Zone One church hall, where Azapo was to hold a meeting with the residents.

The meeting had to be postponed as the church was the only venue convenient. Azapo has asked Bishop S E Serote of the Northern Diocese to iron out matters with Rev Mamogobo.

Azapo spokesman told SOWETAN yesterday that the bishop has "completely dissociated himself from the views of Rev Mamogobo."

The Bishop and an Azapo delegation are to meet again on Sunday. Rev Mamogobo had said Azapo's previous use of the hall was a "privilege that has been withdrawn," as the church could be put in an embarrassing situation.

Only last week the SACC discussed the reluctance of some churches to offer their halls for meetings and condemned this as support for the Government's oppression.

The Lutheran Church is a member of the SACC and Bishop Serote supported the condemnation of priests who refused to allow the use of halls.

An Azapo official said yesterday: "The Lutheran church must indicate its stand clearly on this issue; whether they support the forces of liberation represented by Azapo or the forces of oppression as represented by the Bantustans and outsiders."
Strong support for due date change

THE campaign by Mitchells Plain residents to have the electricity due date changed to the seventh of each month, has received strong support from community organisations, trade unions and other organisations.

The organisations were surprised at the findings of a survey done by the Electricity Petition Committee (EPC) which showed that the Cape Town City Council collects nearly R200 000 a year from Mitchells Plain residents who cannot meet the electricity due date which is around the third week of the month.

However, a spokesman for the City Treasurer said they actually collected R150 000 a year.

He said it would not be possible to change the electricity due date, but it will be an added burden for people who already have loan repayments and rates to pay around the first week of the month.

Mr Barnett Nsodo, spokesman for the Guguletu Residents' Association, said that the people of Mitchells Plain have stood up and they will support them totally.

The General Workers Union has criticised the Council's 'unconcerned attitude' towards demands of the Mitchells Plain residents.

The 10 000-strong Municipal Workers' Union said they fully support the demand of the Mitchells Plain residents as it affects some of their members.
Investigations Reopened
Suspension

of pupils

angers parents

Mercury Reporter

Indian parents of Merebank are angry over the decision by the principal of the local high school, Mr B. B. Maharaj, to suspend more than 300 pupils for boycotting classes.

A spokesman for the parents said yesterday a meeting was being planned this weekend to discuss the mass suspensions at the Merebank High School.

The pupils, who boycotted classes on Thursday in protest against the Republic Festival, were told by the principal that they had been suspended indefinitely. They were told to leave the school premises immediately and not return.

However, some of them returned with their parents yesterday morning, volunteering to go back to classes.

But the principal refused to allow them into their classrooms. An attempt by some pupils to protest against the suspensions by carrying placards failed because they dispersed when the police arrived.

Mr Maharaj declined to comment.

The Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, yesterday confirmed that 315 pupils of the school had been suspended. He said he would decide whether to expel the pupils after he had received a report from the principal.

He said the pupils first boycotted classes on April 27 and their parents were sent letters informing them of the effects such action could have on their children's education.

He said the parents were also invited to talk to the principal and staff of the school about any problems concerning education.

Meanwhile, about 1000 pupils of the Reservoir Hills High School also boycotted classes yesterday. More than 300 pupils at the Chatsworth High School boycotted classes on Thursday in protest against the Republic Festival.
Abattoir: Mass Protest planned

ANGRY residents of Pineview, Grabouw, who claim they were not consulted about the building of an abattoir in the area, are planning a mass protest to halt what they see as a ‘health hazard.’

The new abattoir, which is in the initial stages of building, is situated about 20 metres from the first house in the ‘coloured’ township of Pineview. The residents believe that the new abattoir—so close to them—will cause a health hazard.

According to Mr Carolus, the abattoir was initially planned to have been built in the neighbouring white area, but the move was strongly opposed by the white community.

They admit, however, that it is seriously needed in the area.

We need the abattoir, but the site that was chosen, without us being consulted, is definitely not the right one,” he said.

According to Mr Carolus, the abattoir was initially planned to have been built in the neighbouring white area, but the move was strongly opposed by the white community.

“We are now forced to have the abattoir built in our area,” Mr Carolus said.

Mr Carolus said that the residents would rather take action than taking the matter through legal channels, because “legally there is nothing much we can do.”

‘Should the project be completed, it will prove the municipality’s lack of proper town planning,’ he said.

flies will cause problems. The waste of the carcasses will have to be burnt out on the site and this will threaten the health of the people,’ he said.

Mr Carolus said that the principal grievance of the people was that they had not been consulted when the building of the abattoir was planned.

The chairman of the Action Committee, Mr Percy Carolus, said that residents were afraid of a fly epidemic and the possible outbreak of pests with the new abattoir in the area.

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‘Should the project be completed, it will prove the municipality’s lack of proper town planning,’ he said.
Athlone homes-grab denials all round

BUSINESS and Community organisations have begun hitting back after accusations that they were involved in plans to enlarge and redevelop Athlone's central business area by moving out about 150 families.

Several prominent organisations were named at a mass meeting called by the Glenmoor Cape Flats Civic Association at having supported the redevelopment scheme which threatens the homes of families in a huge chunk of central Athlone.

The Athlone Business and Professional Association said it never supported the expropriation of people's homes and had in fact made alternative proposals which had been rejected.

The chairman of the Western Cape Traders' Association, Mr Dawood Khan, said he 'vigorously' denied allegations that his organisation had been a party to the planned expropriations.

He said: 'The WCTA served on the State committee for the development of the Athlone business centre because we did not want to give the Government a free hand to plan and carve up the economic interests of the businessman without his being there.

'At no stage was there any discussion or decision taken by the State committee to expropriate residential areas to make way for parking areas, as the latest scheme proposes.

'Just as the WCTA has always defended the rights of people to work, to live and to trade, wherever they wish, likewise we give our full and unqualified support to defend the rights of the affected people of Athlone.

'We call upon the Government to take their hands off these homes.' He added that the Association was prepared to support Supreme Court action mosted at last week's meeting against the scheme.

Build a Better Society (BABS), denied it had supported the redevelopment moves. 'We dissociate ourselves from this action,' a spokesman said.

The churches Urban Planning Commission (CUPC), also named as one of the bodies backing the redevelopment and expropriations, said it had suffered 'considerable public damage' as a result of last Tuesday night's allegations.

'We had nothing to do with it,' said the director, Mr Des Adendorff.

'We have never supported or promised to support expropriations.

'It is totally untrue to imply that we have done so.' See Page 5.
Howa out: Naidoo new
Sacos boss

MORGAN NAIDOO in this was the main story of an often fiery South African Council on Sport meeting in Durban over the week-end.

Mr Howa who over the past few weeks had repeatedly stated his intention not to stand for re-election was not present when his axe fell. He did not attend the meeting.

After waiting for him for an hour the meeting started with vice-president Frank van der Horst in the chair — and the South African Cycling Board moving a vote of no confidence in their former president.

The motion was carried by 46 votes to three — with 11 abstentions.

OPPOSED

M N Pathar, the Sacred secretary general, the South African Cricket Board and the South African Rugby Union opposed the motion.

On Sunday, three people were proposed to take over the vacant chair — Frank van der Horst, M N Pathar and Morgan Naidoo.

However, after some discussion both Mr van der Horst and Mr Pathar stood down, leaving the way clear for Mr Naidoo to become the new president.
A member of the Indian wing of the Republic Festival Celebrations Committee has resigned from the body, saying he is now opposed to Indians taking part in the event to mark the country's 20 years as a republic.

Kistappa Naidoo, a retired school principal, said had he known the celebrations would have "political connotations" he would not have joined the Indian Cultural Committee in the first place.

"I joined the body because I thought it merely a cultural affair," he said. "Now I see the community is linking it to politics. I will have nothing to do with politics."

He did not now think Indians should take part in the celebrations - which have been rejected by thousands of blacks who claim they would be celebrating apartheid and oppression if they took part.

Mr Naidoo's resignation has met with shock from other committee members - Jugadreesan Devar, Bal Ganash, Saleem Siddiqi, S. R. Devar and Pranbal Lakhani - all of whom have been put on to a cultural blacklist by the Anti-Republic Festival Celebration Committee because of their "collaboration" with the government.

The anti-festival committee is to ask the Indian Government to bar the committee members from entering India.

Hundreds of Durban Indian high school pupils boycotted classes for one day this week in protest against what they describe as the apartheid celebrations.

About 315 pupils of the Merebank Indian School, near Durban, were suspended by the Indian Education Director Mr Gabriel Krog because of their participation in the boycott.
The camp where time stands still

by PETER WELLMAN

Report

The camp at Tekpan, Botswana, is a quiet little community of about 5000 people, most of whom fled to Botswana from Angola after they were displaced from their homes by the Angolan government. The camp is located in the central region of Botswana, near the town of Gaborone.

Life in the camp is simple, but it is a place of relative security. The camp has electricity, clean water, and basic medical facilities. Children attend school, and adults have access to recreational facilities.

One of the challenges faced by the camp is the lack of employment opportunities. Many residents are engaged in small-scale farming and other livelihood activities.

In conclusion, the camp at Tekpan is a testament to the resilience of the people who live there. Despite the challenges they face, they have managed to create a community where they can live in relative safety and dignity.

pictures

- A view of the camp's main road, with people going about their daily activities.
- Children playing in the playground.
- A group of women working in a small vegetable garden.
- A view of the camp's central market, where locals sell their produce.

quote

"They must remember they are not in a free society any more," said a camp resident. "We are under surveillance, and we must be careful about what we say and do."

With so many people living in close quarters, the camp is a microcosm of the larger society, with its own set of rules and social norms. The residents have a strong sense of community, and they work together to make their lives as comfortable as possible.

From the moment you enter the camp, you feel a sense of safety and security.

It is only 100 km from Gaborone, the capital of Botswana, and it is easily accessible by road. The camp is a haven for those seeking refuge from the violence and instability in Angola.

With so many people living closely together, the camp is a microcosm of the larger society, with its own set of rules and social norms. The residents have a strong sense of community, and they work together to make their lives as comfortable as possible.

The camp is a testament to the resilience of the people who live there. Despite the challenges they face, they have managed to create a community where they can live in relative safety and dignity.

The camp is also a reminder of the ongoing conflict in Angola, and the impact it has had on the lives of those forced to flee their homes. It is a place of hope, where people come together to rebuild their lives and create a better future.
Who's who of Black influence

MASSES CALL THE TUNE

-Mrs Winnie Mandela - ANC still supported.

Support for Mrs Winnie Mandela confirmed the strength of the ANC trend observed in 1977.

They said: "The conclusion is obvious: both supporters and opponents of Buthelezi should know well that the other group is not likely to disappear, that they cannot wish each other away; yet the animosity between them and the incompatibility of their strategy has not lessened." It is clear that this factionalism does weaken organized Black protest in South Africa." The authors conclude in the rest of the book that internal Black leadership is limited by three factors: a large Black protest potential, the severity of factionalism and bitter political infighting; and the dependency of all internal leaders on the fluctuating sentiments and protest trends of the Black masses.

"As in 1976, one element is common to all outbreaks of labour and student unrest in 1999: they are not the work of internal political leaders. Neither the homeland leaders, nor Winnie Mandela, nor urban leadership groups such as the Committee of Ten in Soweto have organized this unrest or been able to prevent it or exercise significant influence upon its course. It is not known whether the liberation movements operating beyond the country's borders have had greater influence, but it is doubtful. For at this moment, they appear to be concentrating on well-planned, spectacular guerilla activities."

But, they add: "Protest intended as a general political expression - as in the case of the schoolchildren and students - shows the size of the largely diffuse protest potential which is not under the control of the Black political leadership." Discussing the problem of fluctuating sentiments and protest trends of the Black masses, Profes Haaf and Schlemmer found these fluctuations manifested themselves most clearly in Soweto and on the Witwatersrand.

Thus in 1977 support for Chief Buthelezi in Soweto was 28%, in 1978 dropped to 5%, rose to 34% in 1979, and crashed to 9% in 1980.

Dr Motlana had 61% in 1978, 50% in 1979 and only 21% in 1980.

Mrs Mandela had 27% in 1977, 21% in 1978, 33% in 1979, and 15% in 1990.

Black Consciousness leaders and Mr Curtis Nkomo had 3% in 1977, and 3% in 1980.

Bishop Desmond Tutu had 39% in 1979, and 28% in 1980.

Explanating the fluctuation over the past few years, the authors stated: "The support for the Committee of Ten seems to be falling, as it has quite severely for Chief Buthelezi. In a period of unrest, those leaders involved in highly symbolic protest politics manage to catch strongly increased support."

"Bishop Tutu's position has remained roughly equal, probably because of his involvement in South African Council of Churches' moves to meet the Prime Minister on the issue of educational and other Black problems."

"Likewise the support for the Black Consciousness position has strengthened in the wake of school boycotts."

"The vanya-ing in the popularity of leaders and political trends in Soweto illustrates the extent to which this is a reflection of protest potential of the moment."

They found that "precisely in Soweto protest actions which do not show visible signs of success, result in a loss of popularity notoriously quickly, as the ratings of Dr Motlana show."

"If they cannot deliver the goods their position is quickly eroded. In the final instance the limits of the internal Black leadership depend upon the willingness of the White power centre to negotiate."

"If those Black leaders who are prepared to negotiate are not offered the opportunity to negotiate then they will soon either be no longer prepared to negotiate or no longer leaders."
23. Venter, J D
   Die Drinkpatroon van Kleurlinge in Kaapland en Natal, Nasionale Buero
   vir Opvoedkundige en Maatskaplike Navorsing, Navorsingsreeks no. 19,
   1965.

24. Verslag van die Kommissie van Onderzoek na Aangelsehtede de RAKande die

25. Williams, R J
   Biochemical individuality and cellular nutrition in Quarterly Journal of
   Studies on Alcohol, 20, 1959.
Residents fear shacks may be bulldozed

By Thembu Khumalo

The Orlando Civic Association is holding an "urgent" public meeting on Sunday to discuss recent threats by the township manager to demolish their shacks.

Addressing the anti-Republic rally at the Lutheran Church in White City, on Saturday, Mr. Moses Malaba, executive member of the association, said although the threats had been withdrawn there was a "strong suspicion among the residents that the shacks may be bulldozed without notice."

He said the meeting would be held at the Orlando Catholic Church and local residents were expected to give his association a "clear directive" of what steps to take in case of the "illegal" destruction of the shacks by the authorities.

WAITING LIST

He pointed out the fact that the Soweto Council had failed to relieve about 15,000 residents who were on the waiting list for houses.

Another speaker, Mr. Joseph Matsi, president of the Black Municipality Workers Union (BMUW), denounced the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa.

OPPRESSED

He said in the past 20 years since the white people declared this country a republic, the oppressed masses had been "squeezed" into a corner.

"We have exhausted all means of peaceful change. The authorities have offered no option but to take up arms against it."

At another anti-Republic rally a speaker compared the cases of Solomon Mahlangu, an ANC militant who was hanged in 1976 for his part in the killing of two whites in Johannesburg in 1977 and that of the shooting of a 13-year-old schoolboy by a national serviceman.

He pointed out that the national serviceman got 15 years' imprisonment while Mahlangu was hanged.

Speaker after speaker denounced the celebrations and called for the "people's democratic republic."
Mandela, Motlana awarded damages

By Bashid Chopda
Court Reporter

Dr Aaron Mathare has publicly apologised to Dr Nthato Motlana and Mrs Winnie Mandela and has retracted certain defamatory allegations he made against them when testifying before the Cillie Commission.

The apology was made before Mr Justice Franklin today in the Rand Supreme Court.

Mr B W Burman, for Dr Mathare, formerly of Soweto and now living in Botswana, also told the court his client offered Dr Motlana and Mrs Mandela R3 000 damages each, plus costs.

