

S. A. C. C.

1982 MARCH - 1983 MAY.

Peter Storey: A man of our time and a fighter for right

304

NIGEL WRENCH talks to South African Council of Churches president Rev Peter Storey and finds a pipe-smoking preacher with some offbeat experiences and a total commitment to social change. Picture by **HORACE POTTER.**



SOUTH African Council of Churches head Rev Peter Storey has far more than religion in his life.

He has also helped run a gamblers' anonymous organisation.

And founded Lifeline, joined the Navy, ministered to political prisoners, worked in and fought for District Six, headed a church and kept a large family together.

The pipe-smoking, down-to-earth head of the Methodist Church and president of the SACC has already crammed into half a lifetime what most people would deem enough for several.

And then you get the impression he has only just started.

But he was not always going to be a minister — even though it ran in the family.

"I always had a passion for the sea," he says, relaxing between appointments in his slightly austere city centre office.

In fact the young Storey joined the Navy before deciding to make the church — with helping others and fighting for their rights a large part of it — his life's work.

From an early age he had been exposed to conflict, South African style.

His father, a prominent Methodist minister, was given a post at Kilnerton College near Pretoria in the late 40s with Peter just another kid in Std III.

The college — aimed at providing top-class schooling for blacks — meant five years in a black contest.

"During those years the Nationalists came to power — and I experienced all the hostility this meant."

Working class whites who wanted the college to be moved from the

"It is impossible to preach Christianity without putting it into practice."

area would start fights in the middle of the night, and once shots were fired into the mission premises.

"I also witnessed fights for civil rights — by Alan Paton, my father and Father Clayton."

With this kind of start, it is hardly surprising that Storey refuses to divorce his church from the realities of South African life.

One of the basic tenets of his belief is that it is impossible to divorce salvation of the soul from salvation of society — and that means a commitment to social change, building a society that is just.

"I am fanatical about the connection. It is impossible to preach Christianity without putting it into practice."

"When Billy Graham came to South Africa a few years ago, someone asked him how he, as a Christian, could preach here with a clear conscience. He said: 'I don't care about apartheid, I'm here to save souls'."

"I say that is a load of bull."

Storey sits back, his point made.

He taps his pipe out on a rubbish bin and fills it. Soon he is puffing away, composure regained.

It was the only time during our interview that he lost even a vestige of the moderated tones that

characterise this silver-haired man.

From the Navy he moved on to Rhodes University — and was ordained as a minister in 1962.

But like everything with him, his ministry has been very far from uneventful.

Far from being your suburban minister who dons dog collar on Sundays to preach to a well-fed congregation, Storey has ministered just about everywhere.

His second ministry was in Camps Bay — but that also included an occasional chaplaincy on Robben Island, something which made a deep impression.

"For the first time I

met men who had been imprisoned just for their beliefs and nothing else."

South African legislation prevents him talking too much about the experience, but it is obvious it has had an effect on his life.

Some years later he worked for five years in District Six while it was being demolished, and again found people who he valued — and a system he abhorred.

"The dignity of the people was set against the brutality of apartheid. But they refused to give up their faith."

"There is one woman in particular who I remember," he says, "she lived in a spick and span house in the community. Came the day she was evicted from her home, and I went to see her."

"All her furniture had gone and she was sitting on a paraffin tin in the middle of what had been her lounge."

"It was too much for me: I just burst into tears."

"But she was not upset: 'God is good. Whatever they take away from us, He is still good,' she said."

Before District Six came a time in Australia, with the founder of the first Lifeline, Rev, now Sir, Alan Walker.

The experience has left more than the occasional Aussie twang with Storey.

It also gave him his life's direction.

"I realised that I want-

"The society around us is a lie because apartheid is not what God wants."

ed to work, like Walker, with people in cities. The people stuck away in high-rises, lonely people both young and old.

"They are people who desperately need other people, and a sense of community."

That he has carried out in Johannesburg, a city which seems to have lost its soul.

He founded Lifeline South Africa, launched a very successful community centre for city-dwellers and workers and has been donated a block of flats which the Methodist Church will rent at low-cost to pensioners without accommodation.

It was in Australia that he tended to compulsive gamblers.

"They were every bit as addicted to punting as the drug addict is to his

daily fixes.

"They may have been making money on the horses, the dogs or at cards, but in the long run they were losing out: Their families were breaking up, and their lives were in tatters."

Storey may now have reached the top in church terms but is very far from office-bound.

He still preaches on a regular basis and has all sorts of long-term projects.

Among them is a plan to find and run a farm where worn-out — mentally and physically — city-dwellers can retreat to.

At the moment it remains a dream — until a farm is found or donated.

But then Peter Storey is pretty good at making the impossible possible and at fighting hard for his beliefs.

"I think the struggle in South Africa is to hold on to the absolute conviction that the alternative to the present society is the real one — and to convince people of that."

"The society around us is a lie, because apartheid is not what God wants."

"What He asks for is a society where everyone will respect the dignity of their fellows."

And if it is in Peter Storey's power to achieve that society, he will.

27/4/82
Ban on SACC
D. Dispatch
unresolved

1981 - Cape Town
1970 - Affiliates

UMTATA — The difficulties caused by the ban on the South African Council of Churches (SACC) remained unresolved, the chairman of Transkei Council of Churches (TCC), the Rev S. Ngcobo, said in his annual report here yesterday.

Earlier in his report, Mr Ngcobo said there was an erroneous belief that the TCC was banned and because of this, people shied away from support of the Transkei council.

"The council may be stigmatised for a political pressure group whose concern is to create chaos and disquiet. Such an allegation can only come from men and women of shallow and superficial minds, people who refuse to accept the injunctions and challenges of the gospel.

"The council is Christian through and through and it is motivated and actuated by the imperatives and demands of the gospel. In its work and witness, the council seeks to express obedience to Christ who demands to be absolutely obeyed.

"When Peter said we must obey God rather than man, he was not just being stubborn, he was clearly indicating that obedience to Christ is absolute, there is no question of choosing between man and God." — DDR.

"Approaches to have the ban lifted have not yielded the desired results," he said.

Questioned from the floor about the approaches, Mr Ngcobo said endless approaches had been made to ministers and detailed memoranda submitted.

"Our last resolve was to see the Prime Minister. A meeting was arranged but when we arrived at the Prime Minister's office, we were told he had gone to a meeting with the State President.

"We've done everything to have the ban lifted and the matter is now in the hands of the heads of the churches to have a go at it.

"I don't know how far they've got," he said.

port

(011) 838 5861

Industrial Council

Registration:

Founded:

Area of Operation:

Officials: Secret

2001

JOHANN

88 And

206 Tr

Address:

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1980			222
1979			222
1978			320
1977		320	320
1976		369	369
1975		405	405
1974		324	423
1973		451	451
1972			300
1971			300
1970			..
			Total

TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION (COLOURED AND ASIAN)

SACC (304) prepares for Eloff inquiry

By Tony Stirling

The South African Council of Churches has engaged Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, as one of its legal representatives for the coming Eloff Commission of inquiry into its affairs.

Mr Kentridge will be assisted by a junior advocate at the hearings which are not expected to start before the end of June.

The SACC's general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has written to the organisation's overseas donors appealing for R200 000 to meet the SACC's legal costs for the hearing which it expects to last about three months.

The World Council of Churches in Geneva, through its secretary, Ms Jean Fischer, has also sent a special appeal to all its inter-church aid agencies to raise funds to meet the legal costs.

In his letter to the overseas donors Bishop Tutu said that the SACC would also need funds for its own commission, to be chaired by Mr W Schreiner, SC, but did not indicate how much this was expected to cost.

But, in a letter appealing for funds to local church leaders, Bishop Tutu said that it was expected to cost a further R50 000.

Bishop Tutu also urged the SACC's overseas donors to send submissions to the Eloff Commission.

"This inquiry has not been set up to show just how nice the SACC is. Possibly the Government wants a good reason for taking action against us as they used the Schlebusch Commission against the Christian

Institute," the bishop said in his letter.

The commission's secretary, Mr K P C O von Lieres, SC, has been gathering evidence since January in preparation for the commission's hearings.

Auditors employed by the commission have been examining the SACC's finances but their work is not expected to be completed before the end of June or early in July. This will determine when the commission starts its sittings.

The commission was announced by the Prime Minister after a series of allegations about the SACC's finances, culminating last year in allegations concerning the handling of R250 000 of SACC's finances, culminated in Johannesburg involving an official of the SACC's former internal accounting arm, SACC Accounting Services (Pty) Ltd.

The SACC has not yet fixed a date for hearings of the Schreiner commission to begin.

SACC president, the Rev Peter Storey, said there had been difficulties in finding an auditor to sit on the commission.

SACC seeks money for legal fees

304

By WILMAR UTTING

THE trouble-ridden South African Council of Churches has appealed to church leaders in South Africa and overseas to raise R250 000 to pay the council's legal expenses in two pending commissions of inquiry.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the SACC, appealed for the money to pay for a government commission of inquiry into the council and its financial affairs.

The inquiry, under Mr Justice Eloff, is expected to start hearing evidence in July at the earliest.

The other commission, for which the SACC needs R30 000, was appointed last year by the council itself as a matter of "urgency".

Mr H H W R Schreiner, SC, was appointed chairman, but the commission has not as yet held its first hearing.

Confidential

The Church of the Province of South Africa this week confirmed it had received an appeal from the SACC.

Bishop Fred Amore, the provincial executive officer, said he did not see why the appeal should not be known to the public.

Details of his church's donation were confidential. But, he said, "this appeal will not be ignored".

The commissions of inquiry were set up after a commercial branch detective claimed during a court case last year that he had a prima facie case of fraud and theft involving more than R250 000 against a former secretary-general of the SACC, Mr John Rees.

Neither Bishop Tutu nor the SACC president, Rev Peter Storey, could be reached for comment yesterday.



YOLANDA ... filled out a bit

f
's

g

k

ing girl, and
h on Monday

those shapely

VIN

myself has been
doubled my pro-

et's good for my

cises with Joan
ancing helps me
of the cameras. I

fit."

as already com-
d sales, is doing
ons.

he United States
c house, and ex-

as trip since she
four years ago.

PAINCZYK

TITEN'S

Kentridge will rerepresent SACC

(204) (some four)
4/5/82

THE South African Council of Churches (SACC) has hired a top counsel, Mr Sidney Kentridge SC, as one of its legal representatives for the coming Eloff Commission of Inquiry into its affairs.

Mr Kentridge, who appeared for the Biko family at the inquest of detainee Steve Biko, will be assisted by a junior advocate for the Eloff Commission hearing which is not expected to start before the end of June.

SACC General Secretary Bishop Desmond Tutu has written to the organisation's overseas donors appealing for R200 000 to meet the SACC's legal costs for the commission, which it

SOWETAN REPORTERS

expects to last about three months.

The World Council of Churches in Geneva, through its secretary, Ms Jean Fischer, has also sent a "special appeal" to all its inter-

church aid agencies to raise R200 000 to cover costs of hearings.

In this letter to the overseas donors, Bishop Tutu has stated that the SACC would also need funds for its own com-

mission, to be chaired by Mr W Schreiner SC, but did not indicate how much this was expected to cost.

Bishop Tutu also urged donors to send submission to the Eloff Commission.

"Possibly the Government has a good reason for taking action against us as they used the Schlebusch Commission against the Christian In-situate," said Bishop

Tutu's letter.

The SACC has not yet fixed a date for hearings of the Schreiner Commission, to begin. The Rev Peter Storey said difficulties had been experienced in obtaining the services of an auditor to sit on the commission and a date has not been decided upon.

Asked if the hearings of the commission would be open to the public, he said: "My assumption is that they will be open, but that could be a matter for Advocate Schreiner himself to decide."



APPEAL: Bishop Tutu asks for funds.