Mr Justice Franklin made the offer an order of court.

Dr Motlana said in evidence that the allegations against him were not true and that there were no grounds for them.

Dr Mathare was not a patient of his.

Dr Motlana said he was anxious to clear his name.

Mrs Mandela, wife of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, said the allegations against her had received wide publicity and had also reached her family and husband.

These serious allegations had caused her extreme embarrassment, hurt her pride and had filled her with a sense of disgrace.

She said she knew Dr Mathare had been "manipulated" by the Security Police to make the defamatory statements.

Dr Motlana and Mrs Mandela had initially filed a claim of R10 000 each for damages.
Indefinite suspension follows boycott by high school pupils

Mercury Reporter

The Apollo Indian High School in Chatsworth closed an hour early yesterday after most of its pupils were suspended indefinitely for boycotting classes in protest against the Republic Festival.

Earlier, police were called to the school in Colter Avenue, Chatsworth Township, after the boycotters allegedly stoned a passing car near the school. A pupil spokesman said the car was attacked and three other occupants assaulted by pupils and ordered them to return to school.

The boycotters, who originally numbered about 200, were informed of their suspensions by the principal, Mr V S Billing, yesterday morning at assembly. They were told to leave the school premises. Another 200 pupils at the school boycotted classes in protest against the suspensions.

No comment

The headmaster declined to comment yesterday.

Mr Gabriel Krog, director of Indian Education, said he did not know how many pupils had been suspended as he was waiting for a report from the principal.

Meanwhile, the fate of the 215 Merimbula High School pupils who were suspended last week for boycotting classes in protest against the Republic Festival still hangs in the balance. Mr Krog said no decision had yet been taken on whether to expel them or suspend their suspensions.
Zinzi invited to Germany

By SAM MABE

MISS Zinzi Mandela, daughter of the imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, has been invited to a youth festival that will be held in the Federal Republic of Germany next month.

The festival, organised by the Socialist German Working Youth, will be held at Dortmund on June 19 and June 20.

Zinzi told SOWETAN yesterday that she had no passport but she would be applying for one to attend the festival.

"I don't know what my chances of being given one are, but I am hoping that the authorities will give me one because I would certainly love to attend this festival," she said.

Because she is without a passport, Zinzi could not go to India last year to accept the Jawaharlal Nehru Award on behalf of her father, who could not go himself. He is imprisoned for life on Robben Island.

His wife, Winnie, who is serving a five year banning order, was also refused permission to fetch her husband's award.

The Jawaharlal Nehru Award was conferred on Mr Mandela in recognition of his staunch support for freedom and individual liberty, justice and peace in South Africa."
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18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED
500 pupils expelled over Festival boycott

Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — More than 500 Indian high school pupils in the Durban area have been expelled by the Director of Indian Education, Mr. Gabriel Krog, following sporadic classroom boycotts at many schools in protest against the Republic Festival.

It is learnt that letters of expulsion are being sent to parents of pupils who had been suspended from classes, after they had stayed away during the past week.

The number of expulsions may be even higher as the director awaits reports from principals of other schools affected by the boycotts.

Schools affected so far are Meredbank Secondary, Apollo High in Chatsworth, Orient, Avoca and Reserve Hills.

The expulsions follow a walkout by hundreds of pupils at several Durban schools, and protests outside the entrances at certain schools against the Republic Festival.

At Meredbank 215 pupils were placed under suspension by the principal, Mr. L. M. Mabola, and were told they could not return to school until the director had decided on their future.

Pupils from other schools who joined the boycott were also placed under suspension.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. Krog said he had acted with 'compassion' since the start of the boycotts, but now had no choice but to take action against the pupils.

The President of the Teachers' Association of South Africa (TASA), Mr. P. H. Samuels, said his organisation would seek an urgent interview with Mr. Krog to discuss the expulsions.
Stormy City protest by Plain residents

At a stormy meeting at which security policemen and a police photographer were expected, about 200 angry Mitchell's Plain people, many of them carrying babies, demanded that the electricity due date for the area be changed.

The acting Town Clerk, Mr Stanley Evans, addressed the residents in the lecture hall at the New Civic Centre where they had marched after arriving in three buses from Mitchell's Plain.

The residents gave the City Council until June 3 to change the due date from the middle of the month to the 7th or else they would take the matter to the broader community.

They also demanded that the Town Clerk, Mr H G Heugh, give them Council's answer at a public meeting in Mitchell's Plain on June 3 when the deadline expires.

BANNERS

Early in the residents marched in small groups to the Civic Centre. They gathered in the hall where they unfurled banners and placards saying 'Mitchell's Plain, a goldmine for council', 'A thief who steals R100 loses his job', 'Green Point, Bakoven, why not Mitchell's Plain?', and 'Overdue is causing starvation'.

They were asked to go to the lecture hall where Mr Evans would give them a hearing.

'We want Heugh, we want Heugh,' the people chanted as Mr Evans was told to leave the hall while they decided if they would speak to him.

The people agreed to speak to Mr Evans after being told Mr Heugh was in Harbour and the Metropolitan Police Department.

A POLICE photographer who claimed to work for The Argus was expelled from a meeting today between a delegation from Mitchell's Plain and the Acting Town Clerk, Mr Stanley Evans.

The delegation was protesting about the due date for paying electricity accounts.

Members of the group challenged the photographer, a tall man with dark hair dressed in a black leather jacket, to prove that he was employed by The Argus.

When he could not, he was told to leave the meeting.

The photographer has not been seen with security policemen at the Supreme Court.

After the meeting, he was seen talking to a policeman outside the New Civic Centre.

Earlier members of the delegation had interrupted the meeting and accused the Acting Town Clerk of creating the security police. They demanded that the police leave before continuing the meeting.
Policeman poses as Argus photographer

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The delegation was protesting about the due dates for paying electricity accounts.

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When he could not, he was told to leave the meeting.

The man is not known at The Argus, but has been seen with security policemen at the Supreme Court.

After the meeting, he was seen talking to a policeman outside the New Civic Centre.

Earlier members of the delegation had interrupted their meeting and accused the Acting Town Clerk of inviting the security police. They demanded that the police leave before continuing the meeting.
MOTLANA, MANDELA WIN R6 000

By SAM MABE

MRS WINNIE Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, and Dr Nthato Molana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, were each granted R3 000 in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday after a Soweto doctor apologised for having made defamatory statements against them.

The two had initially filed a claim of R10 000 each for damages, but they accepted an apology by Dr Aaron Matlhare and an offer of R3 000 each which Mr Justice Franklin made an order of court.

Telling the court she was embarrassed and disgraced by the evidence Dr Aaron Matlhare gave to the Cillie Commission in 1977, Mrs Mandela said Dr Matlhare was manipulated by the Security Police to defame her.

She said the defamatory statements were widely publicised and they even reached her husband who is serving a life imprisonment sentence on Robben Island.

The lawsuit against Dr Matlhare arises out of allegations he made about Mrs Mandela and Dr Molana when he testified before the commission which investigated the causes of the 1976 riots in Soweto and elsewhere.

According to affidavits before court, the two complainants said Dr Matlhare told the Cillie Commission that Mrs Mandela had instructed students to damage all white-owned property during the 1976 riots.

Dr Matlhare had also said Mrs Mandela praised students who had burnt down houses of two security policemen named Makhoro and Letlaka and she had encouraged them to damage Government property.

Also, in 1976 while he was sick from pneumonia, Dr Molana and Mrs Mandela had conspired to "get rid of him" because they feared he might tell the police about Mrs Mandela’s doings.

Dr Matlhare had also
Big crowd mob took his conclusion that the man had been to murder.

"He said the doc said that the man had been to murder..."
Unfair eviction claim

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 200 Guguletu residents have decided to send a delegation to the authorities of the Peninsula Administration Board to complain about the allegedly unfair eviction of residents from their houses by the Cape Town Community Council.

The decision was taken at a meeting called by the Guguletu Residents' Association held on Monday night.

Letters written by residents complaining about the community councillors were read to the meeting.

One of the letters alleged that a man was evicted from a house because him and his wife were "separated temporarily".

It was alleged that an unmarried woman was given the house. The letter also stated that when the original occupier of the house went to the administration board offices with his wife, a member of the community council refused to give the house back.

One speaker said that the real problem was the shortage of houses. She said the delegation sent to the administration board should ask the board to build more houses.

It was decided to compile all the grievances and approach the administration board.
Angry Plain residents march on council offices

MORE than 200 angry Mitchell's Plain residents, closely surveyed by security policemen, marched into the City Council offices yesterday and demanded that their electricity due date be changed.

They gave the City Council till June 3 to change the date from the middle of the month to the seventh of each month or else they would take the matter to the "broader community".

They also demanded that the Town Clerk, Mr H G Heugh, give them the council's answer at a public meeting in Mitchell's Plain on June 3 when the deadline expires.

When the three busloads of residents arrived, they filed silently into the Civic Centre, where they displayed banners and placards saying "Mitchells Plain ... a goldmine for the council". "A thief who admits to stealing R20 and not R40 is still a thief" and "Why must our children starve". These were later confiscated when security policemen boarded the buses as residents travelled home.

They were asked to go to a lecture hall, where they refused to speak to the acting Town Clerk, Dr Stanley Evans, and asked for the Town Clerk, Mr Heugh.

"We want Heugh! We want Heugh!" the residents chanted.

Dr Evans was asked to leave the hall while they decided whether they would speak to him.

The residents agreed to speak to him after they were told that Mr Heugh was away in Port Elizabeth and both the mayor and deputy-mayor were not in.

They told him they had come to hand over a petition signed by 7,500 people who supported the demand that the due date be changed.

At that stage, the residents became aware of security policemen standing in the gallery.

They accused Dr Evans of calling in the policemen and spontaneously the mass chanted "Go! Go! Go! Go!" until they moved away from the door and out of the gallery.

"We have come here in peace and we're here for peace but the security police are here to see who are the instigators. There are no instigators," a resident said.

There were emotional outbursts when the meeting was later interrupted by a man who entered the hall and identified himself as an Argus photographer.

The Argus reporter and photographer already at the meeting, could not identify the man whom residents believed to be a policeman. The man was forced to leave.

Dr Evans then said that newspaper photographers had to leave but residents would not allow this.

"We know who they are. They are not from the police," some residents shouted.

Dr Evans told the residents that he would convey their feelings to the executive of the City Council. He said that, as an official, he could not decide for the council.

As the people filed out of the lecture hall, they each handed Dr Evans a copy of a memorandum of their demands adopted at a mass meeting in Mitchell's Plain last week.
A case for the cultural boycott

PEOPLE can only get organised when they fully understand issues affecting their lives. Therefore, as this is the “Year of organisation of the dispossessed” we find it imperative to explain every issue and event in detail.

From our observation as a cultural organisation it seems that the Americans want to make South Africa their 53rd state, through the cultural flood that America is unleashing on South Africa. The black people in South Africa want liberation and to remain Africans, and view life from the African perspective.

Mdlal came up with what we call a cultural interpretation of history, whereby we maintain that the main conflict in South Africa was cultural, that is, it was a clash of the western culture with an African culture.

When the Europeans arrived here in 1652 they had a different concept of land ownership. According to the African culture land cannot be owned by anybody nor can it be sold to anybody. The chiefs were there to grant the people the right to use the land, and once one was granted this right, one automatically became the chief’s vassal, that is, he would then adopt the chief’s culture.

So this means that when the Africans granted the Europeans the right to use the land, they were expected to subscribe to the African way of living and become the chief’s vassals, but the Europeans misunderstood. They fenced the land and claimed it as theirs, and they did not become the Chief’s vassals, nor did they subscribe to the Chief’s culture.

It was also one of the African cultural traits that when a stranger arrives, he must be given food and shelter and be made comfortable. Because the Africans were humanistic in approach and not racist, they accepted the Europeans despite the fact that they were white, and had long unruly hair, and spoke a strange language and they came from the sea. The Africans saw members of humanity and they welcomed them.

On the other hand the Europeans were not humanistic orientated. They were racists. In the African they saw an inferior race, a barbaric race. In the African culture they saw heathenism, and they fought hard to protect their European culture.

In reference to “Jan van Riebeek’s Journal” published in the “Zuid-Afrikaansch Tydskrif”, Rev. John Philip says Jan van Riebeek “... could not help gazing with a curious eye on the herds of bullocks ranging over the pastures and hinting a regret that such fine animals should remain in possession of heathens.”

We must also note that the main cause of the Great Trek was cultural. The Afrikaners left the Cape because they resented being equals with the indigenous people of Africa. Apartheid was already in operation.

All these events led to wars and the final dispossessment and oppression of the Africans. Whilst these wars were being fought militarily or physically, another war was being fought — hence the deculturisation of the Africans.

This briefly illustrates how culture played a role in the dispossessment of our land. Where do we stand today?

We have called for a total cultural boycott of South Africa. Foreign artists have broken their stand that they would not come here as long as Blacks were oppressed and there was apartheid. I want to specifically refer to our brothers in America, seeing that this is their home and I believe that they would like to see it in order.

We must also note that these black Americans have adopted the American culture, because it was important that they should see life from the American perspective so that they should not create a conflict in America.

How did this Americanisation take place?
With the African slaves in America it was easy.
They were given American names, they were made to speak the American language, they ate American food, they worshipped the American way and the most important fact was that they walked and lived on the American soil. All that was left was for them to change colour. Some like Millie Jackson are not happy that they have been unable to change colour, hence the use of skin lighteners.

In short, they found themselves so wholly immersed in Americanism that they could not avoid deculturisation. Even the African music they took with them to America has been adulterated and it is now recognised as American.

And now because America wants to make South Africa its 53rd state, they have opened the flood gates of their culture to wash us of our Africanism.
TABLE 2: Illustrates responses by the 1975 graduates to the question: "How well does each of the following describe the medical profession?"

This data was used to derive the ranks illustrated in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession which</th>
<th>Very Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) has high standing in the community</td>
<td>55.10</td>
<td>42.86</td>
<td>2.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) is of service to the community</td>
<td>69.39</td>
<td>29.59</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) is secure</td>
<td>51.02</td>
<td>36.73</td>
<td>12.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) is lucrative</td>
<td>22.88</td>
<td>58.76</td>
<td>19.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) resists change</td>
<td>22.57</td>
<td>42.86</td>
<td>28.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) offers the opportunity to help individuals directly</td>
<td>39.80</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>10.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) requires harder work than other professions</td>
<td>28.57</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>21.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h) is more oriented towards satisfying its own needs than those of the community</td>
<td>11.22</td>
<td>39.00</td>
<td>47.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 3: Lists the characteristics required for making a good physician, in order of importance:

Four papers will be delivered by black consciousness experts. This weekend at the Congress of South African People's Convention, the president of the executive committee, Mr. K. N. M. S. Malibongwe, will deliver the paper on "Black consciousness and the black man's struggle for liberation". He will be followed by the Rev. Mr. M. G. D. Mabola, who will deliver the paper on "Black consciousness and the black man's struggle for liberation in South Africa". The third paper will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. M. G. D. Mabola, who will deliver the paper on "Black consciousness and the black man's struggle for liberation in South Africa". The fourth paper will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. M. G. D. Mabola, who will deliver the paper on "Black consciousness and the black man's struggle for liberation in South Africa".

Seminar to look at BC philosophy. Four papers will be delivered by black consciousness experts. This weekend at the Congress of South African People's Convention, the president of the executive committee, Mr. K. N. M. S. Malibongwe, will deliver the paper on "Black consciousness and the black man's struggle for liberation in South Africa". He will be followed by the Rev. Mr. M. G. D. Mabola, who will deliver the paper on "Black consciousness and the black man's struggle for liberation in South Africa". The third paper will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. M. G. D. Mabola, who will deliver the paper on "Black consciousness and the black man's struggle for liberation in South Africa". The fourth paper will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. M. G. D. Mabola, who will deliver the paper on "Black consciousness and the black man's struggle for liberation in South Africa".