Picture: TERRY SHEAN

en fans

JOHNSON

ed by many having a "sex-age, married ago. es enjoying his ly". orking holiday. demanding — stage — it is sitting han the rather ter of Ashley estgate' series,"

sted to run for Town before nnesburg and

as the charac-an who comes legs in Viet-te society and a homosexual. intense charac-Westgate is a rson. hell playing a ter on stage

after a while, but is is a pleasure to play a really challenging role."

Mr Rabe said he did not think that playing a homosexual would upset his image.

"I do not believe I have an image at all. I do not see myself in any particular role or image, so how can I spoil it?"

"The fact that Ken is a homosexual is not loudly trumpeted to the audience, but at the same time is important to the play.

"I have played a homosexual before, but never a role quite like this one. This role requires extreme concentration."

He tried to play down the impact of the scene when I told him a shocked fan had telephoned the Sunday Times.

"There is no 'kiss' scene. It is only a brief moment and no, I certainly don't mind doing it.

"It is only a peck on the cheek and is such a small part of the whole play.

"I think I would have objected if it was more obvious or if the director had wanted us to go further. But, as it was, it was very sensitively done," he said.

But despite Eckard's apparent nonchalance over the controversial kiss, he caused a row on the

play's second night when he toned down the scene.

Instead of a full kiss on the mouth, as required by the script, the audience saw a brief peck on the cheek.

Then, on the official opening night on Thursday, it was changed back to a kiss on the lips.

A source told the Sunday Times that the kiss scene had been changed without the director's permission, causing a backstage row.

Snigger

Impresario Pieter Toerien admitted the kiss had been changed for that one night, but he was not sure why or who had been responsible as he had not been at the theatre.

"The kiss was supposed to be a full kiss-on-the-lips and will be that way for the remainder of the show," he said.

"I don't know why it was changed to a kiss-on-the-cheek on Wednesday night. It certainly did cause a few people in the audience to gasp and snigger the first night and some even left. But it is very innocent and very harmless," he said.

Tutu tells six SACC staffers: Pack your bags

By WILMAR PUTTING

SIX employees of the South African Council of Churches were fired last week and at least one department closed.

Those given 48 hours to get out included Dr Margaret Nash, of the mission and education department, and Mr Goba Ndlovu, of the communications department.

Three other employees of the communications department were fired — the head, Mr Bongani Khumalo, Ms Joyce Siwani and a typist, Ms Pauline Mohale. The department has also been closed.

Only Ms Mohale was allowed to work a term of notice.

Ms Siwani is now lecturing part-time on social work at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Called in

The sixth sacking was that of Mr James Madiba, director of choir resources.

Mr Ndlovu said he had been called in last Wednesday by Bishop Tutu, SACC Secretary-General, who had said the team did not seem to be working well together and the staff would have to go.

"I found this explanation puzzling.

"I had been bringing out two magazines, the monthly Kairos and Ecunews every two weeks.

"After sacking me, the bishop asked if I would continue to edit the magazines at home. I said I would not."

It is understood the SACC is bitterly divided because loans for houses and cars have been freely made to some staff members and denied to others.

The Sunday Times was unable to reach Bishop Tutu for comment.

IN YOUR magazine

RAN — A MAN WHO'S POLES APART

SACC FACES SPLIT OVER 'TERROR AID'

Churches to press on with ministry to SA 'refugees'

DESPITE strong criticism from the Government, the South African Council of Churches will press on with plans to minister to SA refugees in neighbouring countries.

In the words of SACC general secretary Bishop Desmond Tutu, this will mean ministering to those whom some call terrorists and others call freedom fighters.

The project, which aims to give relief to thousands of refugees who have fled the country, is one of the most divisive political issues facing the SACC's member churches.

It has been denounced by the Government as granting active support to terrorist movements. It is also likely to meet strong resistance from conservative church groups.

But the SACC equates the ministry, particularly to exile political and military groups, with the pastoral work of chaplains in the Defence Force.

The SACC's director of development, the Rev Sol Jacob, has outlined proposals for the ministry in a report

IT'S LIKE BEING A CHAPLAIN IN

THE DEFENCE FORCE — TUTU

BY ANTHONY HARRING

to the SA churches' standing committee on refugees.

Mr Jacob, a Methodist minister, was detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act on June 22 last year, before he could report on his research tour to refugee centres in neighbouring territories.

He was held in solitary confinement for 46 days. His South African passport was withdrawn before he could visit Mozambique.

His report says South African refugees, many of them women and children, "live in conditions of varying des-

to accept, because the white Christians tend to think of their kin and kin as 'our boys on the border' forgetting that their fellow Christians who happen to be black have those whom we call 'our boys' on the other side."

It would mean in practice ministering to "those who are called 'terrorists' by some and 'freedom fighters' by others", he says.

The standing committee on refugees is headed by Dr Khoza Mgojo, president-elect of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, and the Rev Francois Bill, moderator of the Evangelical Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa.

The SACC report recommends financial aid to refugees and the appointment of a full-time organiser to co-ordinate the ministry in consultation with local church, national and international aid organisations.

It says that "in addition to providing for the basic necessities for survival", the

● Bishop Tutu ... whites tend to forget that blacks may have a different concept of 'our boys on the border.'



pastoral care of refugees is an indispensable aspect of refugee work.

"Evangelistic and pastoral engagement will need to deal with the mental trauma, the disorientation, demoralisation, frustration, helplessness and despair of refugees."

Many refugees, who are urbanised and politicised, have difficulty being absorbed into settlement camps or local society.

The young among them look for schools, apply to universities in Africa for placement and search for housing. Employment opportunities are limited and

they have to endure restrictions on movement.

The report recommended that the churches observe Refugee Day on June 20 to focus on the plight of these people.

The petitioning for amnesty for those refugees wishing to return to South Africa should be a part of the church's ministry, it said.

"Refugees regard the attitude of South African churches towards them as one of indifference and disinterest," the report says.

"They express the conviction that these churches are caught in an ideological captivity which has caused a pa-

ralysis and restricted the sphere of ministry to the borders of 'white' South Africa."

"The church has evidenced a reluctance to work in association with those identified with liberation movements presumably out of fear of being associated with their military activities."

"Many refugees, on the other hand feel they cannot reconcile the legitimacy of the liberation struggle with the church's attitude to this struggle and consequently tend to be alienated from the church during the period of the struggle."

Ndlovu alleges unfair treatment

Tutu denies claims of sacked editor

GENERAL secretary of the SACC Bishop Desmond Tutu yesterday said it was due to lack of funds that two departments were closed down and six SACC staffers sacked from their posts last week.

He denied a Sunday newspaper report where Mr Goba Ndlovu, acting president of the Media Workers Association of SA, was quoted as saying he refused to continue editing two magazines at his home when the Bishop asked him to do so after sacking him.

By SAM MABE

"I cannot even talk of being misunderstood because I never spoke to him at all about continuing to edit those magazines he used to work on. I found his statement very distressing and I did not expect that to come from Mr Ndlovu.

"There is just no truth in what he is reported to have said about me. All the same, I won't make an issue of it," said Bishop Tutu.

He also said the sacking of the six staffers and the closing of the communications division and the Choir Resources followed a decision taken by the SACC's executive committee which sat late in April.

"This was because of the difficulties of raising funds to support them and when there are no funds, there are no funds and there is nothing we could do about it.

"We decided to close the communications division in order to exercise a proper stewardship of the council's resources and five staffers were each given three months' full pay in lieu of notice. Only one staffer was allowed to work for a month's notice.

"And from what was reported on Sunday, it appears as though these people were merely booted out and given nothing," said Bishop Tutu.

Reacting to Bishop Tutu's announcement, the director of the communications department, Mr Bongani Khumalo, said the SACC had no choice, reports Sapa.

Mr Khumalo told

Sapa: "Closing down the communications department was one of the few options, if not the only option, open to the council in the circumstances."

Bishop Tutu had been

"very considerate and actually very generous to the people concerned," said Mr Khumalo.

He warned against attempting to "get back" at the council.

Hurley: Church backs probe

By BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

CHURCHES in South West Africa would give their full co-operation to any board of inquiry into alleged atrocities by security forces in the operational area, Archbishop Denis Hurley said yesterday.

He was replying to a challenge by the South African Defence Force for churches to substantiate their claims of atrocities.

A Catholic bishops' delegation, headed by Archbishop Hurley, visited the operational area recently and released its controversial report on Friday.

Calling for a swift withdrawal of South African forces from the area, it also claimed to have heard accounts of atrocities.

A Defence Force spokesman strongly denied the accusations and challenged churches to substantiate their claims before the special board of inquiry which had been appointed.

"We welcome a proper investigation and I'm sure churches in South West Africa, who represent 70 per cent of the people, will give any evidence they have," said Archbishop Hurley.

'No trust'

"But the great problem is getting the victims to testify. They have no trust in the Defence Force," he said.

He denied that the churches had been asked to be in on a board of inquiry.

Archbishop Hurley said the bishops spoke to alleged victims and were convinced of the authenticity of their claims.

The Defence Force spokesman said the bishops' report was "once again a mere repetition of the one-sided propaganda regularly churned out by the Swapo terrorist organisation and its Marxist allies".

He said the report contained the same vague and unsubstantiated allegations about atrocities said to have been committed by members of the security forces and previously repeated by the British Council of Churches and SA Council of Churches earlier this year.

"Atrocities by members of the security forces are viewed in an extremely seri-

SOUTH AFRICA'S complex colour laws turned an Indian into a coloured — on paper — so that he can continue living in the Free State.

The switch was forced on highly trained technician Mr Abdul Ebrahim, 38, who gave up his Indian identity in a desperate bid to keep his home and job in Bloemfontein.

But now, after being ignored by the authorities for four years, Mr Ebrahim has lost the home he planned to buy — even though he adopted a new race classification to comply with the Free State laws.

Indians may not, by law, live permanently in the Free State — however, there have been a number of cases where the authorities have turned a blind eye.

This week Mr Ebrahim told how the weight of officialdom fell on him when he applied to buy the house he had been living in since he and his coloured wife, Yvonne, and their two children first moved to the Free State capital.

By PAUL LANGE

Instead of accepting the application to purchase the home in which he was living, the township manager sent him a letter telling him to vacate the house because he was Indian.

Now Mr Ebrahim and his family live with their relatives in a crowded home in the coloured township of Haledal.

Meanwhile their former home has been sold to another coloured family.

The township manager, Mr Phillip Langenhoven, said he was responsible to the Bloemfontein City Council for the letting and purchase

Housing Indian

of township houses — he made every effort to form the management committee of his decision.

I spoke to the committee one evening this week.

The children were ed around a TV set — the news bulletin — President's Council proposals.

Mr Ebrahim was interested nor impressed the news.

"I want a home of — I am a family man."

"We moved to the State from Johannesburg when our doctor said we needed a change in climate because of her lungs."

"We have always very happy in the co-

PW WOOS

THE Government is expected to embark soon on a major round of intense negotiation across a broad political spectrum to thrash out the new constitutional dispensation.

The talks, which will be confidential and probably informal, could include people beyond the confines of political parties.

Some suggestions in political circles are that they might also include black leaders as well as representatives from nonparty-political groupings such as teachers' and municipal organisations, and trade unions.

It is also expected that the opposition parties will be consulted and involved in the round of negotiations on the President's Council proposals.

Sensitive

The Government has already committed itself publicly to trying to gain the maximum possible acceptance for the new constitutional dispensation.

Parliamentary sources describe the situation round the new proposals as highly sensitive, and believe that the months ahead will be marked by extremely careful manoeuvring — most of it behind the scenes.

The first tests of the negotiating skills of the Prime Min-

HE MAY TALK TO BLACK LE

constitutional recommendations flowing from the President's Council will be inside his own National Party.

Some Nationalists believe that further defections from the right wing could occur over the constitutional issue.

Predictions range from no more losses to "up to 10".

If as many as 10 defect to Dr Andries Treurnicht's break-away Conservative Party, the position of the Progressive Federal Party as the official

Opposition could be ened: each would then t seats.

Defection

Some parliament sources predict that, ing on how the Leader Opposition, Dr F van Zyl, reacts to the final tutional proposals, he also face serious divi and possibly defections his own ranks.

Council clash

By NORMAN WEE

A CLASH within the President's Council on the exclusion of blacks from the proposed new constitutional deal is expected to result in resignations from the council this week.

Tomorrow the council enters its last and most crucial week of debate when the controversial recommendations contained in the first report of the constitutional committee will be debated.

By the end of the week, it is predicted, at least one or more members who hold some definite and non-negotiable views — which clash with the recommendations — will hand in their resignations rather than compro-

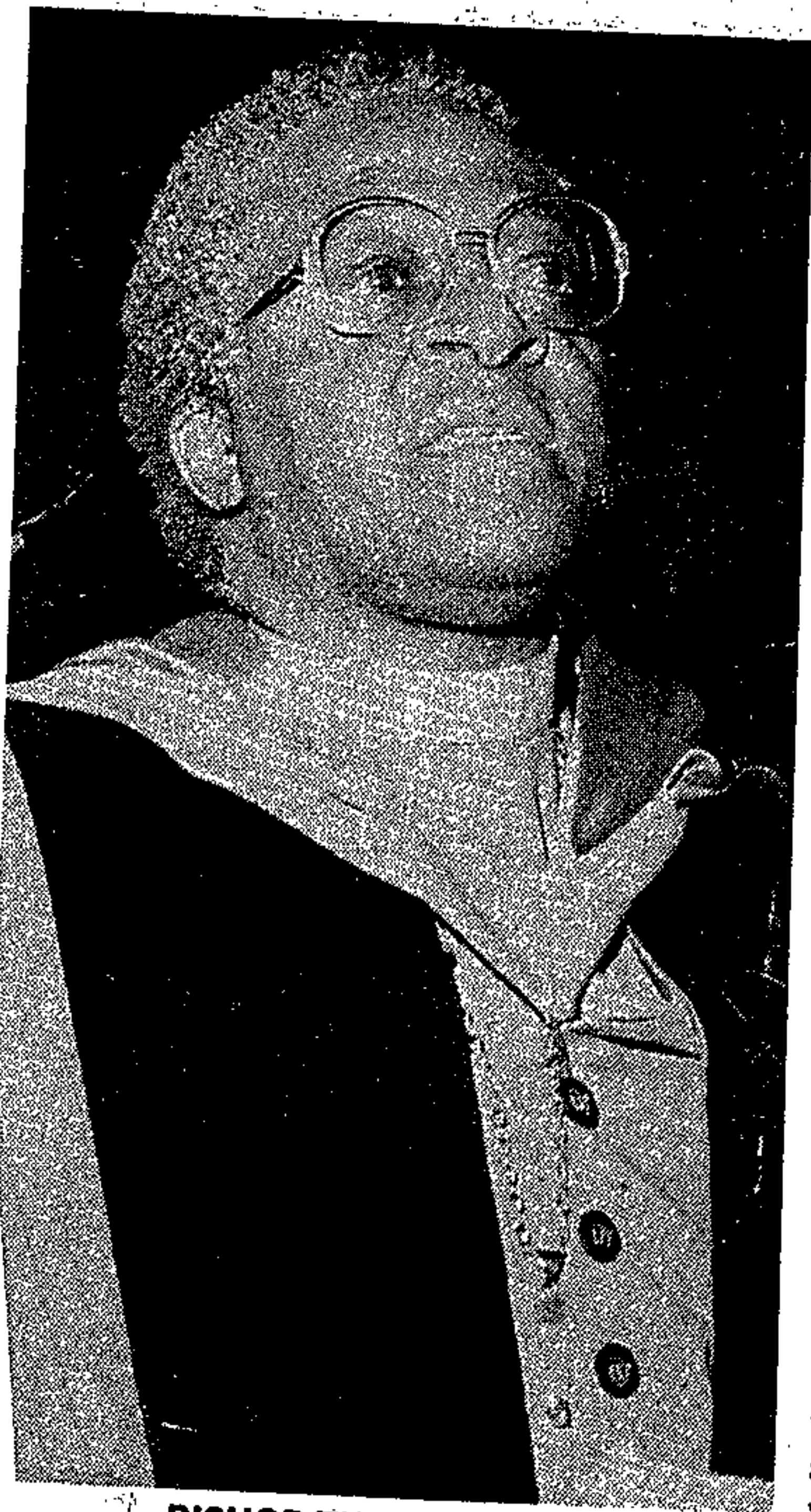
Some who have expressed strong relations about the recommendations, like former National MP Mr Fanie Herman, Indian attorney Mr M Jab, may be forced to r their continued membership of the council soon.

Facade

One of the President's Council members who tipped a resignation was a Cape medical doctor and of companies, Dr G Mohamed, a member science committee.

304
16/5/82
S. Times

220



BISHOP TUTU: No funds.

Ndlovu attacks Tutu

304

~~139~~

Sowetan
18/5/82

IT was lack of teamwork that led to the firing of six South African Council of Churches employees — contrary to Bishop Desmond Tutu's claims that this action was brought about by "lack of finance".

**By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE**

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Goba Ndlovu, acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, who emphasised that Bishop Tutu "never mentioned to me that we were being sacked because of lack of funds."

Mr Ndlovu edited SACC publications Kairos and Ecunews in the council's communications department. He and five other people were paid off last month and told to leave within 48 hours.

Bishop Tutu, SACC's general secretary, had said that the sacking of the six staffers and the closing of the communications division and another department followed a decision taken by the SACC's executive committee because of a lack of funds.

But Mr Ndlovu said yesterday that a letter from Bishop Tutu informing him of the ter-

mination of his services read: "My dear Goba. It can never be easy to have to tell people you like that their services are being terminated. I am distressed because you have undoubted journalistic skills, but you have just not been able quite to get it all together."

Mr Ndlovu said: "It is clear from the letter it is not only untrue but also misleading that the communications division of the SACC was closed down because of lack of funds. It is extremely unfortunate that a person of Bishop Tutu's standing in the black community in general, and the church in particular, should have overreacted in the manner he has done in **The Sowetan** in which certain statements were attributed to me."

(304) S. Times 23/5/82

Germans reconsider SACC grants

THE POWERFUL evangelical churches of Germany, major donors to the work of the South African Council of Churches, will meet next month to reconsider their annual R1-million grant to the council.

A spokesman for the EKD in Frankfurt, Mr Warner Conring, said an advance had been sent to the SACC at the end of last year.

"But we have not yet taken a final decision what to do about the current year. We will decide this next month," he said.

Mr Conring would not disclose the amount of the advance nor the total of grants being considered for the current year.

By WILMAR UTTING

Nor would he speculate on the outcome of the meeting. But an official at the EKD office said:

"The money is given to us in trust by members of our churches throughout Germany. We, in turn, make gifts, also in trust.

"It is our burden to ensure that the gifts are used as our members expect them to be. If the money is not used this way, the gift can fall away, not so?"

Last year's records are not available, but SACC records for 1980 show that in that year the EKD sent donations totalling more than R995 000.

The money was sent to different divisions of the council.

A sum of R120 000 went to the Dependents' Conference to aid political detainees, prisoners and dependants.

An additional amount of R175 000 went to the Asingeni Trust Fund, a fund administered at the entire discretion of SACC Secretary-General Bishop Desmond Tutu.

(304) (1584) 1200M 8/6/82

Tutu denies link with Turfloop violence

By CHRIS OLCKERS

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, denied yesterday that his Tiro Day speech led to Saturday's student violence at Turfloop campus.

Bishop Tutu, reacting to a report that students burnt a bookshop and books worth more than R380 000 at the University of the North, said he had told them they had a right to be angry at injustice.

But he had also told them they should not become embittered and hate-filled. He had urged them to start a bursary fund as a living memorial to those they were commemorating.

Bishop Tutu addressed the students as part of celebrations to honour the late Mr Abram Tiro, a student leader who

died in a parcel bomb explosion in Botswana in 1974.

The Rand Daily Mail reported yesterday that the Lebowa Commissioner of Police, Brigadier W M van Zyl, had said the violence had erupted after Bishop Tutu's speech.

A university bookshop was burnt down, and the Pietersburg Fire Department arrived too late to save the building.

Bishop Tutu said yesterday that he viewed the report that the violence had started after his speech in a very serious light.

"Any reasonable person would read it to mean that my speech was the immediate cause of the violence. I spoke at 12.45pm and finished at 1.15pm.

"There was a break for lunch and the

memorial was to recommence at 3pm. I left the university at 2pm to address a church youth consultation at Kratzenstein.

"Dean Menele of the Lutheran Church drove me to Kratzenstein, returned to the university at 6pm, and came back to Kratzenstein at 7pm. He reported that the memorial had finished at 5pm with no indication of violence at all.

"I made two main points in my address to the students — that they had a right to be angry at injustice but that they should not become embittered or hate-filled and secondly, that they should start a bursary fund as a living memorial to those they were commemorating," Bishop Tutu said.

Meanwhile, a university spokesman said everything had returned to normal.

young the man
has
bro
U on your tour

304

Storey warns of State action against Church

Mail Reporter

THE Rev Peter Storey, president of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday warned of impending State action against the Church.

At the same time, he made a stinging attack on apartheid.

Mr Storey was opening the SACC national conference and delivering the opening service at the central congregation of the Methodist Church in Johannesburg.

"We meet in a troubled and decisive hour," Mr Storey said.

"The years of crying out God's words, of warning and calling for God's compassion and justice, could be coming to a climax for us.

"The long shadow of State action stretches across this council — and therefore over the Church."

He said there would be those who were hoping that out of all this there would come some excuse to strike at the heart of Christian opposition to injustice and to silence its voice.

Referring to Government policy, Mr Storey said: "We watch the grand strategy of apartheid unfold, like some horror movie before our eyes: the most radical dismemberment of any nation since the partition of India, the deliberate creation of unstable, unviable tribal dynasties in which racism is exchanged for tribalism and white oppression gives way to black despotism.

"Unable to dominate directly forever, the policy is now to divest this

Republic of its sons and daughters by giving them away to whoever will take them.

"We meet in an atmosphere charged with violence, in which the sons and daughters of white South Africans (and an increasing number of brown and black South Africans) are poured into the bottomless pit of war — some of them dying for a cause which cannot be defended, all of them surely knowing deep down that their victories are empty because their war is unwinnable, while others, born of the same soil and reared under the same sky, seek out targets for their time-bombs, regardless of whom they may destroy.

"And this is the land where a 'quiet' 16th June sees the stones of anger fly and where churchmen are beat-

en in churchyards — their arms broken by police sjamboks.

"We live in an increasingly controlled society with information carefully screened for us and the ability to reveal truths to the nation progressively limited — where it has become an offence to report the banishing of a person into prison."

Returning to the Government-initiated investigation of the SACC, Mr Storey said Jesus knew in a deep way that when He mounted His Cross, that day would prove evil to be only the second strongest force in the universe.

"So, if in the darkness of the Cross the liberation of the world was won, I say that in these dark days the same certainty can be ours."

Tutu returns 'mystery' money

CAPK TINTS 23/6/82

304

JOHANNESBURG. — Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has returned a R14 000 gift which became the subject of public controversy, he has told the national conference of the SACC.

Bishop Tutu said at the meeting in Johannesburg, that he returned the money on Monday to Mr John Rees, a former SACC general secretary, who received the gift for Bishop Tutu from an anonymous donor.