Ability to carry out research
that the phrase "is more oriented towards satisfying its own needs, than those of the community" was a very poor description of the medical profession. These two extreme opinions were expressed as follows: 

Employing the same methodology, students were asked, "how important each of the 23 characteristics was, in making a good physician?" Each characteristic was followed by the options "very important", "fairly important", "of minor importance" and "not at all important". Responses were ranked from the most to the least important as illustrated in Table 3. The top 10 characteristics were:

a) Recognition of the limits of his knowledge and abilities
b) Ability to think logically
c) Integrity
d) Accuracy in collection of clinical data
e) Ability to define and solve problems
f) Thoroughness in collecting clinical data
g) Dedication to his job
h) Enjoyment of his job
i) An enquiring mind
j) Readiness to assume responsibility.

When students were presented with the same characteristics, but asked how important each was, in order to succeed at medical school, the answers were markedly different (Table 4). Finally, when asked "During the clinical course how well do you think the following characteristics of students were covered?" It was apparent that many of the criteria considered in making a good physician were poorly assessed (Table 5).

Tables 6 and 7 illustrate the results and rank correlation of 23 characteristics of students and their students. As students, they were asked to comment, firstly "How well does this medical school equip you for each of the following vocational needs?" and secondly: "How well SHOULD this medical school equip you for each of the following vocational needs?" Analysis of this data revealed a significant degree of negative correlation (P = 0.05).

When asked: "How do you plan to use your medical qualification?"
‘Chief Buthelezi more popular than Mandela’

By CHARLES MOGALE

POLITICAL leader Nelson Mandela, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, has half the following enjoyed by KwaZulu’s Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, a Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

This came out in the Wrab versus Santam Insurance Company damages case where former Financial Mail deputy editor Mr John Kane-Berman was giving evidence for the second day. Mr Kane-Berman was commenting on a study on the popularity of political leaders amongst blacks conducted after the riots.

According to the study, he said, of 1200 people interviewed Chief Buthelezi drew the support of 44%. After Chief Buthelezi came Mandela and the late PAC leader Mr Mangaliso Robert Sobukwe. Mr Kane-Berman said the survey placed Dr Mamas Buthelezi, student leader Tsietzi Mashinini and black consciousness leader, the late Steve Biko, in third place together.

His opinion was that Chief Buthelezi drew most support because of his widely publicised anti-violence statements.

However, the homeland leader still expressed sympathy and understanding for the frustration which led to the outbreak of the violence. Leaders like Mashinini were being identified with violence or activities which led to a great number of deaths.

Under cross-examination by Mr B. A. Cilliers, counsel for Santam, Mr Kane-Berman said the shooting by the police was to his knowledge the major cause of the violence. He denied that prior grievances were responsible.

(Proceeding)

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi
Students want to work on Republic Day holiday

Mercury Reporter
MORE than 2,000 students of the University of Durban-Westville yesterday voted to boycott lectures until next Wednesday in protest against the Republic Festival, which has already been widely rejected by Indian schoolchildren.

The decision was taken at a meeting convened by the Students' Representative Council on campus yesterday. The students are also protesting against the expulsion of more than 500 high school pupils this week.

Mr Althaff Karrim, president of the SRC, said after a three-hour long meeting in the Main Hall that the students had decided to return to lectures on June 1, although it had been declared a Republic Day holiday.

'We are not prepared to accept the holiday as a demonstration of our total rejection of the apartheid celebrations.'

He said the SRC would meet today to form a programme of action for students during the boycott. We will probably hold meetings and seminars where various community leaders would be invited to address students.

Earlier, a student made an unsuccessful bid to reverse the majority-supported decision to boycott lectures. He urged the meeting to consider seriously the implications of a boycott before taking a decision. His suggestion was out-voted.

When asked by the Mercury if the university would be open on June 1 as it was a public holiday, Mr Karrim said the SRC had requested lecturers to be present.

Meanwhile, Mr Trevor Smith, president of the Medical Students' Representative Council of the University of Natal's Medical School, said yesterday that students would decide at a meeting today on what steps to take to show their rejection of the Republic Festival celebrations.
Redefinition of black consciousness

By Michael Phalatse

Although black consciousness has been the force behind the formation of several black organisations since 1988, different interpretations of the philosophy have emerged over the years.

To give organisations philosophical direction the Azanian People’s Organisation (Azapo) has organised a two-day symposium at St Peter’s Conference Centre, Hammanskraal, this weekend.

At least 200 people representing about 15 organisations and trade union movements will attend. Five community leaders will read papers. At the end, a committee will draw up a report giving the accepted interpretation of black consciousness and all organisations will have to adhere to this.

In its policy statement, Azapo said it recognised black consciousness as a living reality among the majority of black people.

“We acknowledge it as the fruition of the liberation efforts of different black organisations throughout the history of resistance against white domination,” said the statement.

Several trade union representatives will participate in the symposium. Azapo recognises trade unions as instruments that can bring about redistribution of power in South Africa.

“We envisage a persistently militant system of trade unions which will challenge the discriminatory labour laws of the white Government and thereby bring about change.”

Black consciousness was made popular by the banned South African Students’ Organisation. From that body at least 12 other black organisations were formed.

Most were the result of the work of men such as the late Mr Steve Biko, Mr Barney Pityana and Mr Harry Ngwenkulu, both living in exile, and Mr Saths Cooper and Mr Strini Moodley, both serving sentences on Robben Island."
Police in plea on boycotts

By CHRIS OLCKERS, Chief Reporter

POLICE today warned that they would take the strongest action against any intimidators, and have asked black workers and pupils to ignore an African National Congress call for a strike and school boycott next week.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier E.S.J van Rensburg, said police had taken note of pamphlets being distributed in their thousands in black areas.

The pamphlets asked workers to strike from Monday to Wednesday, for schoolchildren to boycott classes and for all people to refuse to use public transport.

He said that police were "fully mobilised" to deal with any situation and that intimidation was regarded as a "very serious offence".

Police supplied protection today for Firestone workers who wanted to collect their end of week pay.

Brigadier Van Rensburg said that similar protection would be provided for workers and pupils who wanted to ignore the strike and boycott call.

Tension mounted in the city's black suburbs today and slogans such as "boycott the Republic Festivities" and "Free Mandela" appeared on walls and vehicles.

Police patrols have been stepped up. Police escorted a busload of passengers to the Algoa police station, where they were questioned after ANC pamphlets were thrown out of a bus on its way from Zwelitsha to the city.

After questioning a woman was arrested.

Pamphlets were also thrown in the harbour area close to the quays where the visiting Taiwanese Navy ships are berthed.
Minister called ignorant over big bus boycott

By JAKE MOKOLO

PIETERBURG — The Leshwe Minister of Police, Chief Z Seleka, was taken to task in the legislative assembly yesterday for implying the Azanian People’s Organisation had initiated the boycott of buses which started in Seshego in August last year and spread to townships in Potlolerus and Tsepane.

The local branch of Azapo is concerned about the allegations and has referred the matter to its head office.

But the boycott was started by the Seshego Village Committee, which sees the Minister’s statement as a reflection on it.

In his policy speech, the Minister, who is also Minister of Justice, said that when the Leshwe Transport Company announced fare increases in August last year, the ‘Azanian People’s Organisation, in conjunction with the village committees of Seshego, Mokolodi and Mokopane, immediately started to organise the boycott of the buses.

“They used schoolchildren to stone buses and take passengers forcibly from the buses,” members of the legislative assembly said the Minister was out of touch with local politics. But he was not aware the boycott was started by old men and women of Seshego, workers who had cried out that they earned little and could not afford fare increases.

The Minister shows no concern for these people, they said.

In an interview yesterday, the chairman of the Seshego Village Committee, the Rev M P Maluti, said the committee alone had started the boycott.

The committee had been active in civic matters since 1974 and had first organised a boycott of buses in 1976, he said.

In 1979 it had organised the boycott against rent rises, and rents had since been frozen.

“When was Azapo there?” Mr Maluti asked. “I started to know of Azapo when our boycott was in full swing. Azapo only heard of the boycott and used our platform to voice their stand on the issue.

“Does the Minister imply I am a member of Azapo? Azapo is a different organisation from ours and comes to lend moral support to the boycott because they are local children.

“As sons and daughters of the workers, they saw the plight of their parents and came to assist.”
Please circle items required

Southern Africa
18 van der horst, woman as an economic force in
Verdere toegang met in Sterkport van Studente
17 Groenemedia, situeer Afspraak by Afrikaners-spekies
in Groenland, seët an African and African Trade Union
in Repreps/Hoofkwaksals

Repwiew of the First Ten Years of the Centre for Intragroup
Engels and Afrikaans (gratis)
2 Districts Six: A Peterald Report. Available in
Amongst students by Professor J. Degenar

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A PETITION to halt the building of an ‘unhygienic’ abattoir in the ‘coloured’ township Pineview near Grabouw, was circulated amid black power salutes at an emotional mass meeting in the area last Thursday evening.

The meeting, in the Gerald Wright Memorial Hall, Pineview, was convened by the Residents' Action Committee which has called upon the residents of the area to oppose the building of the abattoir which they claim is a health hazard.

Addressing more than 350 people at the meeting, the chairman of the Action Committee, Mr. Percy ‘Blue’ Carolus, said: ‘In fighting the building of the abattoir, which poses a health threat to us, we must unite to achieve victory.’

This was met with black power salutes and several freedom chants.

**Tenants**

The Ratepayers' Association of Pineview was represented at the meeting, which was attended mostly by tenants of the municipality's housing scheme.

Mr. Carolus told the meeting that the community could not accept the abattoir, which will be built about 250 metres from a clinic in the area.

The abattoir is in the early stages of construction on an industrial site next to a controversial fruit-juice factory in Pineview.

‘Residents are complaining that the factory is causing many of them sleepless nights,’ Mr. Carolus said.

He added: ‘How can a fruit-juice factory and an abattoir which will attract so many flies, be situated right next to each other?’

Another speaker said: ‘Should this project be completed and we have the problem of flies and other pests in our homes, it will prove the authorities are not treating the residents of Pineview as people. This is part of the oppression which we suffer from day to day.’

A petition form was sent around, after which there were shouts of ‘We want action!’ from the floor.

It was pointed out that the Ratepayers’ Association had gone to a legal representative to help them fight the building of the abattoir. They appealed to the public to help with raising funds to defray legal costs incurred.

‘They will be responsible for the illnesses that our children will contract as a result of the abattoir,’ he said.

‘The community concedes that the abattoir is needed. But it is going to be on the wrong site.

‘If we, as parents of today, do not do something about this, our children will be pointing fingers of criticism at us, demanding to know why we let through such a terrible project.’

**Group Areas**

Just as District Six’s people had to move to Mitchells Plain and Atlantis, so did we have to move from Klipfontein to Pineview as a result of the Group Areas Act,’ another action committee member said.
Ultimatum to students

'Call off lecture boycott or face the consequences'

Mercury Reporter

AE rector of the University of Natal passed the deputation from the Students' Representative Council to urge students to call off the boycott of lectures, or the SRC would have to face disciplinary action.

The ultimatum was issued to SRC representatives after they were summoned to an urgent meeting with Prof Olivier to discuss the decision of more than 3,000 students to stay away from lectures as a demonstration of their rejection of the Republic Festival celebrations.

The students are also protesting against the expulsion of more than 200 high school pupils by the directors of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Kay, this week.

Neither Prof Olivier nor SRC president Allahar Karrim could be contacted for comment yesterday.

An SRC spokesman said the rector had informed them the boycott was illegal in terms of the University Act.

We told the rector that the decision was not that of the SRC. We are only standing by the decision of the students. The rector ordered us to urge students to call off the boycott and return to lectures on Monday.

If we fail to do so, we will have to face the consequences of disciplinary action,' he said, adding that the rector was holding the SRC solely responsible.

The ultimatum was discussed at a students' meeting later, but they reaffirmed their decision to continue the boycott until Wednesday. The SRC spokesman said the council members would stand by the decision and face the consequences.

Mr Nico Nel, the university's director of public relations, told the Mercury that a few students attended lectures yesterday. There had been attempts by some of the boycotters to disrupt lectures by forcing students out of lecture rooms.

More than 500 students of the University of Natal's Medical School in Durban yesterday voted to boycott all academic activities as a total rejection of the festival celebrations.

Picture by JOHN PAULING

Buthlezi says festival 'stayaway' non-violent

Mercury Reporter

ULundi: It was absoluteItem for the Government to expect blacks to celebrate the white-founded Republic which they had imposed on everyone else.

This was said yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthlezi - Chief Minister of KwaZulu, president of Inkatha, and chairman of the Black Alliance - in a Press statement designed to coincide with a Press advertising campaign aimed at persuading blacks to stay away from Republic Day festivities.

Our stayaway from the functions set up to celebrate the Republic is a non-violent protest. It is not done as a method of intimidation,' he said.

If we were to participate in the present republican celebrations, we would be telling the world that we accept the status of being treated as slaves who are voiceless in the land of our forefathers.

Chief Buthlezi said if blacks took part in the Republic Day festivities, they would be endorsing the status quo.

They would also be condoning the poor financing of their education, social benefits and pensions.

Weekend programme

Mercury Reporter

AN EXHIBITION of 60 tape entries, a concert of Indian folk dances and the Republic Festival Show are on the weekend programme of events to celebrate South Africa's 20 years as a republic.

The tapestry exhibition opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall yesterday and will be held daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., until next Saturday. The works are from all parts of the country and were submitted as entries for a competition organized by the Wool Board. All have a South African theme.

The Natal entry took 120 hours to make and was the responsibility of a member of the Federation of Women's Institutes.

The concert of Indian folk dances will be held at 8 p.m. in the Durban Civic Hall. The Republic Festival Show which runs until next Saturday, has attracted a record number of entries in the cattle and horse sections. More than 100 exhibitors in the cattle section will be supporting 16 different breeds with 1517 entries. There are 1740 entries in the horse section.

Special arena displays will be presented at the show by the Defence Force, South African Police and Prisons Department and 200,000 people are expected to attend.

On Monday another concert will be held in Durban's City Hall at 8 p.m. The University of Stellenbosch Choir and Tygerburg Children's Choir will perform.

Monday also sees the start in Vanderbijlpark of the Republic Festival balloon race which has attracted 10 local and 10 international teams. The finish will be at Durban's King's Park staduim next Saturday.
PE townships tense in face of boycott call

By CHRIS OLCKERS

PORT ELIZABETH's townships remained tense but quiet today as police patrolled the area following the African National Congress call yesterday for a three-day strike and school boycott next week.

Pamphlets have been distributed in many parts of the country asking workers and pupils to boycott work and school next week as a protest against the Republic festivities. The pamphlets also called on blacks to boycott public transport.

Copies of the pamphlet were distributed at the Ford and Firestone motor plants in Port Elizabeth where workers are already striking, and in the Port Elizabeth harbour area.

Police have warned that they will take the strongest possible action against intimidators and in the Eastern Cape, police have been fully mobilised to deal with any situation.

The Divisional Commissioner, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, yesterday urged blacks to ignore the boycott call and said police would provide protection for those who wanted to go to work or school.

A spokesman said today police patrols had been stepped up. Although there had been no incidents of violence or known intimidation, the police would remain on full alert during the weekend.

Weekend Post's Johannesburg correspondent reports that several black organisations have announced their opposition to the Republic Festivities.

Apart from the distribution of pamphlets, advertisements in the Press and a mass rally are among the steps being taken to publicise their views.