'Turned sour'

Bishop Tutu read to the conference a letter in which Mr Rees said he was sorry an intended good gesture had "turned sour". Mr Rees said the good intent behind the gift had not been removed.

The Rev Peter Storey, the SACC president, told a press conference yesterday that Mr Rees had given the money to Bishop

Tutu when the bishop became general secretary in 1978.

At the time, Bishop Tutu had recently arrived in Johannesburg from Lesotho and, being a clergyman, had no money to buy a house. The donor had given the money to help him buy a Soweto home.

Bishop Tutu said yesterday the house had cost R30 000.

Mr Storey said that when a newspaper had published details of the gift, "many people raised questions about it".

The decision to return the money had been taken by Bishop Tutu, Mr Storey said. No money belonging to the SACC had been involved.

Mr Storey added that the money went back to Mr Rees because only he knew who the donor was.

Bishop Tutu said he had borrowed money to enable him to return the R14 000. — Sapa

SACC *CAPE TIMES 24/4/82* foreign *(304)* funding resumes

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Overseas countries have resumed their financing of the South African Council of Churches after being informed of the circumstances which led last year to allegations of fraud and theft of SACC funds.

The financial director, Mr Matthew Stevenson, told the national conference of the SACC yesterday that certain Scandinavian countries had withheld funds after these allegations were made.

But they had now released almost R500 000 to the SACC because they were satisfied with explanations he had given them.

Mr Stevenson declined to name the countries.

Former general secretary Mr John Rees was last year cleared by the SACC of allegations of fraud and theft, while a former accounting services official, Mr Elphas Mbatha, was acquitted by a magistrate of 23 counts of fraud and theft.

The government has since appointed the Eloff Commission to investigate SACC finances. The SACC has appointed its own independent Schreiner Commission.

Mr Stevenson said he had visited 10 overseas countries to raise funds and inform overseas partners about the true state of SACC financial affairs.

He added: "I have complete confidence in the SACC's finances. There is nothing controversial about them."



Mr John Rees . . . arrested last night.

Former SACC man gets bail 24/6/82

By Michael Tissong
Court Reporter

The former secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Mr John Charles Rees, was released on bail of R30,000 after appearing in a Johannesburg District Court today in connection with an allegation of fraud involving about R295,000. The alternative allegation is theft.

Mr Rees, who has been in custody since yesterday, was warned to reappear in court on Monday, August 2. He was not asked to plead.

The prosecutor, Mr K Attwell, said that it was a police decision which led to Mr Rees' court appearance. "The SACC has not come forward to lay charges or indi-

To Page 3, Col 8

Former SACC man released on bail 24/6/82

▶▶ From page 1

cated that it would like to press charges," he said.

The conditions of Mr Rees' bail were that he surrender all his travel documents to Detective Warrant Officer Mills and that he reports three times a week to Jeppe Police Station.

Mr Rees was also ordered not to change his residential address or approach certain people, including Reverend Desmond Tutu,

Reverend Peter Storey, Mrs Sally Motlana and any of the personnel of the SACC Finance Section.

Controversy over the administration of the council's funds arose during the trial of a former SACC accounting services official, Mr Elphas Mbatha, last year. He was acquitted on charges of fraud and theft.

The Government appointed a judicial commission of inquiry into SACC matters last November, with Mr Justice Eloff as chairman.

Churches urged to phase out aid

504 SACC is getting funds again
RDM 24/6/82

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

THE South African Council of Churches was urged yesterday to restructure its fund raising procedures by gradually phasing out overseas aid.

The Rev Joseph Wing, one of South Africa's best known ecumenists, spelled out a future SACC strategy at the SACC national conference in Bosmont, Johannesburg, and said the SACC must be funded by its member churches if it is to have any credibility in the eyes of the public.

"One of the main reasons why the SACC has led an independent existence in recent years is because 90% of its income has come from overseas and council officials, not member churches, have raised the money.

"Any organisation which raises its own funds with only a token contribution from its members may claim a measure of freedom in expending those funds."

Mr Wing said SACC member churches

would never be able to support the council to the tune of R4-million a year because their combined central administrative budgets probably amounted to less than this.

"It is to be hoped that service projects and aid for the victims of an unjust society will continue to be received from generous overseas donors as long as it is needed.

"But the council, if it is to be truly of the churches, must be funded by its member churches to have any kind of credibility in the eyes of the public."

He said the attitude prevalent in some churches was: "What is the SACC up to?"

Members of the council must stop criticising it if the council is to survive to the end of this century.

One of the points for a future SACC strategy is to challenge member churches to meet the full budget of the general secretariat as a minimum financial contribution and to plan for the gradual phasing-out of overseas aid over the next ten years, Mr Wing said.

Mall Reporter

OVERSEAS countries are once again financing the South African Council of Churches, after being informed of the circumstances which led to allegations of fraud and theft of SACC funds.

Mr Matthew Stevenson, financial director of the SACC, told the national conference of the SACC yesterday that certain Scandinavian countries had withheld SACC funds after allegations were made last year.

But, after he had given them satisfactory explanations, these countries had released almost R500 000 to the SACC, Mr Stevenson told delegates when he presented the SACC's draft accounts.

He declined, however, to name the countries.

Former general secretary of the SACC, Mr John Rees, was cleared by the SACC of allegations of fraud and theft last year while a former official of SACC accounting services, Mr Liphias Mbatha, was acquitted by a magistrate on 23 counts of fraud and theft.

The Government has since appointed the Eloff Commission to investigate the SACC's finances while the SACC has appointed its own independent Schreiner Commission.

Mr Stevenson said he had made seven overseas trips and visited ten countries in 14 days to raise funds and inform overseas partners about the true state of SACC financial affairs.

He explained that the SACC had to manage with temporary staff in its financial department until the first quarter of this year.

This situation had now been rectified and five permanent members had been appointed as financial staff.

"I have complete confidence in the SACC's finances. There is nothing controversial about our finances," Mr Stevenson said.

He said the reputation of the SACC had been damaged by the operation of the organisation's accountant services.

Draft accounts were not released to the Press.

Rev Peter Storey, president of the SACC, said accounts were only drafts and could not be published.

Final accounts were not yet ready because the Eloff Commission was investigating the SACC staff situation.

A motion that the national executive of the SACC approve the final accounts when they became available and that these accounts then be distributed to delegates was accepted by the conference.

the money
ales, chair
arned that
ate pattern
te increase
le.

here was a
light in the
when Stel
iversity's Bu
onomic Re
ted in its
ing survey
timism and
building in
tinued to
were at last

se in the bor
l probably hit
an overdraft
g companies
prime over-

ar of Financial
Naas van
sed the maxi
ates which can
on borrowed
all hire pur
leasing

who borrow up
maximum rate
24% a year to
orrowings be
and R5 000, the
ed from 22% to
5 000, it is up

hase and leas
tions under
maximum inter
as been

1% to 26%.
to the new top
4% against the

hire purchase
are unlikely to
A banker said
insurer credit
at a fixed rate
contracts would

ry large instal
leases, too,
adjusted be
f these transac
linked to the
raft rate. Most
cted the prime
go up at pre
ved it could hap
ens in the mon
time tight and
rates at which
their funds.

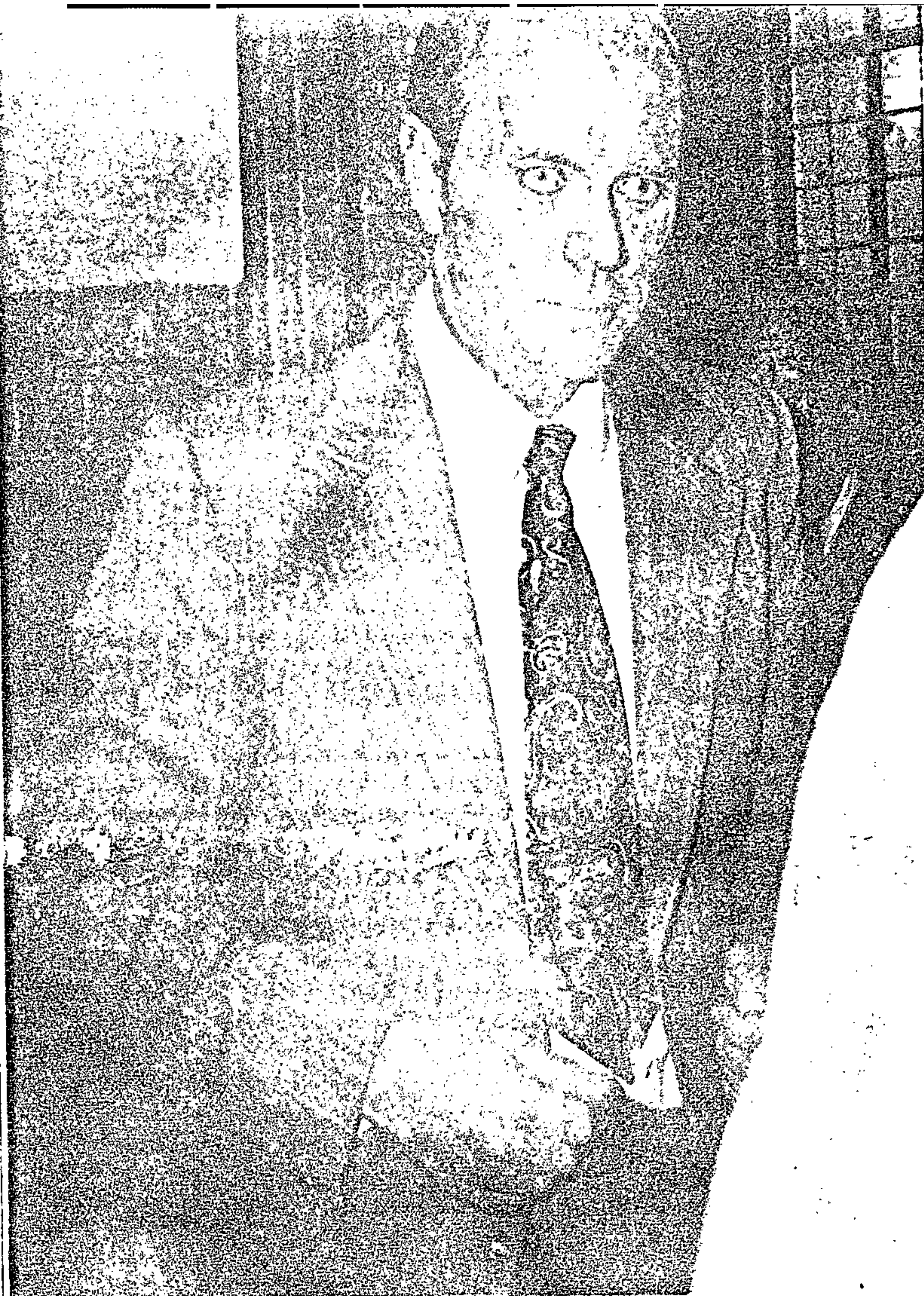
which banks
split card deals
raised.

ee the move as
at the monetary
re determined to
d in the economy
cost of money.

chairman, Mr
t night laid the
e housing crisis
feet of the

g the building so
al meeting in Jo
he said that
eral pattern of
es had risen by
% in the past 18
authorities had
rtgage rate in
only 4.5% in the

estic property
ate has quite il
come a political
al issue and the
have exerted un
essure on soci
the pattern of
ates below mar



Mr John Rees, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was freed on R30 000 bail when he appeared in court yesterday in connection with an allegation of fraud. Picture: NOEL WATSON

SACC man freed on R30 000 bail

By MIKE LOUW

THE honorary life president of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), who was its former general secretary, was freed on R30 000 bail when he appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday after spending a night in custody.

Mr John Charles Rees, 45, of Panther Street, Kensington, who is also director of the Institute of Race Relations, appeared before Mr M E Muller in connection with an allegation of fraud, alternatively theft.

The State alleges he committed fraud, alternatively theft, of an undisclosed amount at the offices of the SACC between February 10, 1975 and May 30, 1978.

The prosecutor, Mr K Attwell, told the court the State had fixed bail at R30 000. He said R24 660 would be paid to the Clerk of the Court with two cheques of R10 710 and R13 950 each. The balance was to be paid in cash.

He said Mr Rees was apprehended on Wednesday and would appear again on

August 2. He said Mr Rees would later appear for trial in the Rand Supreme Court.

Mr Attwell said police had decided to prosecute Mr Rees and the SACC had not laid a charge against him.

He said conditions of bail were:

- Mr Rees' travel documents must remain in the possession of the investigating officer;

- He must report at the Jeppe Police Station between 5pm and 7pm on Mondays and Wednesdays and be

tween 7am and 10am on Saturdays;

- He must report to the police before changing both his job and residential addresses, and;

- He must liaise with the investigating officer if he is to be outside Johannesburg temporarily.

Mr Attwell said Mr Rees must not communicate with some people including Mr Alan Wentzel, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev Peter Storey and SACC finance department workers.

● See Page 2

KNOW SHE UP

The sharp-t
cess then ansv
firm "Yes" w
asked whether
was being made

American T
screened in Lon
the princess ill-te
bad-mannered as
an Indian reserv

Asked how she
the infant prince
as second in succe
throne — which
and her children g
ther down the lad
snapped: "Tha
business."

Pressed on the
told reporters to "k
questions to yoursel

A Buckingham
statement that the
was being "cauti
rude" was not acc
the British Press.

Rumours cont
abound that there is
rift in Anne's mar
Captain Mark Phill

In one of her man
ed instances of ch
haviour in public
him a "stupid bast

● Non! says Q
— Page 3

Tex is

NEW YORK. — Tex
crane who perform
with a human, has be
by a marauding ra
weeks after becomin

Mr George Archib
International Crane
in Baraboo, Wiscons
performing mating
whooper to induce
after being artificall

Details of detainees

suppress

20 Mail Report
POLICE last night
tion to prevent pu
concerning the det
four journalists
others, for the first
voking the contro
tion 27c of the Po

The names and
the detainees were
on radio stations,
various other ne
and distributed by
African Press
(Sapa) yesterday.

Major V Du P
Police Division of
lations, in Pretori
terday that on ins
General Johan Co
of the Security P
papers were wa
publish anything
detentions under
Police Act No 7
amended.

Section 27c of
Act deals with the
of publication in a
per, magazine, b
phlet or by radio
mation in relat
constitution, mov
employment or me
member or part
concerned in at
the prevention o
of terrorist activ
ferred to in Sect

Fraud charge: Rees granted R30 000 bail

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The honorary life president of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), who was its former general secretary, was freed on R30 000 bail when he appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday after spending a night in custody.

Mr John Charles Rees, 45, of Panther Street, Kensington, who is also director of the Institute of Race Relations, appeared before Mr M E Muller in connection with an allegation of fraud, alternatively theft.

The State alleges he committed fraud, alternatively theft, of an undisclosed amount at the offices of the SACC between February 10, 1975, and May 30, 1978.

Cheques

The prosecutor, Mr K Attwell, told the court the State had fixed bail at R30 000. He said R24 660 would be paid to the clerk of the court with two cheques of R10 710 and R13 950 each, both issued by the United Building Society.

He said Mr Rees was apprehended on Wednesday and would appear again on August 2, when the police were expected to have completed investigations. He said Mr Rees would later appear for trial in the Rand Supreme Court.

Mr Attwell said it was the police who had decid-

ed to prosecute Mr Rees and that the SACC had not laid a charge against him.

Conditions of bail were that:

- Mr Rees's travel documents had to remain in the possession of the investigating officer.

- Mr Rees had to report at the Jeppe police station between 5pm and 7pm on Mondays and Wednesdays and between 7am and 10am on Saturdays.

- He had to report to the police before changing both his job and residential addresses.

- He had to liaise with the investigating officer if he was to be outside Johannesburg temporarily.

Finance section

Mr Attwell said Mr Rees might not communicate with certain people, including Mr Alan Wentzel, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev Peter Storey, Mrs Sally Motlana, Mr Leonard Mosala and those working in the finance section of the SACC.

Mr J Unterhalter, SC, for Mr Rees, said his client would be provided with the names of those employed in the finance section of the SACC.

Mr Rees was freed after Mr N M Manion of the instructing firm of Raymond Tucker and Associates had presented the cheques for payment and the balance of R5 340 in cash.

RELIGION

Churches
divided on
issue of
homelands

South African Council of Churches leaders have acknowledged deep divisions among church members over the Government's homelands policy.

In a resolution adopted at the annual conference yesterday, representatives said that despite their "abhorrence of the policy, the Church had to work within every party political ideology."

The resolution said the policy was "not only fragmenting South Africa, but it is also increasing polarisation within the ... nation."

"The policy of 'divide and rule' has serious implications, not only for the nation, but also for the church, where deep divisions are already apparent on the 'homelands' issue."

CONTROVERSY

Church sources said a number of black clergymen had caused controversy in recent years by leaving the ministry to enter the governments of independent homelands.

They also noted that many black political leaders with strongly divergent views had close ties with churches.

The Ciskei president, Chief Lennox Sebe, and the Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, are Congregationalists, as was the former African National Congress leader, Chief Albert Luthuli.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of kwaZulu is an Anglican, and the retired Anglican Bishop of Zululand, Bishop Alpheus Zulu, plays a prominent role in kwaZulu affairs.

The conference resolution said the SACC was "not persuaded that so-called independence will bring an end to oppression".

SACC demands: admit
apartheid is a heresy

The national conference of the South African Council of Churches yesterday took a policy decision precluding dialogue with Afrikaans churches unless they denounced apartheid as a sin and heresy.

The conference did not single out particular churches, but declared in a resolution: "Apartheid is a total contradiction of the Gospel and as such it is a heresy. Consequently, we do not believe that we can hold any useful dialogue with those who continue to uphold this evil system and seek to justify it on moral and theological grounds."

"We are prepared to enter into dialogue with such churches if they denounce apartheid as a sin and heresy and commit themselves to dismantling this system, which causes untold suffering to the majority in this land and which negates the Lordship of Jesus Christ."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, has been criticised by some black Dutch Reformed Church leaders for being naive in his anxiety for dialogue with the white Nederlandse Gereformeerde Kerk.

He told the conference he had time and again, in the face



Dr Manas Buthelezi ...
a Lutheran voice.



Dr Allan Boesak ...
supported resolution.

of opposition from within the SACC, issued invitations to the NG Kerk and privately met some of its leaders.

Supporting the resolution, the Bishop said: "We've begged them to talk to us. We've tried for years. I've said to them many times that we love them."

SACC offers Rees 'love,
concern and prayers'

The annual national conference of the SACC yesterday passed a resolution assuring Mr John Rees, the council's former general secretary, of its love, concern and prayers.

Mr Rees, a prominent Methodist Church layman and an honorary life vice-president of the SACC, had appeared in court earlier yesterday in connection with an allegation of fraud involving about R295 000.

The Rev Peter Storey, president of the SACC, told the conference police arrested Mr Rees during a ceremony in which he was receiving a cheque from General Mining for the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Mr Storey, accompanied by the

"Our people are suffering. We still say we love them — and we really want them. All they have to do is to say apartheid is sin."

But some Anglican and Methodist leaders dissented strongly, saying Christians should not set preconditions for speaking to other Christians.

A move to refer the resolution to member churches for debate, instead of taking a decision on it immediately, was narrowly defeated.

Leaders such as Dr Allan Boesak, a prominent black Dutch Reformed Church theologian, and Dr Manas Buthelezi, leading Lutheran bishop and theologian, supported the resolution.

The resolution said apartheid was not simply a socio-political order.

"It is rooted in a false theology, having long been justified on Biblical grounds by some churches. It is precisely because of this Biblical and moral justification that apartheid must be seen also as a theological issue," it said.

Apartheid was a negation of the dignity with which God had endowed man in creating him in His own image, and of the reconciliation effected by Christ between man and God, and man and man, the resolution added. — Sapa.

It reiterated "outright rejection" of the policy as one which seemed to be aimed at "the perpetuation of exploitation and suffering of people in depressed areas which become reservoirs of cheap labour."

But the resolution went on to say it was "inevitable that some blacks, many of them members and leaders of our Churches, are drawn into participation in the system."

"The conference acknowledges ... the Church has a continuing responsibility for the pastoral care and physical welfare of the people in the 'homelands.'" — Sapa.

SACC general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, left the conference to try to attend the court hearing.

When Mr Rees appeared, the prosecutor, Mr K Attwell, told the court: "The SACC has not come forward to lay charges or indicated that it would like to press charges."

Later the conference sitting was suspended when Mr Storey called an urgent meeting of the SACC executive to discuss Mr Rees's court appearance. When the conference resumed it went into closed session.

A unanimous conference resolution of concern and prayers was passed. — Sapa.

See Page 7.

2014 24/11/82
SACC plea
to Maputo

Mail Reporter

SUCCESSFUL appeals for clemency for ANC men sentenced to death in South Africa has lead the South African Council of Churches (SACC) to extend its appeal to President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

An appeal was made by the SACC at its national conference for clemency for those sentenced to death recently in Maputo for high treason and other crimes.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, said earlier this week he believed the appeal should be made since he had asked heads of neighbouring states and church leaders to appeal to the SA authorities for the ANC men who had been sentenced to death.

SACC

turmoil

over Rees

arrest

(304)

S. Times

27/5/82

By WILMAR UTTING

THE ANNUAL national conference of the South African Council of Churches was thrown into confusion this week when the council's former secretary-general was arrested on charges of fraud involving an amount of R295 000.

Mr John Rees, 45, was held in custody on Wednesday night. He was granted bail of R30 000 in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Thursday morning, and will appear in court again on August 7.

The charges of fraud, alternatively theft, relate to a period when Mr Rees was employed at the Johannesburg offices of the SACC between February 1975 and May 1978.

Bail

Conditions of his bail were that he surrender his travel documents, report three times a week to the Jeppe police station, and refrain from contacting a number of SACC members.

They include Mr Peter Storey, president of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, its secretary-general, Mrs Sally Motlana, a member of the executive, and Mr Alan Wentzel. All are members of the council's finance committee.

Mr Storey suspended the conference and called the executive committee to an urgent meeting to discuss the arrest.

Star (Max) (304)
9/7/82
**Don't hang them,
Tutu asks René**

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has appealed to President Albert René of the Seychelles to commute the death sentences passed on four mercenaries this week.

Bishop Tutu sent a telegram to Mr René on behalf of the SACC. "We are opposed to capital punishment in any form. We would like to see it stopped everywhere," Bishop Tutu said.

The four men, convicted of treason for participating in the abortive coup bid last year, are Mr Jerry Puren, Mr Bernard Carey, Mr Aubrey Brooks and Mr Roger England.

They were left behind when Colonel Mike Hoare and the rest of his party left aboard an Air-India Boeing.—Sapa.

44.

7. 23-8



SACC

~~304~~
304

K

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

All answers
Number
Number

on plea for merc's

Some fan
16/7/82

Surname
First Name
Date
Degree/Level
you are
Subject
(to be)
Paper No
(to be)

By STAN MHLONGO

THE South African Council of Churches is not doing the Government a favour by appealing to the Seychelles President Albert Rene to commute the death sentence imposed on four of the mercenaries who were involved in the abortive Seychelles coup.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the SACC secretary said that because Martin Dolinche, the self alleged South African National Intelligence Service agent was involved, he was not doing the local Government good by appealing for a reprieve of the death sentence imposed on four other mercenaries.