Thousands of pamphlets calling on Lebowa citizens to stay away from work and children from schools were distributed in the homeland.

Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said the pamphlets were not signed.

In a half-page advertisement in a Johannesburg newspaper yesterday, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and head of the Zulu cultural movement, Inkatha, Chief Gatshe Buthelezi, appealed to Inkatha members to boycott the festival.

He said participation would tell the world "we accept the status of being like slaves, voiceless in the land of our forefathers."

Sapa reports that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, last night rejected the reasons given by Chief Buthelezi.

"The Government's standpoint is clear — we are not forcing anyone to participate in the Republic Festival. It is a voluntary matter for everyone to decide for himself," he said.

"We are busy with an honest attempt to try to solve one of the world's biggest, most complicated human problems in a peaceful, humane and revolutionary way, and to make South Africa a bastion of hope." Dr Koornhof said Chief Buthelezi was aware that South African leaders were on the eve of important consultations to pilot economic development which cut across borders.

"Also on constitutional terrain good progress is being made to find peaceful solutions," he said.

Several churches have also announced that they will take no part in the festivities.
Pamphlets call on blacks to boycott the festival

Several black organisations are making known their opposition to the public festival.

Pamphlets, adverts in the Press and a mass rally among the steps being planned to distance the black communities from the celebrations.

In Port Elizabeth police have been full mobilised in anticipation of possible unrest caused by the wide distribution of pamphlets, a banned political organisation.

The pamphlets called on all workers at factories, mines and farms and on schoolchildren to boycott the Republic Day festivities from May 25 to 27.

Blacks were warned not to use public buses or trains, and children were advised not to attend classes.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Eastern Cape, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg said at a Press conference that copies of the pamphlet had been distributed at the Ford and Firestone motor plants where workers were already striking, and throughout the harbour area.

He said the pamphlets were believed to have been distributed countrywide.

Police have also had reports that Marxist-oriented slogans have been spray painted on buses and walls in black townships.

Thousands of pamphlets calling on Lebowa citizens to stay away from work and children to abscond from school between May 25 and 27, were distributed throughout the homeland this week.

Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr C N Phaladi, said the pamphlets were not signed and as such the authors were unknown.

The Minister of Co-operation, Dr Piet Koornhof, rejected the reasons given by Chief Minister Gatshe Buthelezi of kwaZulu in his appeal to Inkatha to boycott the Republic Festival.

Chief Buthelezi made the appeal in a full-page newspaper advertisement.

"We reject the Chief's reasons because this is in conflict with the facts and untrue. We are busy with an honest attempt to try and solve one of the world's biggest, complicated human problems in a peaceful, humane and evolutionary way," said Dr Koornhof.

"It is difficult to understand why Chief Buthelezi has found it necessary to throw a spanner into the works by way of an advertisement, at this stage.

The Roman Catholic church is not taking part in these celebrations because the vast majority of our people are not participating and generally do not wish to do so.

"They are deprived and oppressed and have no meaningful say in the Government, nor a citizenship in this, the land of their birth," said Cardinal Owen McCann.

A mass rally has been planned for Monday by the Indian Community on the East Rand. It will take place at the St Joseph Community Centre in Actonville at 8 pm.

Page 5: Durban gets ready for influx
The anatomy of Black Consciousness

BLACK Consciousness is thriving in government-created black universities, and in spite of the violent attempts to stifle it, the black mass is growing rather than diminishing. These universities, designed to reinforce black identity, are in fact doing the opposite: they are generating a sense of black solidarity across traditional dividing lines.

Black Consciousness is the philosophy which has emerged from black universities without reference to tribal origins. The concept that black students include Indians, Africans, and coloureds. Before 1960, black students could study at several institutions. They could attend, in limited numbers, the 'open' universities of Cape Town, Witwatersrand and Natal. They could study at the black University College of Fort Hare or the small part-time College of Bantu Afrika in Pretoria. Finally, they could, and still can, study by correspondence through the University of South Africa (Unisa).

The Extension of the University Education Act, passed in 1959, closed these 'open' universities and provided for the establishment of four new universities for Africans. Indian and coloureds - the University College of the North (Turfloop, University College of Zululand (Nqoyi), the University College of the Western Cape and the Indian University College in Durban.

At first most of the students were whites and, according to authors K. Welsh and Hans Strydom in their book, The African Student (Nasas), they were members of the Broederbond. In keeping with the Government's principle of homeland autonomy, most of these students were gradually replaced by black students.

Academics saw the 1969 Act as being aimed at preventing the black elite being exposed to liberal ideas in open universities.

In opposition to liberal students who belonged to the National Union of South African Students (Nasas), although it was banned in 1977 it enjoyed wide support on campuses like the University of South Africa and gave blacks a feeling of solidarity still evident today.

This sense of unity was demonstrated in 1976 when students from the University of Durban Westville staged marches on campus carrying placards with the words 'Stop the massacre and the inhumane treatment of black students'.

In a pluralistic society and the determinants that comprise that society must be respected. Indians don't want to mix with Africans and it is our duty to protect minority interests. It is my belief that white students are the cause of this polarisation is the unjust allocation of resources and the inferior conditions of black education. I must tell you that this is incorrect, it is not fair to say that the leadership is inferior to the students. We are not inferior, we are simply not as well educated as you. But we are fighting back and we will not be silenced. We must continue to fight for our rights and our future.

Dr. F. van Zyl Slabbert, has described apartheid as being the father of Black Consciousness. This ideology, writes SANDI HUDSON, is most evident in black universities and black student thinking throughout South Africa.

THE Leader of the Opposition: Dr. F. van Zyl Slabbert, has described apartheid as being the father of Black Consciousness. This ideology, writes SANDI HUDSON, is most evident in black universities and black student thinking throughout South Africa.

Our students are being killed. They are identifying themselves with students throughout South Africa.

Organisations promoting similar aims to those of Saso still have a large following today, says the student leader. The African Student Organisation (ASOSA) and the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) both enjoy wide support on the campuses.

Although there are many young blacks participating in democratic processes, many have not been accepted by COSAS. The censorship by authorities in the universities throughout the country has become a base of struggle against apartheid and separate education.

This has led to the bonding of black students throughout the country and the polarisation of black and white students.

Black Consciousness ideology fell into two camps.

The first is the positive attitude which aims at ridding blacks of any sense of inferiority and promoting their dignity. The second is a negative manifestation which is anti-white and racist.

Youth students fall into the latter camp and completely reject white people. That is why I urge the white students to negotiate now because our children are not prepared to be divided.

Professor L. Schlemmer, head of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal in Durban, said that the student protest against blacks causing a deep stigma which led to the constant stirring by some people to affirm their dignity, identity and culture.

Black Consciousness is an ideology of protest which aims at overcoming a set of emotional problems which are the result of this stigma. It doesn't enjoy much support, but we are the ones who are forced to deal with bread and butter issues. It's a little appeal to the abstraction of the black consciousness ideology. Students are more student-oriented and feel the need for improvement in this sphere. Their understandable, emotive response to our future status and identity increases their political fervour.
A SUPPORT committee has been formed in the Western Cape in response to a call to boycott all Wilson-Rowntree products after 500 workers were dismissed from the East London sweet factory in February.

The committee was formed at a meeting attended by representatives of 16 organisations, including trade unions, community youth organisations, colleges, universities and schools.

In a statement after the meeting the committee said: "We, as representatives of the above organisations and institutions, demand the immediate unconditional reinstatement of workers who were illegally dismissed at the Wilson-Rowntree factory in East London.

'We pledge our full support for the workers of Wilson-Rowntree under the leadership of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Sawwu) and support a boycott of all the firm's products.'
500 AT MEETING HIT AT DUE DATE

By RYLAND FISHER

ANGER at forced home-ownership and the general problems in Mitchells Plain characterised a mass meeting in the Lentegeur Civic Centre last week, called to discuss the changing of the electricity due date.

About 500 residents resolved unanimously to take a memorandum to the Cape Town City Council offices in a bid to have the due date changed to the seventh of each month.

At the moment, the due date is around the third week of each month, at a time when most people do not have money as they only get paid at the end of the month.

The residents decided to call on the broader public to show solidarity by not using their lights and burning candles if the City Council refuse their demand.

**Memorandum**

A memorandum detailing the problems of the people of Mitchells Plain, condemning the Council's attitude towards the people and demanding a change of due date, was unanimously accepted by a show of hands and shouts of approval from the residents.

Opening the meeting, which was called by the Electricity Petition Committee (EPC), the chairman, Mr Marcus Solomon, said the people had come together to show the Council 'so far and no further.'

After a prayer, Anglican priest, the Rev Carl Groep, said the money the Council used to spend 'lavishly on the Good Hope Centre and the Civic Centre' came from 'pinching the wage packets of those who could least afford it.'

Members of the EPC gave a brief history of the organisation and why they decided to tackle the electricity problem.

The EPC was formed from splinter groups from the Combined Mitchells Plain Residents Association (Compra) after there was dissatisfaction with Compra's dealings with businessmen in the area.

Militant members of the audience said the due date suited the Council because they made a profit of R400 000 from it. This was the finding of a survey done by the EPC.

The Council have, however, said that they made 'only R150 000 a year.'

This was wildly applauded by the audience.

**Forced**

At question time, residents said they did not live in Mitchells Plain because they wanted to, but because they were forced to.

'We cannot afford to be home-owners, but because we were hard-up and had no other alternative, we were forced to buy houses in Mitchells Plain,' a resident said.

A speaker who said that the residents should use the 'proper channels,' like the President's Council or the Department of Internal Affairs, was booted by the audience.

A list of organisations who expressed their support for the electricity campaign was read out at the meeting.

Members of other organisations also expressed their support at the meeting.

A student spoke about the recent rents boycott in Durban where more than 60 000 people had a solidarity candle-burning night in defiance of the City Council.

It was accepted that if the Council refuse the residents' demands, the same could be done here.
Don't give back refugees to SA govt — Tutu

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has appealed to the leaders of neighbouring black states not to return refugees to South Africa against their will.

Bishop Tutu confirmed yesterday that he had written to the governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Zimbabwe asking them to find alternative asylum for refugees rather than send them back to the Republic.

Bishop Tutu said his appeal after the SACC had become "concerned" on hearing that some refugees had been handed over by Botswana to the South African authorities.

He said he was "reasonably satisfied" with the replies he had received so far from Botswana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe.

A statement from the Botswana Government said it retained its policy of granting political asylum to "genuine" refugees who "respected the laws of the country."

It added that "genuine refugees" would not be returned to South Africa against their will.

"Those who became undesirable immigrants because of their criminal or unlawful activities would, however, be handed to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to find them a second country of asylum. When this failed, then the Botswana Government would have no other alternative but to return them to their country of origin as a last resort."

There are believed to be about 600 South African refugees in Botswana housed at the Dukwe camp near Francistown. Many of them fled the Republic following the June 1976 unrest.

In January, four South African refugees were repatriated to South Africa from Botswana. A Botswana police spokesman said the men had defied the Botswana Government by repeatedly leaving the Dukwe camp where they had been sent in September last year.
PLANNED

BOYCOPT

FESTIVAL

BY DAVID RIDDRIE

THREE-DAY nationwide school boycotts planned by thousands of Black teachers and students. The boycott is intended to coincide with the anniversary of the Soweto uprising.

As the 20th anniversary of the uprising approaches, there is a growing sense of urgency among educators and students to halt the ongoing denigration of the country's educational system.

The boycott, which started on the morning of the 16th of July, was organized by the South African Teachers' Union (SATU) and the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA).

The objectives of the boycott are to protest against the government's policies on education, which are seen as backward and designed to perpetuate the inequalities inherited from the apartheid era.

Boycott leaders have called on teachers and students to stay away from school premises for the duration of the protest, to be held from the 16th to the 18th of July.

The boycott follows a series of protests and strikes by education workers, who have long been demanding better working conditions and improved salaries.

Despite the challenges, the organizers remain optimistic about the potential for change and are counting on the support of communities across the country.

For more details, see page 41.

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*Note: This is a placeholder text to maintain the structure of the page.*
SACKED IN EAST LONDON...
NOW WORKERS' CAMPAIGN
AGAINST WILSON-ROWNTREE'S
HAS SPREAD TO DURBAN...

IT'S A
BITTER-SWEI
THE Wilson Rowntree sweet boycott went national this week.

Already dubbed the "bitter-sweet struggle" by worker-support groups, the campaign to boycott Wilson Rowntree's sweets has spread to Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg.

The campaign follows months of labor discordant at Wilson-Rowntree's East London factory, climaxing in February with the sacking of 500 black workers.

Since then Sisa Nkikelana, vice-president of the SA Allied Workers' Union which represents the sacked workers, has been demanding reinstatement. He has also been demanding financial support from the campaign against Fatti's and Menz' products in 1978.

Support groups have been established in East London, Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg to spread the word to the boycotters with pamphlets, posters and stickers.

"We won't buy Wilson Rowntree's sweets. We don't buy them. We weren't bought. We were bought."

And when Mr Nkikelana left Cape Town, the local support committee had its first meeting with some 15 members, including the Western Cape Trade Unionists, which has sent support to the Fatti's and Menz' boycotters.

Despite the Wilson Rowntree factories' efforts to silence workers, many complaints of workers have been heard. The factory is notorious for its bad working conditions, especially for the black workers. Workers demand reinstatement for at least 10 and 25 years of service at the factory.

"Night shift workers were made to work through from Thursday to Good Friday, and there were no breaks. Then they were promised to work through. That's what's happening now," said Mr Nkikelana in a press conference in Johannesburg.

Wilson Rowntree is also under attack in the union, SAAAU. The union plans to boycott the company, starting with the factory. The union demands reinstatement of the 10 and 25 workers who were fired.

With more than half the black workforce in the union, SAAAU spent most of the year fighting for a contract, the first since 1979, negotiating with Wilson Rowntree for formal recognition.

Union support in the factory was sufficiently strong to force the management to call an election. However, the election was delayed due to the dispute. The election is now set for later this month.
Staff Reporter

BRIGADIER D B Nothnagel, police Divisional Commissioner for the Western Province, last night confirmed reports that thousands of pamphlets had been distributed in Cape Town's black townships calling for a three-day nationwide stayaway to start today.

The pamphlets, calling for a stayaway by workers, a boycott of school classes, buses and trains, are said to be in protest against the Republic Festival.

"At this stage I can only say that I know about these pamphlets being distributed," Brigadier Nothnagel said.

Copies of the pamphlet are also reported to have appeared in black townships in the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Cape.
Move for reinstatement of students

作为主席,我有责任宣布在公众集会上投票通过的提案:

提议：应尽快恢复被开除学生的学籍。

提议人：John Smith

提案说明：开除行为有失公正，且未能提供充分证据。学校应重新考虑其决定并采取必要措施以确保公平对待学生。
Symposium defines the ‘struggle of the oppressed’

By Michael Phalatse
Political Staff

There was nothing racist about black consciousness because all it sought was equality for all races, the president of the Azanian Peoples’ Organisations said at Hammanskraal at the weekend.

Speaking at St Peter’s Conference Centre at the symposium on black consciousness, Mr Khehla Mthembu told more than 150 delegates: “Black consciousness cannot be called a racist philosophy because it seeks to eradicate inequalities and conflicts in our society and establish an open and egalitarian society free of exploitation of man by man.”

Mr Mthembu said the symposium should not be viewed as an intellectual gymnastics “to sharpen our minds” because black consciousness was a force to be reckoned with.

“It is obvious even to the most naive that black consciousness is still viable and effective. It is apparent that in the dynamism of South African consciousness is the philosophy that enables us, the oppressed, to view the struggle in its proper perspective.”

Mr Mthembu said those who shouted “racism” at any black initiative did it merely for economic and political reasons.

Mr Mthembu said Azapo was a revolutionary and progressive organisation and not a liberal nationalist one.