Dolinche escaped the hangman and received a 20 year sentence. Bishop Tutu said: "I don't even know Dolinche and his friends who were involved in the abortive coup." He said it should be noted that the SACC is opposed to capital punishment.

Bishop Tutu said the appeal for clemency for

the mercenaries was not some new practise which the SACC was embarking on.

"We did the same for the three African National Congress members when the South African Government wanted to hang them."

He said the SACC even asked the Frontline States to write to the Government and ask it to give clemency to the ANC men who were going to be executed.

The Bishop denied he had asked President Rene to reprieve the four mercenaries from the gallows merely because he (Rene) had asked the SA Government to commute the ANC men from being executed.

Bishop Tutu said critics did not bother him as the SACC was merely sticking to principle and would not be deterred by criticism from doing so.

The four mercenaries who have been sentenced to death are: South African Aubrey Brooks, former Natal Provincial Council candidate Jerry Puren, former British paratrooper Robert England and Bernard Carey.

NOTE C

1. The answer must be marked on rough work.
2. Enter the number of the question you are answering in the blue box.
3. Blue box. The use of green ink is not to be used.

4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
1a	6	
2a	4	
Examiners' Initials		

WARNING

No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator. No part of an answer book is to be torn out. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Standing ovation as Tutu is honoured

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG, — The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, was given a standing ovation at the University of the Witwatersrand's Great Hall last night when he received an honorary doctorate of sacred theology from the University of Columbia.

The award ceremony was held at Wits University because the Government had withdrawn Bishop Tutu's passport.

Bishop Tutu was "A voice of the oppressed people, a beacon leading them to peaceful opposition to the injustices of apartheid and a symbol of hope for a unified South



Bishop Tutu

Africa," the president of Columbia University, Mr Michael I Sovern, said.

This is the third time in Columbia University's history that a degree has been conferred off campus.

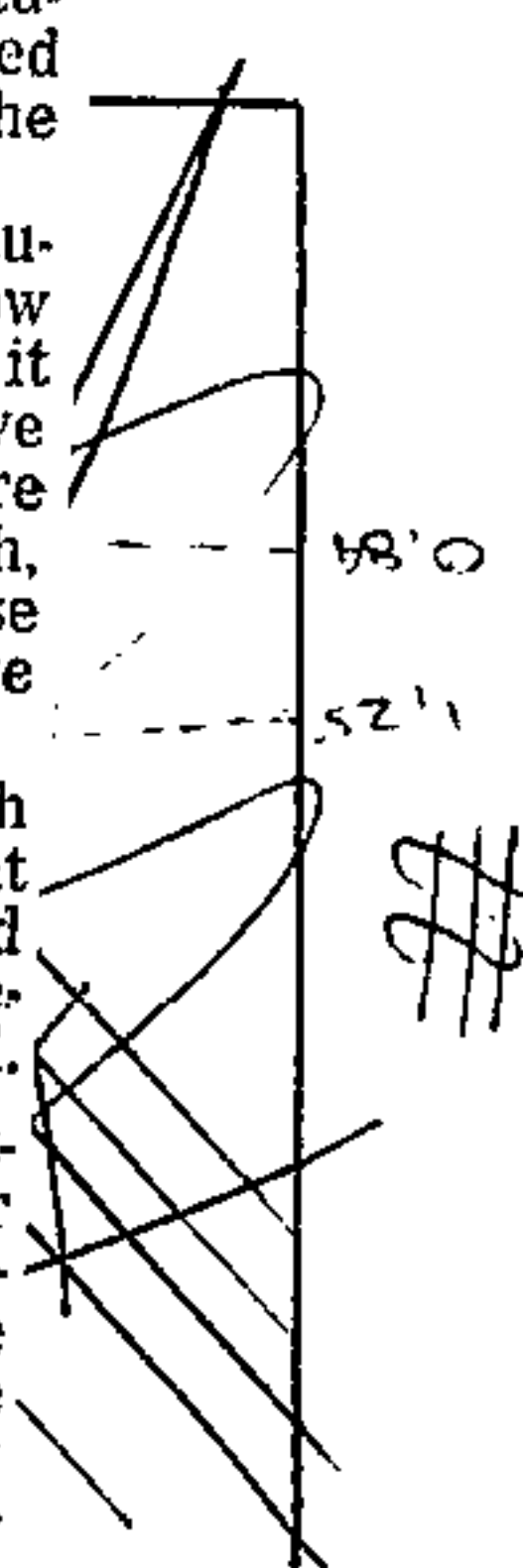
Bishop Tutu said universities and the Church had one attribute in common — a high regard for the truth.

"Universities help students become imbued with a passion for the truth."

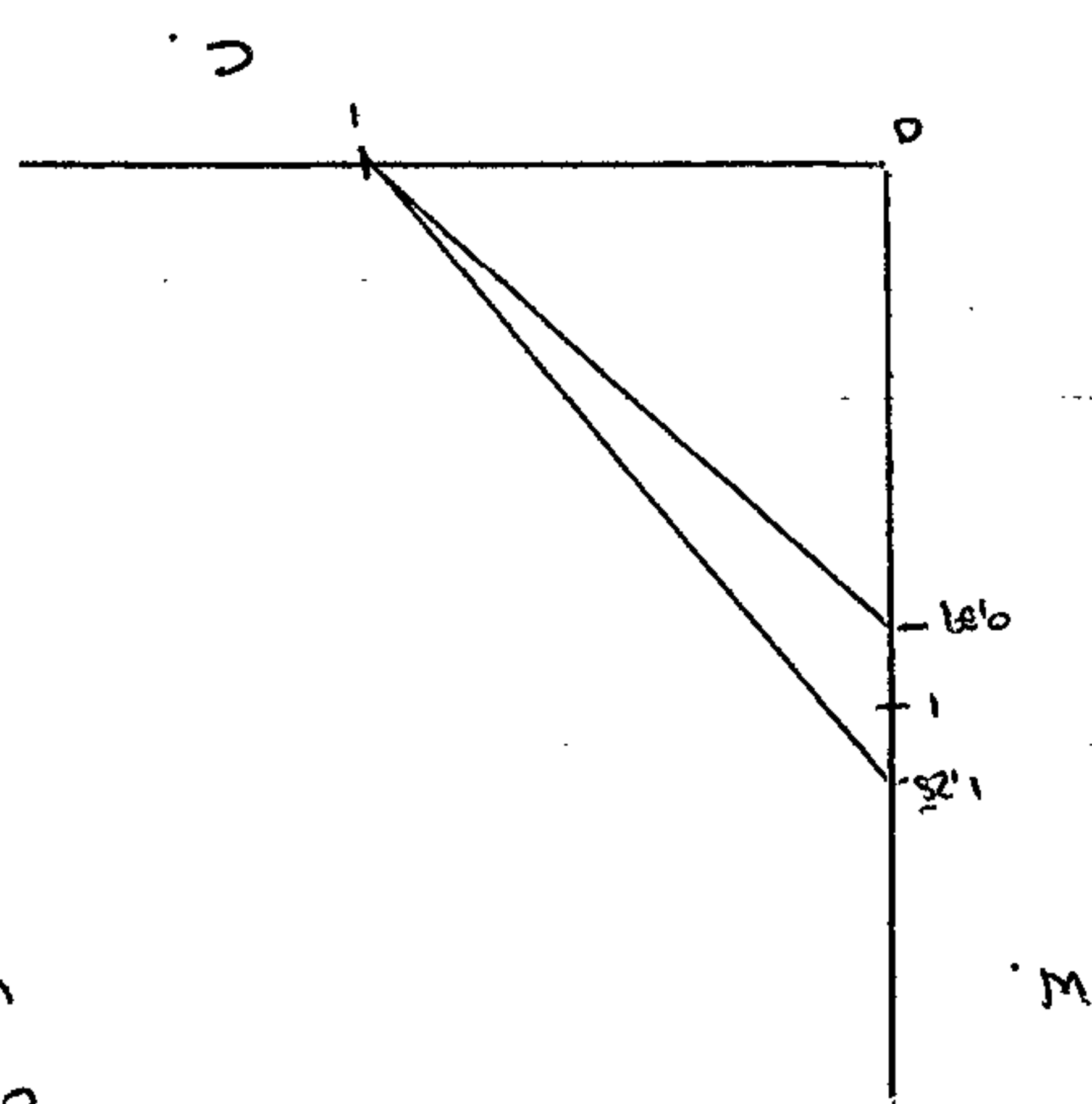
"This is so that students will want to follow the evidence wherever it leads and strive to arrive at conclusions that are consistent with the truth, however unpopular those conclusions might prove to be."

"The truth the Church cannot compromise is that human beings are created freely by God for freedom," Bishop Tutu said.

Bishop Tutu said apartheid made no moral or philosophical sense because "it denied people the right of choice in the most important decisions affecting their lives — such as the right to choose how they should be governed."



U.K. does not have the absolute advantage.
Therefore, a barter line is drawn up
assuming that there are no transport
costs. A national indifference curve must be
drawn up, to decide on
which basis to trade. One
the 2 countries begin
to trade, Portugal can
devote all its efforts to
the production of wine
and UK devote all its
efforts to the production
of cloth. This in turn
creates a specialisation
in the 2 products. However, it would not have
been in UK's interests to export cloth to Portugal
if a car not been reached.



Fate of Voice newspaper decided today

Mail Reporter

304 60M

13/8/82

The board of directors of The Voice newspaper meets this afternoon to decide whether to continue publication.

The Voice, an ecumenical weekly, is believed to be in financial difficulty. The editor, Mr Revelation Ntola, said the newspaper board would make an announcement

after today's meeting.

The Voice, launched in May 1977 by the Black Ecumenical Trust, was banned in June 1978, but the banning was lifted in August 1978.

It was recently reported that Bishop Desmond Tutu, Secretary General of the South African Council of Churches, had resigned from the newspaper's board.

pleased to show you the Pulsar that's just right for you.

* NATIONAL SERVICEMEN: R1000 OFF ANY PULSAR YOU BUY DURING JUNE, JULY, AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER.

Who will qualify?

All national servicemen having done or doing duty at any time up to the 30th of September 1982 will qualify for this amazing offer from Datsun. Needless to say, the necessary identity documents will have to be produced.



was a pleasant person but he could not follow sustained today. The hearing continues

Police hold money^{17/8/82} for Rees' defence^{(304) ROM}

Mail Reporter

POLICE are still holding money that was collected for the legal defence of Mr John Rees, the former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, who is facing charges of fraud and theft.

Colonel Nollie Hulme, head of the Commercial Branch in the Witwatersrand, said yesterday they were still investigating charges under the Fund-raising Act but could not say how long the investigation was likely to take.

Two weeks ago police confiscated R3 000 from the Rev-

erend Cecil Begbie, of the Methodist Church in Coronationville, after his church had held a special service for Mr Rees.

The Fund-raising Act sets out the rules by which welfare bodies may raise money. Contributions made by or on behalf of a religious body are exempt from the provisions of this Act as long as they are collected during a religious service and are exclusively for the purpose of promoting religious work.

Mr Rees was arrested on June 23, charged with fraud and alternatively theft and released the following day on R30 000 bail.

Together even in death

Mail Reporter

TWELVE of the 15 soldiers who died when their Puma helicopter was shot down over Southern Angola last week will be cremated and buried together on Wednesday in Bloemfontein.

Their parents made this decision because the men had been together as paratroopers for nearly 18 months before dying in action together.

A memorial service will be held at 11am at the Tempe Military Base and the soldiers' ashes will be placed inside the Paratroop Battalion Memorial at Bloemfontein.

The parents have requested that instead of flowers donations be sent to the Border Fund.

LA JOLLA

JEWEL OF

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Expert in Real Estate, Houses & Condominiums, offers his services.

Well conversant with South African and local conditions.