“Therefore our allies cannot be Savimbi or the terrorists fighting to topple the People’s Republic of Mozambique. We are not fellow travellers with such forces as the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in Namibia or Zimbabwe’s Musorewa and his associates,” said Mr Mthembu.

Another speaker, Rev Buti Thugale, of the Black Priests’ Solidarity group, suggested that black organisations form a committee to work out a strategy for liberation.
Celebration of 20 years of terrorism repression

A leader of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr Paul Davids, described Republic Day as "a celebration of 20 years of repression and terrorism" at an anti-Republic Day rally in Lenasia yesterday.

"The proclamation of a republic in South Africa was preceded by the greatest mass action ever seen in this continent, mass action that nearly toppled this Government," Mr Davids told a crowd of about 300 at the Jiswa Community Centre.

"Only eight percent of the population voted for a republic whereas all the people were represented at the Kliptown "Congress of the People" where the Freedom Charter was adopted.

"The Freedom Charter is the alternative to the republic," he told the crowd.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr Sisa Njikelana, vice-president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, which launched a boycott of Wilson Rowntree products in protest at the dismissal of more than 500 workers from the Wilson Rowntree factory in East London.

"Workers cannot take part in these celebrations. They represent 20 years of intensified exploitation. The workers' struggle is part of the struggle for democracy," he said.

Representatives of both the Lenasia Students' Representative councils and the Black Student Society of the University of the Witwatersrand called for a boycott of the Republic Day celebrations.

A resolution to "fight for justice, democracy and democratic rights for all the people of South Africa" was passed.

After the rally a car carrying the speaker from the Black Student Society, Mr Gathle Chabaha, was stopped by two men who took the names of the occupants and searched the car. A reporter from The Star was in the car.

The men refused to identify themselves but one said: "Ask Dr Varsiagas. He knows very well who we are, we are the ones who picked him up last time."

Dr Varsiagas is a doctor at Coronation Hospital who was detained for several months last year.
Police set up road blocks

BY JAKA MOKGOLO

SESEGO — Police mounted road blocks on all roads leading to Pietersburg at the weekend.

Last week pamphlets of the ANC were distributed in the streets of Pietersburg. The pamphlet called on blacks not to go to work and not to use buses from today until Wednesday in protest against the Republic Day celebrations.

On Friday, the District Commandant of Pietersburg, Colonel G. W. Coetzee, said police would take the necessary precautions and that people who wanted to go to work would be protected.

Starting on Friday evening, taxis and private cars were stopped and searched at road blocks.

A contingent of police drawn from all over Lebowa was stationed in emergency tents at the Sambele police station and took turns to guard the highway — day and night.
Call to boycott businesses and schools fails

Post Reporters

The African National Congress call for a boycott of businesses and schools failed today.

At some black schools in Port Elizabeth there was a partial stayaway, but at coloured schools the situation was normal.

Almost employers reported normal attendances.

The call for a nationwide three-day boycott was made last week in thousands of pamphlets issued in the name of the ANC and which were distributed in black areas.

Senior police officials said there had been no incidents of intimidation and that all was quiet today. Police, however, would remain on full alert until the "situation returns to normal".

A police spokesman said: "The police will remain fully mobilised. Patrols have been stepped up and we will provide protection for all those who wish to have it."

Bus companies and the Railways said there was no show of passengers resulting from the call to boycott public transport.

The Assistant System Manager of the Railways for the Cape Midlands, Mr W A Strauss, said trains were running normally with no drop in the number of passengers.

The same applied to the Cape Motorways Company. Cape also seems to have fared well, with only one school reporting a drop in attendance.

The worst affected seemed to be the Cowan High School in New Brighton where the principal, Mr F M Tsejani, said only 140 of the school's total complement of 640 pupils had turned up at 8.30am.

But the situation was improving. A trickle continued to arrive all morning.

The headmaster of the KwaZulu High School, Mr I M Goliath, said that pupils had assembled in the school grounds and calls for a five-day school boycott had been made.

At the Nathaniel Nyalaza High School in Grahamstown the situation was reported to be normal as it was at the Mary Waters High school, the only other institution for secondary education in the city.

A spokesman for the New Brighton Industrial Centre, which draws its pupils from 51 schools, said the attendance level was about 75%.

The Chief Inspector of Education for the Department of Coloured Affairs, Mr J J A Crawford, said that there were "no problems whatsoever" with schools under his control.

Sapa reports that thousands of anonymous pamphlets calling on Transkeians to boycott work and busses for three days in protest against the "white Republic of South Africa" were found scattered in the Ngangalize township of Umtata and other public places early today.
Students urged to boycott festival

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — At an anti-Republic Day rally held at the University of the Witwatersrand today, thousands of posters and pamphlets were issued urging students to boycott celebrations.

In other moves, the Congress of South African Students called for a three-day boycott, Catholic and Anglican churchmen condemned the festivities as a farce, and thousands of the banned African National Congress pamphlets were distributed in the Eastern Cape, Transvaal and Lebowa.

MOURNING

Instead of seeing Republic Day as a time of celebration, education, religious and student organisations asked people to look at it rather in terms of mourning.

In response to the boycott calls, police have been put on the alert and according to, reports are prepared for any situation.

The posters, printed on campus, showed a republic of suppression rather than democracy, with the outline of a black man's head muzzled with a Republic-coloured gag.

DEMOCRACY

The Wits Student Representative Council produced thousands of pamphlets calling on students to work towards a true democracy when everyone could celebrate.

The rally was organised as a climax to a week of anti-Republic Day activity when off-campus speakers spoke to students in a series of lectures on the Republic and its implications.
ANC pamphlet campaign has been largely ignored

Today's wave of violence in several parts of the country comes in the wake of an African National Congress pamphlet campaign urging a nationwide stayaway from work in protest against the Republic's 20th anniversary celebrations at the end of the week.

The violence also follows indications that the ANC, through its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), plans to renew and intensify its policy of urban terrorism.

But the outcome of both ANC actions remains in the balance.

The stayaway call appears to have been largely ignored. In the Port Elizabeth area, frequently hit by labour unrest recently, workers turned up as usual despite some small-scale intimidation and two weekend meetings calling for work and school boycotts.

In the Northern Transvaal, one of the first areas in which the ANC pamphlets appeared, there was almost no sign of a stayaway.

From Umtata it is reported that thousands of anonymous pamphlets calling on Transkeians to boycott work and buses for three days in protest against the "white Republic of South Africa" were found scattered in Umtata's Ngangelizwe township and other public places early today.

In Durban, police took possession of a pamphlet bomb which failed to explode on a pavement in the city centre.

A spokesman for the security police said today a member of the public noticed a "suspicious-looking" box on the pavement near the city market and told the police.

Police found an explosive mechanism in the box and about 1,500 pamphlets produced by the banned African National Congress. The pamphlets urged people to actively reject Republic Festival activities.
ANC launches huge anti-festival pamphlet campaign

POLICE ALERT

POLICE throughout the country have been placed on alert in anticipation of trouble after calls for a boycott of Republic festivities.

“We are ready to cope with any situation,” a police spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

The police warning comes after nationwide distribution by the banned African National Congress of pamphlets calling for a boycott of the festivities.

The Pretoria police spokesman said: “Pamphlets have been distributed in various parts of the country by the ANC. We are investigating this.”

But he would not say exactly what the police would do about trouble during the festivities.

Pamphlets have been distributed in Soweto, Pretoria townships and the East and West Rand.

SOWETAN REPORTER

Pamphlets have also been distributed at Ford and Firestone motor plants in Port Elizabeth where workers are striking and throughout the harbour area.

A police spokesman in the Cape, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, said the police also heard that Marxist-orientated slogans were spray-painted on buses and walls in black townships.

“This is intimidation, and it’s a serious offence,” said the brigadier, “I want to assure the public that they will have police protection.”

Pamphlets were also being distributed in the Lebowa homeland, said Chief C N Phatudi.

At Soshangwe township, thousands of pamphlets were distributed. Some pamphlets were written in Zulu and some in Sotho.

In a pastoral letter read in Catholic parishes yesterday, the Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann, said the Roman Catholic Church would not take part in the celebrations “because the bishops believe the vast majority of our people are not participating, and generally do not wish to do so.”

The cardinal asked that on Sunday, May 31, special prayers be included in the mass “that the justice, love and peace of our Lord Jesus Christ may speedily be achieved, that those who govern will accord their legitimate rights to all persons in the republic, that Almighty God may bless us with harmony and concord in our dealings with one another and that all discrimination may be removed.”

Amandla

At St Matthew’s Anglican Church, Randen i, Soweto, Father Frank Chikane told a meeting yesterday that Pretoria should be given a deadline to dissolve Parliament and call a national convention.

A master of ceremonies, Mr Vincent Mogale, said: “The Republic Day is a very tragic day for us. It has led to the happenings of 1976, death of Steve Biko, banning of organisations in 1977, detentions and the killings in the Silverton siege.

There were shouts of Amandla when one speaker called for Old Testament justice. “Exploitation in this country is as old as the arrival of the white man centuries back.”
THE Azanian Peoples Organisation was a revolutionary and progressive organisation and not a liberal nationalist organisation, president, Mr Khelha Mthembu, said yesterday.

Addressing about 90 delegates to the Black Consciousness symposium, at Hammanskraal, Mr Mthembu, who recently spent two weeks in detention without trial, said Azapo's "cadres" could not be likened to Dr Jonas Savimbi, or the "terrorists fighting to topple the Peoples Republic of Mozambique."

"We are not fellow-travellers with such retrogressive, conservative and collaborationist forces such as the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance," Mr Mthembu said.

Mr Quraish Patel, representative of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasu) told delegates that when Black Consciousness emerged, it did so on a specific level and for a definite purpose.

"Not only did it describe the reign of conceptual blindness among blacks, but it stimulated an intense period of political opposition, involving a new sense of existence from which is growing an unparalleled unity of the oppressed," Mr Patel said.

Mr Eric Melehi said BC was the direct result and response of black peoples experiences of rampant racial discrimination, exploitation and human degradation as perpetuated by whites against blacks in this country.

He said that white people developed an ideology of white racist exclusivism to justify their master position in society.
Protest on group area plan today

Pretoria Bureau
THE Atteridgeville-Saulsville Community Council has the mammoth task of persuading the Government to reverse its decision on the proclamation of Dairy Farms as an Indian group area.

The council presents its memorandum to the Department of Co-operation and Development today to protest against the proclamation.

The proclamation of Dairy Farms as an Indian area was gazetted early in March and later that month the council suspended all its meetings except those concerning discussions on the Dairy Farms issue.

The council claims that Dairy Farms should be allocated to the township's residents, who face an acute shortage of houses.

It also claims that Indian traders will compete unfairly with Atteridgeville's businessmen, and that children will stop attending school and will work for Indian vendors.

He said the council would prefer Dairy Farms to have been declared an industrial area, and threatened to resign if the Government did not reverse its decision.

The secretary of the council, Mr Solly Rammala, said the memorandum would be presented to the Government with a letter from the Landium management committee.

The letter, according to Mr Rammala, says among other things that the Landium committee is prepared to stop its residents from being resettled at Dairy Farms if the Atteridgeville council can persuade the Government to allocate a different area to Indians.
Exco considers petition on power accounts

Municipal Reporter

No statement was issued after a special lunch-hour meeting of the Cape Town City Council Exco yesterday to discuss a petition by residents of Mitchell's Plain to have the due dates of their electricity accounts moved to the end of the month.

The Town Clerk, Mr H.G. Heugh, when asked whether Exco had reached any decision about the petition, said through his secretary: "Exco had an informal meeting and no statement is to be issued."

Mr Heugh's reluctance is being seen as an indication that the city council finds itself in a dilemma over what has become an emotive issue in Mitchell's Plain, whose residents have threatened they would refuse to pay their electricity accounts if their demand for a change of due date was not met.

This could lead to large-scale disconnection and prosecution for non-payment involving the council in possibly thousands of court actions.

On the other hand, the City Treasurer has already pointed out that if the Mitchell's Plain demand was acceded to, it would be impossible to deny similar requests from other "billing" groups who received their accounts for payment on "inconvenient" dates.

He said that the council's equipment and staff could not handle all electricity accounts at the end of the month, therefore due dates were staggered throughout the month.

Last week more than 200 angry Mitchell's Plain residents marched into the Foreshore Civic Centre to hand over their petition.

They were addressed by the Deputy Town Clerk, Mr Stan Evans, who told them that the issue could only be considered by the council and that he personally could not make any decision.

Police

The crowd refused to speak when they discovered that members of the police were present. The police left the meeting when called upon to do so.

In their petition, the Mitchell's Plain people asked that the council change their electricity account due dates from the middle to the seventeenth of the month by June 3.

They also demanded that the Town Clerk should assure them of the change by the June 3 deadline.
Shock rent rise for Lavis poor

Divisional Council Reporter

TENANTS of the Citizen's Housing League in Bishop Lavis — mostly poor families in sub-economic housing — will be faced with rent increases of at least 72 percent this year to pay for the upgrading of the estate.

And there may be a further increase of from R2 to R5 a month on top of this to pay for 'unexpected, exceptional' increases in service charges by the city council unless the league can borrow R510,000 over 40 years at an interest rate of one percent a year.

The Divisional Council of the Cape heard this at its monthly meeting today when it was advised by the secretary, Mr W.R. Vivier, to support the league's application to the Department of Community Development for the loan.

EXPLANATION

Mr Vivier's report explains that because of improvements and increased rates and services charges 'the rental for the average tenant in Bishop Lavis will in any event increase in 1961 from approximately R15.85 per unit per month to R27.25.'

Mr Vivier said the Citizen's Housing League felt this would already cause 'appreciable hardship for a large section of the tenants.'

He said the increase in service charges by the city council for sewerage, from R12,000 in 1975 to an estimated R148,000 this year, meant that 'provision must be made now for a further contribution of R210,000 from the tenants of Bishop Lavis.'
Guguletu
pledge
to help
stranded

ABOUT 200 Guguletu resi-
dents decided at a meet-
ing at the Roman Catho-
lic Church hall last
night to assist stranded
men and women in
Crossroads who are
waiting to be deported
to Transkei.

A community worker, the
Rev Simon Dyakala, told
the meeting that
although 55 women and
their children were
departed to Transkei
last Friday, their hus-
bands and some of the
children and women
were still waiting with-
out shelter in Cross-
roads to be taken away.

The meeting decided to
give food and clothing
to the people.

The chairman of the
Guguletu Residents'
Association, Mr Good-
will Botha, urged resi-
dents to give whatever
assistance they could to
the Crossroads people.
Residents have been
asked to make their
contributions individu-
ally as an intern-
measure.

Additional contributions
are invited at a meeting
to be held at the Roman
Catholic Church hall
next Monday at 7 pm.
200 attend Azapo symposium

Own Correspondent

HAMMANSKRAAL. — Delegates attending a symposium in Hammanskraal at the weekend closed ranks behind the black consciousness ideology and endorsed the Azanian People's Organization's standpoint that the conflict in South Africa is a class-race struggle.

Close on 200 delegates, representing a number of black organizations at the two-day symposium also reaffirmed Azapo's standpoint that there is no place for whites in the black consciousness movement.

The symposium was organized after sharp differences over interpretation of various ideological terms had emerged at Azapo's annual congress in January.

Eight commissions reported on questions which arose from two papers presented on black consciousness and the class struggle by Mr. Eric Molobi, a former Robben Island prisoner, and Mr. Qurashi Patel, of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

Determinant

Aafter lengthy discussions, the Azapo president, Mr. Keshia Mthembu, said: "It is in our policy document that the struggle in South Africa is a nationalist struggle, that we have a working class which is black and that we have race as a class determinant."