Contact: Gunter M. Hirsch, Licensed Agent. Previously Johannesburg. NOW P.O. Box 1534, La Jolla, California 92038, U.S.A. or phone (714) 459-4566.

Presently in Johannesburg. Contact, Office hours: Jan Jones 28-3020, or after hours 783-6747.

Bird str

Two SAA technicians inspect the collision damaged three



The Lesotho Government had earlier rejected a message of sympathy from Mr Botha on Mr Rampe's death, charging that his condolences were inconsistent with South African support for the LLA.

● Mike Pitsa reports from Maseru that young, placard-carrying members of the ruling Basotho National Party (BNP) yesterday demonstrated against the LLA and against members of the Lesotho civil service suspected of not being supporters of the BNP.

The demonstration ended after the BNP chairman and Minister of Economic Planning, Mr E. R. Sekhonyana, persuaded the demonstrators to give him a written list of grievances, which he would pass on to Chief Jonathan.

Meanwhile, in a separate development, Botswana's Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr N. S. Molebogae, has rejected as "nonsense" reports that an exiled member of the Azanian National Youth Union was kidnapped from Botswana.

Mr Harrison Nqogokele was reported to have been interned in South Africa under the Internal Security Act. Mr Molebogae said: "His name does not appear on our records as a refugee. We know nothing about his reported abduction."

THE Lesotho Government replied yesterday to a protest note from South Africa after the alleged killing of a black South African and the abduction of two of his colleagues by members of the Lesotho Para-Military Force (PMF).

Lesotho told the South African Department of Foreign Affairs it was investigating the allegations, which were contained in a message sent to Lesotho last Thursday.

The three black South Africans involved in the incident were workers on Braamhoek Farm, near Clarens, on the SA-Lesotho border.

One of them, Mr Elias Dlamini, is said to have been shot by a blanketed member of the PMF when he tried to fight off his attackers. Before dying in hospital, he identified them as members of the PMF.

At the weekend, South Africa's Foreign Minister Mr P. W. Botha drew attention to Lesotho's silence on the affair.

He did so in response to renewed accusations by Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, of South African assistance for

Faith on trial — Tutu

By Tony Stirling

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said today that "our Christian faith, not the SACC's finances," was on trial before the Eloff Commission of Inquiry.

He was the first witness called when the commission began its sittings in Pretoria. All the evidence is to be heard in public unless the chairman, Mr Justice Eloff, considers it unnecessary or undesirable.

Bishop Tutu said any matter relating to the SACC was profoundly theological and he undertook to give the

commission a theological background to the SACC.

The SACC was on trial for being Christian by a Government which claimed to be Christian. "It may well be found to be an offence to be Christian in South Africa," he said.

Bishop Tutu questioned the authority of the Government or any secular authority to make judgments on the SACC or its activities.

The sins any of its members might have committed could be judged by God alone.

He said he would show that apartheid was evil as had been recently illustrated in the decision by a world

church gathering to condemn it as heresy.

"If anyone can show me that apartheid is Christian I would burn my Bible and cease to be Christian," he said.

He added the SACC was not a "two penny ha'penny body" and described it as a divine fellowship.

Anyone who criticised the acquisition of the bulk of the SACC's fund from overseas sources showed a woeful lack of knowledge of ecclesiastics.

Earlier, Mr Sydney Kentridge SC, said the SACC would be calling witnesses to deal with certain specific aspects of the organisation's background.

Although the SACC had decided to co-operate with the Eloff Commission, he wished to stress that the SACC questioned the Government's motives in appointing such a commission and the necessity for it.

Mr Kentridge referred to severe and unrivalled attacks made on the SACC and its officials over the years.

He said the SACC would also like to express its appreciation for an assurance that the commission would not be influenced by prejudicial public and private views expressed by an "unnamed officer."

'Travel document' for Tutu

Bishop Desmond Tutu — who has twice had his passport withdrawn — yesterday received a five-year travel document from the Government.

It happened in dramatic fashion at the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC.

A Department of Justice official, Mr Jan Venter, who was manning the entrance interrupted the afternoon session by saying that Bishop Tutu and his legal representative were urgently required by someone outside.

Bishop Tutu was giving evidence at the time under examination of his counsel, Mr Sydney Kentridge SC.

After a short adjournment Bishop Tutu emerged from a private room waving a travel document which will enable him to attend meetings overseas, including a religious meeting in New Orleans.

Afterwards Bishop Tutu said he understood the confiscation of his passport had been intended to stop him making statements abroad about South Africa.

He said he could not see the difference between the travel document and a passport — he would continue to make statements.

The documents issued to Bishop Tutu described his citizenship as undeterminable at present.

Reports by Tony Stirling

The Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the South African Council of Churches has not yet got down to dealing with its finances.

Questions on the theological aspects of the SACC's work were dealt with yesterday when the general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, gave evidence.

Aspects of the council's financial affairs, which were dealt with only fleetingly during his evidence, can be expected to come up in earnest today when ombudsman Mr Eugene Roelofsse gives evidence.

MR ROELOFSE

The entire first day of the commission's session, apart from opening addresses, was taken up by Bishop Tutu, who gave a theological justification of the SACC's stand against apartheid.

It was Mr Roelofsse's probes which initially

SACC cash probe may begin today

led to the spotlighting of the SACC's finances, which form a large part of the commission's mandate.

However, the commission has extremely wide terms, and some indication of the anticipated lines of inquiry were given when Mr Sydney Kentridge questioned Bishop Tutu on aspects of his evidence and certain SACC submissions to the commission.

Mr Kentridge, who is leading the SACC legal team, asked Bishop Tutu questions pertinent to the running of the organisation.

Bishop Tutu made a

number of points, including:

- The SACC was not anti-Government, but anti-apartheid.
- The SACC did not believe reconciliation without confrontation was not impossible.
- He confirmed the churches' responsibility for refugees in neighbouring states.

Referring to the findings of the Steyn Commission into the Media in relation to the SACC, Bishop Tutu described them as totally untrue and said he would have sued if it were possible.

He denied the findings of the Steyn Com-

mission against the SACC that the SACC was engaged in leftist radical politics or that it "openly supported" the banned Pan-Africanist Congress, the African National Congress, Swapo, and terrorism in South Africa.

Bishop Tutu also explained the relationship between the SACC and the World Council of Churches and lamented the fact that South Africans, by and large, were denied participation in the WCC.

ZIMBABWE

He said WCC donations to the ANC had been given for humanitarian purposes, while donations to the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe were more than counterbalanced by donations for community projects in what was then Rhodesia.

He said the fact that the SACC relied mainly on funds from overseas was because most members were from the less affluent sections of the community.

"We do not apologise for the fact that we receive substantial overseas support," he said.

Roelofse: Tutu was hostile

By Tony Stirling

Ombudsman Eugene Roelofse told the Eloff Commission of Inquiry in Pretoria today that the more determined he became to get to the bottom of certain irregularities the more antagonistic Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, had become towards him.

The commission is inquiring into matters relating to the SACC.

Mr Roelofse said his duties over and above those of ombudsman had eventually led him to investigate alleged frauds relating to the finances of the SACC and other organisations.

He said that after being installed as ombudsman, financed by the SACC, he had been called on by Bishop Tutu to perform certain other functions, including work as a handyman and installing a security system for the SACC.

CONDITIONS

His work as a handyman has taken him to St Ansgars Mission in the Roodepoort district, which also housed the SA Theological College for Independent Churches (SATCIC).

He had found conditions on this property an asset of the SACC, "extremely bad."

He had had to provide food for starving students at the SATCIC.

The students had been living in slum conditions and there was evidence of drug taking.

This had caused him to lodge letters and memoranda with Bishop Tutu and others.

Mr Roelofse said that during his programme of renewal he had found that building material and food were disappearing.

Eventually he had been shown certain cheques which had indicated that fraud was taking place.

This had led on two occasions to reported confessions in minutes of SACC organisations by the head of the college, Bishop Isaac Mokoena, later acquitted of fraud.

When he had begun to press for investigations of the finances of the college his relationship with Bishop Tutu, which had previously been "warm", began to deteriorate.

He believed a cover-up had been taking place.

● See Page 7

OMBUDSMAN Mr Eugene Roelofse yesterday outlined to the Eloff Commission how the South African Council of Churches (SACC) allegedly sought to "cover up" irregularities in its financial administration.

He described to the commission investigating the affairs of the SACC how there had been an increasing atmosphere of hostility towards him as he struggled to get the organisation to put its financial house in order.

And he described how funds intended for the South African Theological College of Independent Churches (SATCIC) had been misused — leaving students to endure untenable conditions of deprivation.

Mr Roelofse, a former SACC Ombudsman, was subpoenaed to give evidence to the commission on the second day of its hearings in Pretoria.

The Government-appointed inquiry is taking place against the background of charges of fraud and theft against a former SACC secretary-general, Mr John Rees.

The probe into the SACC's finances started yesterday, after the first sitting of the commission, on Wednesday, had been devoted to theological evidence by Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the SACC, and the first witness to be called.

Bishop Tutu told the commission that the SACC's Christian faith, not its finances, was on trial, and that the appointment of the commission was tantamount to blasphemy.

He also described apartheid in South Africa as an "evil" and a "heresy" and the South African political system as one of "injustice, exploitation and oppression".

Questioned by Mr Sydney Kentridge SC, who is representing the SACC, the bishop denied the SACC had supported terrorist attacks or preached revolutionary theology. It had, however, supported the families of political prisoners.

Bishop Tutu said the SACC had financial problems but

Ombudsman tells of SACC 'cover-up'

EUGENE HUGO reports on second day's sitting of the commission investigating the affairs of the SACC.

had already taken steps to put its house in order.

Earlier Mr Kentridge said although the SACC had decided to co-operate with the commission, he wished to stress that the SACC questioned the Government's motives in appointing such a commission, and the necessity for it.

Mr Roelofse told the commission yesterday that his work in exposing business exploitation of blacks had been well received until he had been sent to St Ansgars Mission at Roodepoort to do certain checks in 1978. At the mission — divided in three sections including the Theological College — he had come across the "all-pervasive smell of dagga".

He had also found during a stay at the mission:

- The mission had become a gathering place for "undesirable elements" and the place had become a slum.
- There were inadequate controls and rentals had not been paid for a period between 1975 and 1979.
- Allegations of theft and "all sorts of things" were being cast backwards and forwards.
- A large quantity of Schedule 5 drugs, used by addicts to counter after-effects, dagga pipes and syringes were found under the trees.
- A large quantity of building and plumbing materials paid for by the SACC was unaccounted for.
- Girls dormitories were grossly overcrowded, they had no cupboards, no hot water and the toilets were of the old "pit type".
- Students were eating half-rotten fruit because they were so hungry and there was no trace of the regular



MR EUGENE ROELOFSE — "smell of dagga about"

fruit deliveries intended for the institution.

● Beer was being brewed and there were incidents when a cook had become drunk and threatening. Threats had also been made against one of the lecturers.

Mr Roelofse said he regarded the situation as one of gross mismanagement and neglect of a treasured property.

He had become incensed by the conditions at St Ansgars because black pupils were being treated in the very way in which the SACC had often accused the Government of doing.

The SACC was responsible for the mission he said because it was the landlord.

But Mr Roelofse said that repeated attempts to bring the matter to the attention of the SACC and get action taken, were fruitless.

And he described SACC general secretary Bishop Desmond Tutu's reaction as "vague and non committal".

Eventually a three man committee had been appointed to investigate the conditions at St Ansgars but this committee had achieved nothing.

Early in 1978 he had found a number of cheques in the

office of Bishop Isaac Mokoena, who headed the Theological School, which he believed to have been forged.

Despite this and a series of serious allegations against the bishop made by students, Bishop Tutu and other SACC executives were reluctant to take any action.