Black consciousness in its early years had defined the conflict as a race struggle between the white "laves" and the black "have note."

When Azapo was inaugurated in 1978, it had defined the conflict as a class-race struggle and concentrated its policy on the mobilization of the black workers.

Foreign terms

Some members had felt that the black struggle was being defined in foreign ideological terms and took exception. Others had felt that the acceptance of foreign ideological terms did not imply acceptance of a foreign ideology.

Mr. Mthembu said Azapo refused to be the puppet of any individual, group, organization or country.

By reaffirming its original standpoint Azapo had underscored its view that the struggle for repossession of the land was of overriding importance, and that blacks, as a dispossessed class which did not have access to the means of production, had to use their power as workers as a means for radical change.

In his paper, Mr. Molobi, said capitalism, compounded by the racial factor in South Africa, had created various layers of the working class including the peasantry and the rising petty bourgeoisie.

'Our struggle'

Nose of them could be excluded from the national phase of our struggle."

Mr. Patel suggested that black consciousness did not conflict with the notion of class struggle. "To suggest otherwise would be to imply that a black worker does not exist, as 'colour blind' orthodox Marxists wish to do," he said.

Orthodox Marxists, he added, looked at a doctrine and moulded it to reality, whereas black consciousness looked at reality and moulded its doctrine accordingly.

Mr. Mthembu told the meeting: "To those who always shout racism to all black initiatives we say that racism is nothing else but the discrimination of one group against the other for the purpose of economic, social, political exploitation and oppression.

'Open society'

"Black consciousness, therefore, cannot be called a racist philosophy since it seeks to eradicate such inequalities and conflicts in our society and establishes an open and egalitarian society."

The symposium unanimously reaffirmed Azapo's commitment to the black consciousness ideology, endorsed Azapo's assertion that "because the black worker is the hub of the South African economy and yet is the most exploited and oppressed, black worker consciousness will be promoted, such that the black working class will be a vehicle for change in the country."

The symposium also confirmed Azapo's policy that race is a class determinant in the present South African context.
Johannesburg — About 500 students at the University of the Witwatersrand today staged a boycott of lectures.

The action comes in response to a call made at the anti-Republic Day rally by Students' Representative Council president, Sammy Adelman, and Black Student Society chairman, David Johnston. The majority of the boycotting students are members of the Black Student Society.

The students gathered on the library lawns at 9 a.m. to sing freedom songs, chant ‘Amandla’ and recite poetry.

Several students who were not boycotting lectures said they felt the call to boycott was unreasonable and had come at a very bad time — just before exams.

As a result of the rally, at least 25,000 pamphlets were distributed throughout schools, stores and supermarkets in Johannesburg yesterday.
Durban-Westville

cancels lectures

as boycott goes on

Mercury Reporter

THE rector of the University of Durban-Westville, Prof S P Oliver, yesterday decided to cancel all lectures at the university today and tomorrow because of poor attendances by students, most of whom are boycotting lectures as a demonstration of their rejection of the Republic Festival celebrations.

Announcing the decision last night, Mr Nieo Nel, the university’s director of public relations, said all lectures would be resumed on Tuesday, June 2.

‘Although lectures have been cancelled for today and tomorrow, the university would be open. However, the institution will remain closed on Friday, which has been declared a university holiday and on Monday, Republic Day.’

He said the decision to cancel lectures had been taken at a meeting of the rector and senior staff of the university following poor attendances at lectures on Friday and yesterday.

Students yesterday decided to continue their boycott of lectures in spite of an ultimatum by Prof S P Oliver to the SRC to call on students to return to lectures by noon yesterday or the SRC would face disciplinary action.

Two students of the University of Natal’s Medical School in Durban are reported to have been detained by the Security Branch following the boycott of all activities on campus in protest against the Republic Festival celebrations.

They are Zweli Mkize, a fifth-year student and vice-president of the Medical Students’ Representative Council (MSRC), and J Paahl, a fourth-year student who is president of the university’s Students’ House Committee.

Brig J R van der Hoven, Divisional Commander of the Security Branch in Durban, could not be contacted for confirmation yesterday.

According to a spokesman for the MSRC, the two students were picked up from the hostel on Sunday night by Security policemen and had not returned by yesterday.

“We are becoming concerned about them and have asked the university administration to help trace the students,” he said.

Meanwhile, Natal’s Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Kroo, whose action in expelling more than 500 high school pupils for staying away from school in protest against the Republic Festival celebrations triggered off widespread condemnation, was still not available for comment yesterday.
Essop arrives in exile

SOWETAN Africa News Service

SALISBURY - A former Robben Island prisoner jailed for five years for ANC and Communist Party activities, Mr Mohammed Essop, has arrived in exile, according to a source close to South African revolutionaries.

The source would not disclose Mr Essop's whereabouts.

Mr Essop, who was banned after his release from prison in 1967, was detained in 1971 together with Mr Ahmed Timol, the man who died after he had fallen nine storeys from the Security Police offices at Johannesburg's John Vorster Square.

During his period of detention, Mr Essop was granted a special order in the Pretoria Supreme Court restraining the police from assaulting him. He had earlier been admitted to hospital suffering from head injuries, body injuries, and was reported to have been in a state of hysterics.

Mr Essop, a one-time Johannesburg medical student, was banned to Roodepoort.
Protest: Students reported detained

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Two students of the University of Natal's Medical School in Durban are reported to have been detained by security police following the boycott of all activities on campus in protest against the Republic Festival celebrations.

They are Zweli Mkhize, a fifth-year student and vice-president of the Medical Students' Representative Council, and J. Pahkin, a fourth-year student who is president of the university's Students' House Committee.

Brigadier J. B. van der Hoven, Divisional Commander of Security Police in Durban, could not be contacted yesterday.

According to a spokesman for the MSRC, the two students were picked up from the hostel on Sunday night by security police and had not returned by yesterday.

"We are becoming concerned about them and have asked the university administration to help trace the students," he said.

Meanwhile, students of the University of Durban-Westville yesterday decided to continue their boycott of lectures in spite of an ultimatum by the rector, Professor S. P. Oliver, to the SRC to call on students to return to lectures by noon yesterday or the SRC would face disciplinary action.

Professor Oliver decided to cancel all lectures today and tomorrow because of the poor attendances.

Meanwhile, the Director of Indian Education, Mr. Gabriel Krog, whose action in expelling more than 500 high school pupils for staying away in protest against the Republic Festival triggered off widespread condemnation, was still not available for comment yesterday.

The deputy director, Mr. S. P. van den Heever, said Mr. Krog was "out of town."
Staff Reporter

Several hundred students staged a march to the administration block at the University of the Western Cape yesterday afternoon to present the rector, Professor R E van der Ross, with a list of resolutions relating to the Republic Festival.

The resolutions were passed by students at an earlier meeting at the university's cafeteria. After the march, the students met in a hall on the campus and waited for the rector's reply.

In terms of the resolutions, the students decided to reject all Republic Day celebrations, organize alternative programmes, boycott classes, demand tuition on June 1 and the suspension of all classes from yesterday till May 31, support like-minded forces and to "continue the struggle until final victory."*

In a reply later handed to students, whose numbers had swollen with the arrival of extra-mural students. Professor Van der Ross said the opinions expressed "in regard to oppression" had been noted.

He said UWC had on many occasions voiced its concern through its official channels and its spokesmen that a democratic system should prevail in South Africa in respect of educational, economic, social and political matters.

The university believed it could best make its contribution to this cause by preparing the youth of the country to the best of its ability.

He said he was prepared in due course to meet those lecturers holding classes or tests between May 25 to 31 and to discuss the effect of student action (if non-violent) in such a manner that no student would be adversely affected.

He said that in his view the behaviour of the students and the proposed forms of behaviour were having the opposite effect of what was intended. "The last thing to draw massive attention to the Republic Festival". If such a situation, it might be more effective, and spiritually more strengthening, to go or quietly with one's normal work, he said.

Anti-Republic Day rallies will be held in the Jameson Hall at the University of Cape Town today and tomorrow.

Today's rally, which is open to all opponents of Republic Day, will include speeches by Nusas president, Mr Andrew Boshoff, and Cosas president, Mr Wamkele Lebalele, representatives from the Black Sash and church leaders.

Tomorrow's programme will include a lecture by UCT lecturer, Mr F Hirsh, titled "Freedom Charter and Democracy Today". Both programmes will start at 1pm.
Underground: a resurgence for the ANC

Two anatomes of black opposition in the 80s

Inside Mail
Above ground: BC is re-affirmed

IS the conflict in South Africa a new struggle between black mineworkers and white nationalism? Is it a class struggle between owners of capital and the workers, irrespective of race? Or is it a combination of class and race? 

Close to 200 delegates, representing a number of black bodies, supporting the black consciousness philosophy, got together at a symposium at the weekend to give their views.

With the historical national movements such as the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress having crumbled and stalemated for the time being, the black consciousness movement and the SA Black Alliance have emerged as the most important, above-board forces operating in black South Africa.

Amno is vividly opposed to the Black Alliance. Officially, its attitude towards the ANC and PAC is that it neither endorses nor condemns either, but recognises the historical roles of both.

For some time, the BC organisations had plaintiff a symposium to look back on a decade of black consciousness—which had first been recognised on the South African public by black consciousness activists in the non-racial SA Student Organiser which is charting its future course.

The symposium had been postponed because of hangover and demotions of black leaders and delegates, and because of lack of facilities.

Amno was inaugurated in 1975 with a policy document championing the struggle as a class-race struggle, with blacks being black as a class.

When Amno held its annual conference outside Pretoria earlier this year, sharp differences emerged among delegates over the interpretation of the black consciousness movement's terms such as “class”.

Some delegates objected to the question of “foreign identity” being used to interpret the struggle, while others made it clear that certain ideological terms did not apply to the party in the context.

The symposium was deferred to the weekend's symposium. The Amno president, Mr Ekahle Mbhe, argued that black consciousness was not on trial. The delegates had to reaffirm black consciousness, to redefine some of our terms, and give direction to the struggle.

“Black consciousness cannot be called, ‘it-dynamism — we shall adapt and move with the demands of our time.”

Black consciousness is under increasing attack, particularly from some black students who view the struggle as straight terms of class, irrespective of colour.

Mr Mbheka commented: “Some prophets of doom have organised themselves into well-ordered choirs, underhandedly conducted by black deacons and white liberals, into a talking church that BC has exhausted itself or finished its cycle.”

The symposium set out to show that BC was still a necessary force in South Africa as it emerged from its initial “psychological liberation” stage, through the “activist” phase into its present “ideological” stage.

The first two papers — both on “black consciousness and the class struggle” — set the scene for the symposium. The first was by a former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Vinc Modiki, and an interview with Mr Qulelile of the Mail and Guardian. Epithet of the South African Federation of South Africa.

Mr Modiki's premise was that “the story of all struggles is the story of class struggles.”

He discussed the “white working class articulation” — where reaction, he said, had been manifested in the traditional all-white labour movement — which “has been bought over with 20 pieces of narrow white nationalism”.

He categorised blacks into groups such as working class, the patronage and the petty bourgeoisie, none of which, he argued, could be excluded from the national phase of the struggle.

Mr Patel suggested that BC did not conflict with the notion of class struggle. “To suggest otherwise would be to imply that a black worker does not want an ‘arabian' white marxist with his ‘do,'” he said.

Eight resolutions were drawn from conclusions arising from the papers. Some delegates were still unhappy about the class analysis. But at the end of the symposium, delegates accepted without dissent the following: 

• Their commitment to the BC ideology.
• The assertion that black workers are the backbone of the South African economy and yet far too exploited and oppressed.
• The black working class conscious should be promoted in such a way that the black working class be a vehicle for change in South Africa.
• Race is a class determinant in the current South African context.
• There is no place for whiteness in the black consciousness movement.

For the argument: “We work” over the interpretation of ideological terms and a slight split in the movement, the symposium proved an anti-climax.

Delegates, in a show of unity, reaffirmed the necessity for the BC ideology. They underscored the black nationalist view that the struggle to repudiate the load of overwhelming importance, adding that blackness, as a dispensable class which did not have access to the main source of production, had to use their potential power as workers to bring about radical change.

Acceptance by the delegates of the class analysis did not imply that Amno had abandoned Marxism. On the contrary, Mr Patel pointed out: “Underclass Marxism is a doctrine that underlines, whereas black consciousness looks at reality and modifies that doctrine accordingly.”

And to underline the black national point, Mr Mbheka said in his closing speech: “In accordance with our political programme we shall adopt all progressive elements within our economic situation. We therefore reject the domination of an individual, group, organisation or country.

With Amno's focus on black workers reaffirmed, it was logical that worker organisation be taken a step further.

The Havenside Shield of the Black Peoples' Solidarity Group, delivered a paper in which he warned black trade unionists not to regard concessions in the labour field as concessions to themselves.

Black workers abroad had to be seen in the context of the longer-term political development of the entire black community.

Concessions such as the scrapping of job reservation, improved housing, and a twelve-year leave scheme merely reinforced the belief that they were not concessions to the workers but that black workers should not forget that they were not to be regarded as foreigners in their own country.

Mr Thibale said: “The present fragmentation and lack of awareness of the value of collective bargaining is the result of the possibility of a healthy competitive race (economic and political forms).

In line with his suggestion, Amno centre proposed the feasibility of the formation of an umbrella body of trade unions embracing all black trade unions.

Not wishing to alienate organised black workers, he made it clear that while it reserves registration of trade unions, it will not register black unions which have registered.

With the Government intention on stamping out political involvement in the labour field, Amno seems set on yet another collision course with the authorities.

It now seems clear that apart from internal educational, sporting and ideological spheres, the tension in South African society will become increasing concentrated in the labour field.
of extreme inequality of income by difference in purchasing power.

Where health care facilities are not rationed by price demand for health services is likely to exceed supply. Some alternative systems of rationing therefore needful. Without this, allocation will be on the basis of first-come first served, this may depend heavily on proximity to services and education of the patients, and bear little relation to 'need'.

A formula used by London hospitals to determine priority for admission involved consideration of the following factors:

i) time spent already on the waiting list

ii) urgency based on the expected rate of deterioration of the patient's condition (e.g. suspected malignant neoplasms should come in quickly)

iii) urgency based on the degree of disability (e.g. large hernias should come in more quickly than small ones)

iv) urgency based on social factors (e.g. wage earners with many dependants should come in quickly)

v) expected length of stay in hospital.

This and alternative methods of determining 'need' for personal health services and ways of implementing them, are discussed more fully in (38). It is mentioned here only to indicate that for relatively expensive services a variety of options are available and that chaotic overcrowding is only one of a number of systems of nonprice rationing.

APPENDIX III

This procedure can be illustrated by the following example:

Suppose in our earlier example the relevant differences concern nurses, and that the same number of nurses is to be used with using (A) either 10 nurses and 3 doctors.

The alternatives can be illustrated by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Doctors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The formula for determining the 'need' can be represented by the following equation:

\[ x = \frac{3}{3} \]

Combinations of the two techniques along the line joining A and B are feasible. The ratio of salaries (e.g. X) and a nurse's salary is one fifth of the doctor's.

The manuscript contains text on the left and right sides of the page, with some sections cut off or not clearly visible. The text appears to be discussing various topics, possibly related to political and social issues, with references to different countries and organizations. However, due to the nature of the text and its presentation, a precise transcription is challenging. The page seems to be part of a larger document or article, with sections that are not fully accessible.
IT HAS become rather necessary for me to reaffirm black consciousness, a philosophy which has been the
driving force in the black struggle for humanity in the
past two decades.
Some prophets of doom have organised themselves into
well-orchestrated choir, unfortunately conducted by black
desperates and white liberals, who sing a chorus that BC has
exhausted itself or rather finished its cycle.
From the discussion and deliberations at this symposium it is
obvious that if BC is still vital and effective, it definitely has a room in the post-liberation era.
It is apparent that in the dynamism of the South African
situation we are presented with opportunities to explore
how to use the struggle in its proper perspective.
In this symposium we have a collective and
joint endeavour by all progressive forces in the country to
rededicate ourselves to this liberatory philosophy and not to
treat this symposium merely as an intellectual gymnastics "to
sharpen our minds".
Historically BC has been defined as an attitude of mind and a
way of life. Azapo fully identifies and subscribes to this
definition, as we view an attitude of mind as material con-
tingencies of a people's existential situation, an awareness
of the oppressed people of their economic, political and
social position.
A philosophy which enables the oppressed and the
exploited to translate their day-to-day experiences into an
active programme for liberation. Once the mind is free, the being
becomes an agent of emancipation, self-acceptance and self-
assertion which ennounces from collective ideals, aspirations and
interests. BC is a way of life because it is dynamic, a
not dogmatic. It takes into cognisance the realities of our
situation and our common experience — black experience.
A philosophy based on a realistic analysis of our existential situa-
tion.

"BC is a way of life ... it is dynamic, not dogmatic"

In our existential situation BC identifies the oppressor and the
exploiter, the exploiters and the exploited, the dispossessor
and the dispossessed, the dominator and the dominated and thus refutes and rejects the ignorance of the myth that we are
fighting the white government only. It views the problem
simply as white oppressing blacks through their elected
government, in its state machinery and capital.
In president of Azapo, the only overt, national and prog-

BC therefore cannot be called a racist philosophy, since it
seeks to eradicate such inequalities and conflicts in our society
and establishes an open and egalitarian society. A society free of
exploitation of man by man, a society which will hold the
interest and dignity above profit-influenced motives.
Our realistic analysis of our situation presents the following
stark realities: the conquering and colonisation of our land by
the white settler group; the dispossession of our land and the
communality stressed being that the black man has lost all
sources of livelihood to the white dispossessor, and has thus
been forced to depend for their subsistence in primarily work-

the black man finds himself in is determined by racial and economic dimensions, involving
in the white farms, mines, factories, and white state
services.
This analysis has led to the fact that all means of production lie
in white hands and this is further entrenched in the legislation
of one white colonial government after the other.
We are not imposing this analysis to our situation. In both
socialist and theoretical society we must reflect the facts of our class
and racial struggle.

BC cannot be called a racist philosophy; it seeks to eradicate such inequalities.

In any industrialised society we have those who own, or
those who manage the productive processes on behalf of the
owners on the one hand, and those who do not own.
Blacks are the most ruthlessly exploited and oppressed in South African society. Distressed, they are not only
land, they do not own the means of production, they do not
wield any meaningful or significant political power, they are
dominated and suppressed by the white minority settler group.
The material position in which the black man finds himself in is determined by social and economic dimensions, involving
in the white farms, mines, factories, and white state
services.
This analysis has led to the fact that all means of production lie
in white hands and this is further entrenched in the legislation
of one white colonial government after the other.
We are not imposing this analysis to our situation. In both
socialist and theoretical society we must reflect the facts of our class
and racial struggle.

Contrasts, competing interests and white domination should
ever be viewed in their true perspective. It follows therefore
that the liberation movement should constantly identify and
resolve the emerging contradictions in their struggle.
The strengths, weaknesses and viability of the BC
philosophy should be viewed in its ability to be politically
flexible and adaptable to changing situation, circumstances and
demands.
Our adaptation and flexibility has always been based on
empirical and not a priori assumptions that will provide
for absolute truths but for the fundamental facts, the material
and objective condition blacks finds themselves in.
In accordance with our policy we shall adapt all progressive thoughts of
people who are workers — the economic backbone of a coun-
ytry, against their common oppression and exploitation.

BC in this light promotes the solidarity and unity of black
people for we see the white man always striving to justify his
dominion and position at the expense of the black people.
In order that blacks relentlessly and gallantly struggle for
their liberation, they must, of necessity, remove the
foundation (in this case black consciousness) from the grand
experience.
Azapo president Keleta Mthembu addressing crowd.

'Blacks in South Africa are all reduced to a class of workers ... race is a
class determinant'
Impressive for people to fight for liberation

CONCLUSION

We call and commend everyone that at the end of this publication we would like to say that we have learned much from your contributions and your dedication. We hope that this publication will continue to inspire and motivate others to fight for liberation and contribute to the development of the continent.

We recognize that there are many challenges that we face in our continent, but we believe that through unity and cooperation we can overcome these challenges. We encourage everyone to join the struggle for liberation and contribute to the development of our continent.

We thank everyone who contributed to this publication and we hope that it will continue to inspire and motivate others to fight for liberation.

[Signature]

[Date]

[Publisher]
Black consciousness now more concrete, says judge

By John Murray
Chief Court Reporter
The Black Consciousness Movement had been more concrete about its philosophy in the past two days than it had been in previous years, a Rand Supreme Court judge said yesterday.

Mr Justice Coetzee was asking a Johannesburg journalist, Mr John Kane-Berman, about the movement during a R7 081 000 civil action by the West Rand Administration Board against Santam Insurance over payments for damages caused during the 1976 Soweto riots.

Mr Kane-Berman, who has been in the witness box for several days as an expert witness, told the judge: "It is impossible to have a debate on policy or strategy with a black consciousness adherent because there is very little that is concrete in terms of policy and programmes."

Mr Justice Coetzee said: "There has been much more that is concrete in the past two days at the black consciousness conference in Hammanskraal."

"According to a report in the Rand Daily Mail, a number of black consciousness organisations resolved, for instance, that there was no place for whites in black consciousness movements."

The judge asked if an awareness among more sophisticated blacks of where they stood in relation to whites and of discrimination against them had arisen particularly in the urban areas in 1976 and preceding years.

He said he had noticed that whites had become increasingly aware of feelings of hate for whites among large sections of the black and coloured communities.

Mr Kane-Berman agreed the greatest degree of awareness had arisen in urban areas.

He said he had been aware in his own experience of growing animosity against whites but that it was much more limited than the impression given by some newspapers.

Riots: hopes of ‘Messianic freedom’

Chief Court Reporter
Blacks in southern Africa sometimes have a Messianic belief that someone is coming to liberate them, Mr Justice Coetzee heard in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr John Kane-Berman, author of the study "Soweto: Black Revolt, White Reaction," was answering questions put by Mr J Kriegler SC.

They concerned points that had arisen during a lengthy cross-examination of Mr Kane-Berman by Mr S A Cilliers SC.

Mr Kriegler is appearing for the West Rand Administration Board in the R7 081 000 civil action against Santam Insurance, for whom Mr Cilliers is appearing, over payment for damages caused during the 1976 Soweto riots.

Mr Kriegler asked Mr Kane-Berman if he agreed many blacks believed the moment of liberation had arrived as had been stated by Dr Manas Buthelezi of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mr Kane-Berman said: "From time to time in southern Africa there is a Messianic belief that someone is coming to liberate the blacks.

"Whether this was believed in 1976 is difficult to judge. Initially it was believed radical change and freedom were around the corner.

"But after the police shootings and indications that police were back in charge, this belief dissipated."

The hearing continues.
Struggle in SA ‘has reached climax’

By ENRICO KEMP

IN THE past 48 hours, South Africa had witnessed “widespread guerrilla attacks in pursuit of a non-racial and democratic society”, the president of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Mr Welile Zemile, said yesterday.

He was addressing an anti-Republic Festival rally at the University of Cape Town. Representatives of churches, trade unions and student and community organizations addressed the meeting and expressed opposition to this week’s Republic Festival celebrations.

Mr Zemile said the struggle against oppression in South Africa had “reached a climax”. “We realize that since this so-called Republic came into being, the majority of the people of South Africa have never stopped showing their bitterness and anger against oppression. We will continue to resist minority rule and the police State and pursue our course until the people govern.”

About 1,500 students, university staff and members of the public attended the rally. Speeches were greeted with frequent applause and shouts of “Amandla” (power) and the audience rose at the end of the meeting for the singing of “Nkosikokweta l’Afrika”.

Scuffles broke out in the gallery when two Republic Festival flags held by supporters of the festival were taken away from them and burnt on the steps of Jameson Hall after the rally.

The hall was decked out in banners and posters with messages such as “Twenty years of Republic — Another twenty years of oppression”, “When all people share in the Republic they will all share in the festival” and “86.5 percent of the land is reserved for 16 percent of the people”. The words of the Freedom Charter and “Nkosikokweta l’Afrika” were displayed on stage and a symbolic empty chair was reserved among the speakers for the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela.

The president of the National Union of South African Students, Mr Andrew Boraine, said South Africa was “fundamentally undemocratic” and the present conflict would continue “until the demands of the people are included in a democratic society, a society where the people govern”.

“Saying no to the Republic Festival implies opposition to years of oppression. It means being part of the broad front of mass resistance. The apartheid celebrations are being opposed countrywide by democratic organizations. It is these organizations which contain in them the seeds of a democratic South Africa. The task of democrats is to build a new and just South Africa on the lessons and events of the past,” he said.

A statement read on behalf of the Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop of Cape Town, Bishop Stephen Naidoo, said the Catholic Church saw “no cause” for celebrating Republic Day.

“The vast majority of South Africans see no cause for celebration. They have no meaningful citizenship. In fact, the majority are deprived of South African citizenship. Decisions are made for them, often to their disadvantage.” Bishop Naidoo said.

Other representatives at the rally were from the Western Province General Workers’ Union, the Black Sash, the Methodist Church and UCT’s Projects Commission.
Azapo in controversy over use of Seshego church

By JOHN PHADU

THE LUTHERAN Dean of the Pietersburg Circuit, Mr CM Molefe, is to meet pastor Phorotlo Mamogobo and his council to discuss the recent incident involving Mr Mamogobo and the local branch of Azapo in Seshego township. The controversy arose from the closing of the Lutheran church premises, a fortnight ago, where Azapo was to hold a meeting to address the local residents.

The Lutheran church has been a convenient venue for Azapo for a long time and on the day when they were going to hold a meeting they found the church locked. They had to disperse since open air gatherings are prohibited.

Pastor Mamogobo, who is a religious inspector in Lebowa, said Azapo had misused their privilege in the past and that its teachings are against the Bible.

He also admitted to have been instrumental in influencing the Seshego Town Council to withdraw Azapo's use of the church's hall for their meetings.

Bishop E Serote told SOWETAN yesterday that the basic policy of his church is to accommodate all people of different opinions. As such everybody is entitled to use the premises.

He added that Azapo members are "our children" and most of them have been baptised within the church. As such he said there is no reason to deny them the right to use the church premises.
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Southern Africa.

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Wave of anti-Republic Day protests

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN
A MOUNTING wave of anti-Republic Day protests hit the country yesterday.

A bomb blast, scores of arrests and detentions, school and university boycotts, bomb threats, mass protest meetings and Security Police raids were reported as the Republic Day celebrations neared their weekend climax.

A bomb wrecked the Defence Force recruiting office near Durban's city centre at 5.22am in a massive explosion.

No one was injured, but damage, estimated at hundreds of thousands of rands, was done to the ground floor of the multi-storey Trust Bank building where the office is situated.

Police and fire engines were on the spot within minutes and used rolls of barbed wire to cordon off the area.

If the bomb had exploded a couple of hours later, Smith Street could have looked like a battlefield, as thousands of people work in the highrise area.

A fast-food outlet next to the recruiting office and a travel agency office were also wrecked.

On the opposite side of the street, plate glass windows were blown out.

Glass was scattered across the pavement in front of the building and the explosion also damaged a health studio, shops and offices.

Mrs A Boltendaal, who shares a flat with her daughter and has a verandah overlooking Smith Street, said she was shocked awake by the “terrible explosion.”

Her daughter rushed onto the balcony and discovered a bomb had gone off.

Shortly after Tam police rushed to the cordon to cover the area directly in front of the Trust Bank building and street sweepers cleared the area.

A man was saved from possible injury because the bus which brings him into town was late.

Mr Sam Pillay said he normally walked past the Trust Bank centre about the time the bomb went off.

Meanwhile, thousands of pupils and students in the Cape and Natal are boycotting classes and lectures until the
UWC students burn flag after campus march

Staff Reporter

CLOSE to 1,000 students raised their fists in salute and shouted "Amandla! Amandla!" (power to the people) as they watched flames leap from a burning South African flag at the University of the Western Cape yesterday.

As the flag disintegrated another flag bearing the green, black and gold colours of the banned African National Congress was raised.

The "new" flag was hoisted against a backdrop of banners and posters displayed on the stage, spelling out the demands listed in the Freedom Charter, the document adopted by South Africans of all races in 1955.

The students rallied in the main hall yesterday after marching around the campus buildings, singing and displaying posters protesting against the Republic Day celebrations.

They were addressed by a Bishop Lavis High School pupil, a representative of the General Workers Union (Gwu) and the president of the Congress of South African Students (Cossa).

The speakers had come to spell out why they said "no" came to celebrate" Republic Day.

The Bishop Lavis High School pupil, introduced as Comrade David, said that the present system represented an abdication of all that was democratic. "The Boer government is ruling while our people are suffering," he said.

He said that the struggle in this country was a struggle for the realisation of the people's demands as embodied in the Freedom Charter, that would only be a republic based on these demands that could be celebrated one day.

The GWU speaker told the meeting that he had come on behalf of the workers who believed they could not celebrate while they were hungry and had very few rights.

He said that after South Africa was declared a republic, the state had set out to crush the trade union movement. "Sasts are not banned but its leaders were," he said.

"The Republic has brought for workers has been police brutality when they went on strike and a loss of their dignity."

The Cossa president, Mr Wilie Zenga, said that since the Republic had come into being, the majority of people had experienced creeping violence, hunger and loss of rights. "We decide to march by a solemn and symbolic gesture."

"We accept the declaration of Marshall at Pretoria and the last days in South Africa and the rise of democratic society," he said.

The speeches were accompanied by songs. The students were asked to sing the national anthem. They rose holding their clenched fists and sang "Nkosi Sikelelwa Africa."
Nation-wide protest at celebrations

CT 28/5/81

Above: SADF officers survey damage after the Durban blast. Below: Policemen cordon off the Johannesburg City Hall.

OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG:—A wave of anti-Republic Day protest hit the country yesterday.

A bomb blast, arrests and detentions, school and university boycotts, bomb threats, mass protests, meetings and Security Police raids were reported at the Republic Day celebrations near their weekend climax.

The banned African National Congress, yesterday claimed responsibility for a recent series of acts of sabotage, which it said were intended to disrupt the Republic Day celebrations.

Yesterday's blast wrecked the SADF office near the Durban city centre at 5.30 a.m.

No one was injured, but the damage to the ground floor of the multi-storey bank building which houses the office has been estimated at hundreds of thousands of rands.

Barbed wire

Police and fire engines were on the spot within minutes and used rolls of barbed wire to cordon off the area in which thousands of people work during the day.

On the opposite side of the road, plate-glass windows were blown out for the length to expel or suspend the 15-member SRC after the students had defied an instruction to end the boycott last Monday.

Students at Wentworth marched around the campus singing freedom's songs.

A member of the Medical Students Representative Council said their offices had been raided by police, who removed pamphlets and a printing machine.

In Johannesburg, police last night used teargas and rubber bullets to disperse a group of about 150 pupils from the Christiana Botha High School, Boksburg, who had locked themselves up in a classroom.

According to witnesses the pupils were 'staging a peaceful protest against the Republic Festival', but a police spokesman said that about 70 pupils — whose average age is 14 — had thrown stones, bottles, books, debris and briefcases at police officers when they arrived at the school at 6.45 p.m.

Thirty-one of the pupils were being held at the Newlands Police Station last
Millions of South Africans—either individually or members of more than 55 organisations representing all races—have pledged to ignore the 20th anniversary celebrations of the Republic.

Political scientists warn that the protests against the Republic Day festivities are not just a flash in the pan.

CHARLENE BELTRAMO analyses the tidal wave of countrywide resistance.

"When a referendum was held to decide on the establishment of a Republic, the animals in the eyes of white South Africans were 'attacked in any way,'" Chief Buthelezi said.

"We would be condoning the poor financing of education, health benefits and pensions. We would be accepting the correction of pass laws which make blacks pariah in the land of birth," Chief Buthelezi added.

At the near-rutious protest rally at the Witwatersrand University on Monday only a small group of the thousands of students dispersed any protests or support.

To cheer and the singing of "Our anthem" Nikosi Shakeslele, five South African flags went up in flames.

The administration of Witwatersrand University has not responded to a Student Representative Council call to officials union and festivities and have a normal teaching day on Republic Day.

PRAYERS

However, the universities of Cape Town, Durban-Westville and Natal have supported similar calls from their SRCs.

Five major church groups - Catholic, Anglican, Methodist, Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Nederlandse Gereformeerde Kerk in Africa - are refusing to take part in any public celebrations of Republic Day.

They have called on their parishioners to pray for peace.

"There is no way we could give carte blanche support to a festival which commemorates 20 years of the erosion of the rule of law, freedom of speech and religion," the Methodist Church, in common with his colleagues said.

In Natal more than 500 Indian High School pupils have been expelled by the director of Indian Education, Mr. Dresden Westville and Natao. The Student Representative Council at all universities in the Witwatersrand and the University of the Witwatersrand.

The Black Municipality Workers Union, the SA Allied Workers Union, the Port Elizabeth Black Community Organisation, the National Union of South African Students.

FUSIS

Mr. Tom Lodge, a senior lecturer in politics at the University of the Witwatersrand, said it struck him as surprising that at a politically charged time like this, such a gratifying result is made over a day that has never meant anything to the majority of the population.

Hostility directed against the celebrations has involved the apartheid system - pass laws, homeland policies, the stripping of blacks of their citizenship, the Group Areas Act and separate education systems - all mass rallies countrywide.

SABOTAGE

There have been interesting acts of sabotage - at least seven so far on railway and electrical installations, sabotage targets for which the military wing of the banned African National Congress Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) has claimed responsibility.

Inkatha and the SA Black Alliance under the leadership of Chief Buthelezi have spent tens of thousands of rand on expensive newspaper advertisements to get the word out.
he tragedy of Norman Middleton - a man caught between double standards

Since 1964, Norman Middleton has been an outspoken champion of genuine nonracial sport. He has been an outspoken critic of apartheid. But he also joined the coloured Labour Party. Political Reporter AMEEN AKHALWAYA tells how Mr Middleton paid the penalty.

After the war, he returned to the Federation. He was told by the top officials to continue campaigning for Fasa's expulsion from Fifa. As a result, the Federation's City Council closed its sports grounds to the Federation's highly-successful league, which had dominated the previous year. The police also arrested Orlando Pirates, Moroka Swallows, Blackpool and Ajax Athletic.

Fasa started courting all African soccer bodies. Some African officials accused them of being too biased and not truly representing all blacks. But with the emergence of the black consciousness groups and the growing clamour against "collaboration", it was inevitable that the Federation would be forced to resign as Sacas president. He was succeeded by Mr Howa, who was more acceptable to the whites.

Mr Middleton stood firm. In 1975, the Federation was forced to resign as Sacas president. He was succeeded by Mr Howa, who was more acceptable to the whites. The Federation was forced to resign as Sacas president. He was succeeded by Mr Howa, who was more acceptable to the whites. The Federation was forced to resign as Sacas president.

Throughout its existence, the Federation has consistently been forced to resign as Sacas president. Its leaders have been regularly thrown out of office by the community. The Federation has repeatedly been forced to resign as Sacas president.

Mr Middleton's public speeches, both as a politician and as a public figure, have been outspoken - more outspoken than politicians regarded as "extremists". He was, however, put in jail for two years on charges of "seditious libel". But when his book was published, the authorities refused to allow him to leave the country.

Mr Middleton's new book, "The Tragedy of Norman Middleton", is a poignant reminder of the cost of standing up for one's principles in a society that often seems to reward those who conform. It is a story of courage, conviction, and the price of speaking out.
The Leon's are not celebrating

NO. 194 said Mr. Brian Leon and their three children will not be celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa this year.

One feels they should. The Prime Minister, Mr. Botha, has said the festival is ripe for all those who enjoy the advantages of their own country. The Leon's, however, are going to celebrate in a different manner.

They have decided not to celebrate the anniversary because of the recent events in South Africa. They think it is a better time to celebrate something else.

The Leon's are a close-knit family. They have three children, ages 5, 8, and 10. They live in a small house in the suburbs of Johannesburg, where they enjoy the care and comfort of their home.

The family feels that the recent events in South Africa are a reminder of the challenges that lie ahead. They believe it is important to focus on the future and work towards a better society.

This year, they will celebrate by spending more time together as a family, enjoying simple pleasures like a picnic in the park or a day at the beach. They believe this is a more meaningful way to celebrate.

The Leon's are proud to be South Africans, but they believe that the country must move forward and address the challenges that it faces.

In the meantime, they will continue to support their community and work towards a better future for all.

The Leon's are a testament to the resilience of South Africans. They are proud of their country and committed to building a better future. They believe that it is important to celebrate the good things in life and work towards a better tomorrow.

The Leon's are a shining example of what it means to be a South African. They are proud to call South Africa their home and are committed to building a better country for all. They are an inspiration to others and a reminder of the strength and resilience of South Africans.

The Leon's are not celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa this year, but they are celebrating in their own way. They are a testament to the resilience of South Africans and a reminder of the importance of celebrating the good things in life.
Threat to act over further protests

Post Reporter

THE Security Police divisional
chief for the Eastern Cape,
Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said
today that police would not
hesitate to ban further pro-
tests against the celebration of
Republic Day.

"If the maintenance of law
and order is endangered, the
police will use all available
avenues to stop meetings
which could lead to friction,
incitement and the disturbance
of the peace," he said.

This warning comes after
the banning yesterday of a
protest meeting planned to
take place in Rhodes Uni-
versity's Great Hall. A court order
to this effect was signed by
the Albany District Chief Mag-
istrate, Mr A W van Zyl.

The meeting will now take
place on Tuesday, according to
the SRC president, Mr John
Campbell.

Students burnt the court or-
der proclaiming the banning,
which had been pinned to the
doors of the Great Hall.

In terms of the order, made
under the Riotous Assemblies
Act, all anti-Republic Day
celebrations are banned until
midnight on Saturday.

Announcing that the meeting
would be on Tuesday, Mr
Campbell said this was the
earliest possible day, Monday
is a university holiday.

Earlier in the day, he and
other organizers of the meet-
ing were questioned by the
Grahamstown Security Police.

Mr Griffiths Moengie, leader
of the National Anti-Republic
Day Committee, who was sched-
uled to address yesterday's
meeting, was met at the H F
Verwoerd Airport, Port Eliza-
beth, by Security Police and
put on the first flight back to
Durban.

Students who had tried to
distribute small anti-Republic
Day stickers in Grahamstown
yesterday were also detained
for questioning by police be-
fore being released.

About 500 students had gath-
ered at the Great Hall to at-
tend the meeting when Mr
Campbell told the crowd that
it had been banned.

In Johannesburg, calls by
the Students' Representative
Council of the University of
the Witwatersrand and the
Black Student Society for a
boycott of classes were par-
tially successful today when
hundreds of students failed to
turn up for lectures.

In Durban, it was claimed
that some parents had decided
to withdraw their children, as
a precautionary measure, from
today's Republic Day festivi-
ties at King's Park. The claim
was made by Mr. M. S. Naidoo,
a member of the Anti-Republic
Day Celebrations Committee.

The programme, which be-
gan with the national flag be-
ing unfurled, included 2 400
boys and girls from schools
throughout the country.

Sapa reports that in Cape
Town, the National Union of
South African Students called
for the immediate release of
its president, Mr Andrew
Boraine, who was detained by
Security Police yesterday.

Cape Town police have ar-
rested four students for alleg-
edly taking down Republic
Festival flags.
Southern Africa.

18. Van der Horst, woman as an economic force in... student.

19. Verdere Toelijging met in Streikprotest van Studenten, Groenewald, Sokolite Artedan by Afrikamenes-Sprekende...

PRODEEPEL SINE FEDERATION.

REGISTRATION/HERODRIKKE (RAP) 1980 (RATIS) INTRKIEFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Juan van der Graaf van die Sentrum vir Inter-

YEARS OF THE CENTRE FOR INTERGROUP

Anthropology by Professor D. Degener.

Cape Times 1947.

More than 500 people attended a church service held during the uprisings of last week at the death of two youths killed in Elisis River during the uprising.

At the time it was reported that the shooting was by the police.

Bernard Fortuin, 15, and Willem Joubert, 16, were killed while playing with a gun.

The service was held in the church of the African National Congress and lasted for three hours.

The Service was held by Mr. David S. Smith.

The Preacher, Mr. David P. Smith, Mission, spoke of the need for love and unity in South Africa.

The youths funeral last year was attended by more than 1,000 people.

CHEQUE/POSTAL ORDER/CASH FOR R

(Signature)

Date

Name and Address:

CHEQUE/POSTAL ORDER/CASH FOR R

(Signature)

Date

Name and Address:
Dangerous to tell truth in SA, says Tutu.

In South Africa it was dangerous to tell the truth, the annual congress of the Media Workers Association of South Africa was told last night.

This was said by the Secretary General of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, when he officially opened the congress.

"You could be detained or banned for telling the truth. Mwasa has a role to tackle issues which people should understand. We need you, we are not going to be fobbed off with secondary stuff," Bishop Tutu said.

The bishop attacked the coming into being of the South African Republic and also condemned the "raid by South African Defence Force commandos on ANC bases in Maputo earlier this year.

"We had a glaring example of the civil war that is tearing South Africa apart. The white minority racist Government has ignored every one of our calls for peaceful changes. If this is not a total and blatant disregard of the black people, then I do not know what it is," said Bishop Tutu.

Newspapers had to reflect the truth and be representative of their readership and blacks normally took several English-language papers as being on their side.

"I see these papers by growing more rightist as though they were only for whites. The Maputo raid was reported by these white people as news for
Choir threatened?

The Choir, a prominent group in the South African community, has faced threats and potential violence due to its activities. According to reports, the choir's performance in a recent event has sparked reactions from various quarters.

Mr. Pickard, the choir's leader, has received threats from unidentified individuals. He has expressed concern about the safety of his members and the choir itself.

The chairman of the South African Council of Sport, Mr. Hasman Hova, has called for calm and urged the community to support the choir's activities.

The police are investigating the threats and have assured the choir of their support. No specific details about the nature of the threats have been disclosed.

The choir's leader has appealed for the public's support and has said that the choir will continue to perform its duties, despite the challenges.

The incident highlights the ongoing tensions in South Africa, where cultural and social issues often lead to conflicts and threats.

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The choir's planned appearance in a local event has been met with mixed reactions. While some support the choir's efforts, others express concerns about the potential for violence.

The choir's members have expressed their determination to continue their work, despite the threats.

Local authorities have pledged to provide security and support to ensure the choir's safety.

The event organizers have reaffirmed their commitment to the choir's participation, emphasizing their role in promoting cultural unity.

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The choir's performance in a recent competition has led to a significant turnout, with many in the audience expressing support for the group.

The choir's leader, Mr. Pickard, has thanked the audience for their support and has appealed for continued solidarity.

The choir has also announced plans for a future event, aimed at bringing communities together.

The choir's dedication to its cause has been recognized, with local leaders praising the group's efforts.

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The choir's performance in a local festival has been met with mixed reactions. While some appreciate the group's cultural contributions, others have expressed concerns about the choir's role in the community.

The choir's leader has emphasized the group's commitment to promoting harmony and cultural exchange.

The event organizers have acknowledged the choir's efforts and have pledged to support their activities.

The local community has also expressed its support for the choir, with many attending its performances and expressing appreciation for its contributions.

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The choir's participation in a recent event has been praised for its positive impact on the community. The group's performance has been described as a symbol of unity and cultural diversity.

The choir's leader has thanked the audience for their support and has expressed gratitude for the group's positive influence.

Local leaders have praised the choir's efforts and have pledged to continue supporting its activities.

The choir has also announced plans for future events, aimed at further promoting cultural exchange and unity.

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The choir's participation in a local event has been hailed for its cultural significance. The group's performance has been described as a highlight of the event, with many expressing appreciation for its contributions.

The choir's leader has thanked the audience for their support and has emphasized the group's commitment to promoting cultural diversity.

Local leaders have praised the choir's efforts and have pledged to continue supporting its activities.

The choir has also announced plans for future events, aimed at further promoting cultural exchange and unity.
Fresh call for boycott

Trade unions, community, youth, sport and student organisations have called for a further boycott of Wilson-Rowntree sweets, gums and chocolates in support of 500 workers dismissed from the East London factory.

More than 20 organisations at a meeting on Sunday expressed their support for the boycott.

In a statement released after the meeting they said the Wilson-Rowntree workers were sacked illegally and the firm's management had consistently and deliberately refused to come to an agreement with the workers.

Instead they had thrown 500 more workers on to the unemployment market, the statement said.

The statement condemned the intransigence of the London headquarters of Wilson-Rowntree in the dispute.
ANC's Tambo would surprise, says Tutu

By BILL GARDINER

THE leader of the banned African National Congress of South Africa, Mr Oliver Tambo, was not the man SABC portrayed and whites in South Africa would be surprised when they met the man, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said in Port Elizabeth today.

Speaking during a question-and-answer session at the ninth session of the Port Elizabeth Diocesan Synod today, Bishop Tutu said just as whites in South Africa had been "shattered" when they saw Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe on SATV last year, they would be surprised when they met the real Mr Tambo.

He said numerous church leaders overseas had met Mr Tambo and had been impressed with the man.

Though he did not meet the ANC leader during his much-publicised trip overseas recently, Bishop Tutu said he would not let the South African Government prescribe who he may or may not meet.

The Rhodesian/Zimbabwean war which had caused at least 20,000 deaths was a "lesson from God" how South Africa's problems should not be solved, Bishop Tutu told the meeting.

If South Africa were to hold a national convention and the ANC were allowed to talk, they would return immediately, he said.

But if negotiation and peaceful change were the goal it was crucial that the Prime Minister demonstrated goodwill by observing four key preconditions conducive to negotiation. These were:

- A common citizenship.
- The abolition of the pass laws.
- A halt to forced population removals.
- A common education system.

"When people have power they are unwilling to give up that power voluntarily. Passive resistance has in the past been met with intransigence from the Government, so we are looking for persuaders who can bring people with power to the negotiating table."

Bishop Tutu said fundamental change could be brought about by political, diplomatic and economic pressure — which need not only be disinvestment but the threat of disinvestment.

"We are looking for peaceful ways to get us to the conference table. What viable methods are still left to blacks? Because when we protest and try to meet peacefully, the meetings are banned," he said.

"Can you imagine what would happen to the Afrikaner if you told him that he cannot commemorate the Day of the Covenant?"

Bishop Tutu said apartheid was recognised as a threat to world peace.

Not only could a race war have "horrid consequences" for race relations in the United States and Great Britain, but superpower involvement could trigger another world war.

In his address to the synod, Bishop Tutu said suffering was the essence of the church and central to what it was to be a Christian.

"If you want to be involved in reconciliation, it is impossible to be a disciple of Jesus Christ and not suffer," he said.