Mrs Sally Motlana, an SACC vice-president, had in fact said at one stage that Bishop Mokoena was unfortunate because he happened to be the one who was found out.

At the time Bishop Tutu had pleaded for the matter to be handled in a tactful way and had said he would like to give the bishop a monthly allowance if he were dismissed.

The two bishops were close friends.

Bishop Mokoena was finally suspended for two months and ordered to pay back the money.

"From this position the relationship between Bishop Tutu and myself deteriorated. His attitude was that a white man should not investigate a black man," said Mr Roelofse.

He was then ordered to stop the investigation into the bishop's affairs.

"By then I was suspecting a cover-up," said the Ombudsman. "Even when the forged cheques were lying on Bishop Tutu's desk he was describing Bishop Mokoena as a good Christian."

Bishop Mokoena was tried on charges of fraud and acquitted.

Mr Roelofse said the SACC had always claimed it had no direct control over the St Ansgars Mission but he pointed out to the commission that there were two members of

the SACC executive on his board and that the SACC acted as its treasurer.

The Ombudsman said that students at the college had also complained that the monthly cash allowances to which they were entitled were not being paid, that there was a shortage of lecturers, inadequate food, a lack of sports facilities and text books and that they doubted the authenticity of the college.

There was an attitude at the SACC, he said, of "Bishop Mokoena right or wrong".

Mr Roelofse then described how he had come across other financial irregularities at the SACC after auditors had expressed reservations about the organisation's books. These had included:

- Inadequate accounting procedures and control over trust funds.
- A serious weakness in payments being made without the supporting documents.
- Weak controls over loans.
- Irregularities at the SACC publication "The Voice".

"But despite disclosures about serious irregularities the matter was allowed to die a natural death," said Mr Roelofse.

In one case, he said, the payee could not be identified in payments of R27 000 out of a total expenditure of R34 000.

Mr Roelofse said he could not understand the attitude of Bishop Tutu who at times had reacted spitefully and showed a lack of energy when dealing with issues such as that of Bishop Mokoena.

He said he had decided that swift action was the only way to save the reputation of the SACC but was faced with a dilemma. He could not go to Bishop Tutu and he could not go to Mrs Motlana because of her lack of sympathy.

He had chosen the former director of the Christian Institute, the Rev C F Beyers Naude who had shown shock over what Mr Roelofse revealed.

"He agreed that I morally had no choice but to submit a comprehensive memorandum," said Mr Roelofse. This he had done but had not been able to draw proper attention to it.

He had felt it his duty to warn Bishop Tutu that the Government was already taking an interest in the SACC and that certain Cabinet Ministers were making snide remarks about the organisation.

"The Achilles heel of the SACC was its financial problems and I had forebodings of calamity," said Mr Roelofse. But when he had drawn this to the attention of SACC executives his situation had turned into one of "harmony and hatred".

Mr Roelofse will continue his evidence today.

Roelofse hits out at Tutu over 'forged' cheques

Sowetan

3/9/82

304

THE SOUTH African Council of Churches was involved in gross financial irregularities involving thousands of rand and had at one stage been in rent arrears totalling more than R12 000, the Eloff Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday.

Mr Eugene Roelofse, former Ombudsman of the SACC, said a total R9 985,82 could not be accounted for after receiving cheque payments totalling R12 191,96 from March 1 to March 31, 1979.

The South African Theological College for Independent Churches (Satic) at Roodepoort, run by the SACC, had been in rent arrears to-

tion and maltreatment at the time it was attacking the Government on the same grounds," he said.

Bishop Tutu, he said, became antagonistic while he investigated allegations of financial irregularities, which involved forged cheques by Bishop I Mokoena.



BISHOP TUTU: Rejected Roelofse's role.

"He allowed Bishop Mokoena to lead morning services and praised him as an outstanding Christian, when on a floor above a series of cheques allegedly forged by Bishop Mokoena were lying on Bishop Tutu's desk," he said.

He said Bishop Tutu had also mentioned

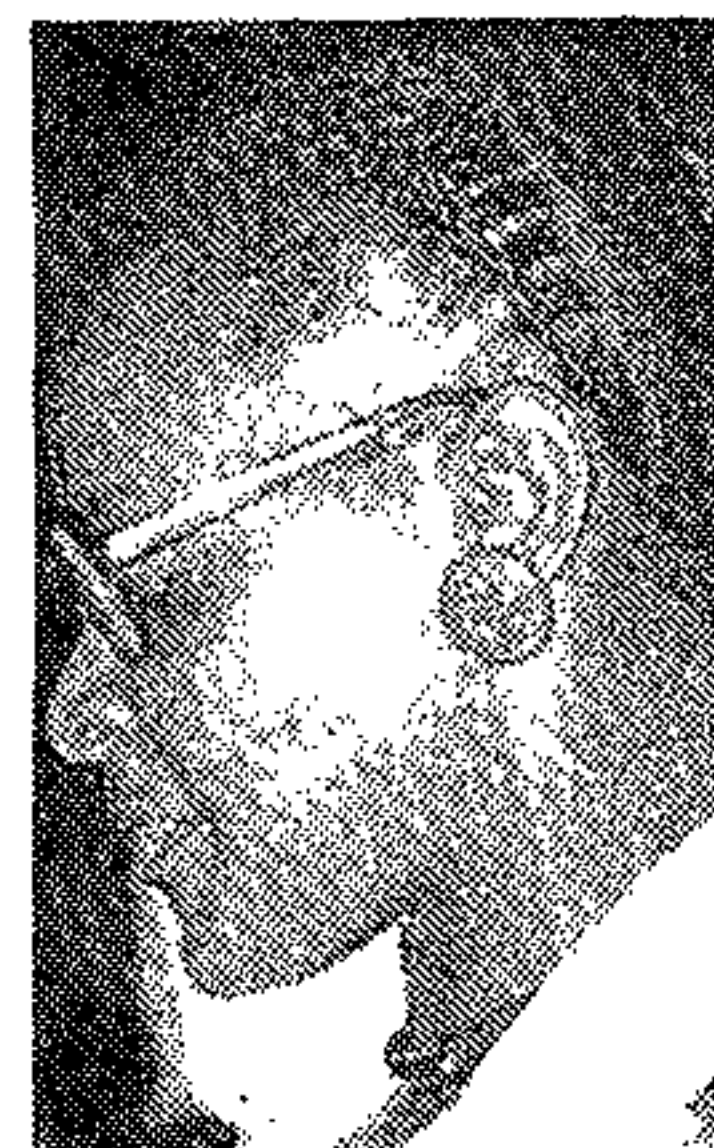


BISHOP MOKOENA: Confessed forgeries.

talling R12 800 between January 1975 and January 1978, Mr Roelofse said.

The students at Satic, Mr Roelofse said, were living in slum conditions, with gross overcrowding, insufficient facilities, primitive and unhygienic toilets and unsanitary conditions and there was evidence of maltreatment.

The students were underfed and some slept



SALLY MOTLANA: Told of starving children.

that, should Bishop Mokoena lose his job, he would like to give him a monthly allowance.

two in a single bed to share blankets on cold nights.

He said: "On March 22 1979 I wrote to Mrs Sally Motlana, complaining about the deprivation and hunger suffered by Satic students. The students were so hungry they were eating half-rotten fruit that they had picked up under the trees around the house in which I was staying.

FORCED

"To help them, I made large quantities of soup and stew, for which I paid myself. Five nights a week supper consisted of a slice of bread with soup. Meat was served twice a week.

"I was slowly forced into a position where I would have to attack the SACC for allowing students to suffer depriva-

INVESTIGATE

Mr Roelofse said his objections had led to the deterioration of relations between himself and Bishop Tutu. "His view was that a white man should not investigate a black man," Mr Roelofse said.

The commission was told that on April 19, 1979, Bishop Mokoena had admitted to forgeries.

Proceeding

Ombudsman tells of 'lost' R500 000

By EUGENE HUGO

INDEPENDENT ombudsman Mr Eugene Roelofse yesterday told the Eloff Commission investigating the affairs of the SA Council of Churches that the SACC had failed to pay his department after he raised questions about financial irregularities.

Mr Roelofse told the commission that the SACC had failed to pay money owing to his division for five months after it "parted company" with the church organisation.

He told how a member of the ombudsmans' department, a woman and breadwinner, had earned no income for several months.

Telling the commission again about hostility towards him after he questioned the financial administration of the SACC, Mr Roelofse described how on one occasion Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the SACC, had accused him of having an affair with a certain woman.

Mr Roelofse was outlining for the commission the administrative irregularities he alleges he encountered while working for the SACC as their ombudsman.

Referring to documents throughout, he said he could not understand how SACC ex-

penditures were not backed up by the necessary documentation in the form of receipts.

He had pointed out to Bishop Tutu that copies of receipts could always be obtained, even if they had been lost.

From a cash flow of R1-million, R500 000 had at one stage been disbursed without receipts or vouchers being obtained.

"I ask you what happened to R500 000 worth of vouchers?" said Mr Roelofse.

In April 1980, he told Bishop Tutu in a letter that the "ghastly alternative of theft on a large scale" had to be contemplated.

Auditors reports had also indicated administrative and financial irregularities.

● Mr Roelofse said yesterday that Mrs Bernadette Mosala, a senior SACC official, had stated that it was unfortunate that Bishop Isaac Mokoena was the one who had been found out regarding alleged financial irregularities. This had not been stated by Mrs Sally Motlana, as reported in the Rand Daily Mail.

He also told the commission that he had not referred to Bishop Tutu's attitude as "spiteful".

Mr Roelofse will continue his evidence on Monday.

Fireworks lacking in SACC inquiry

(304)

Stan
4/9/82

The first three days of the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the South African Council of Churches produced no fireworks.

The most notable feature was the first day's hearing which was devoted almost exclusively to an address by the SACC general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Bishop Tutu delivered a scathing scriptural attack on apartheid accompanied by evidence relating to theological justification for the work of the SACC.

Other evidence of note was that of the now independent ombudsman, Mr Eugene Roelofse, who was formerly paid as such by the SACC.

Mr Roelofse's evidence was remarkable, not in that it has so far presented anything of his investigation of alleged financial irregularities in the SACC, but because it was a detailed account of the history of how he became more and more deeply involved in his financial dealings of the SACC.

All his evidence was minutely documented and gave a thorough picture of the correspondence which flowed between him and Bishop Tutu over financial matters until an irretrievable breakdown in their relationship occurred.

Mr Roelofse was still giving evidence at the close of proceedings yesterday.

He will at the end of his testimony, expected to last another half-day, still be subject to examination by members of the commission and its legal officer, as well as cross-examination by the SACC's legal counsel.

The commission is then expected to rise until late next month when the report of the external auditors appointed by the commission is expected to become available.

SACC inquiry told of hatred and hymns, piety and drugs, and devout fingers in the till

THE spiritual and worldly activities of the South African Council of Churches were thrown into sharp contrast by evidence given this week at a Government-appointed inquiry in Pretoria.

"Yours is a theological task, through and through," Bishop Desmond Tutu, SACC secretary-general, told Mr Justice Eloff, chairman of

the Government-appointed commission of inquiry.

"The Government appointed this commission for a reason that is perfectly obvious and totally unsubtle. I do not fear them."

However, the bishop's evidence was immediately followed by that of former SACC ombudsman, Mr Eugene Roelofse, who submitted a 600-page document pointing to financial and administrative irregularities

in the council's handling of millions of rands in funds from overseas donors and spoke of suspicions of "devout fingers in the till".

Bishop Tutu had volunteered to co-operate with the commission. He said: "It is not the finances or any other activities of the SACC that are being investigated."

"It is our Christianity, it is our faith and therefore our theology that are under scrutiny and the central matters at issue are profoundly theological."

"We are under trial for being Christian and that by a Government which claims to be Christian. It may be that we are being told that it is an offence to be a Christian in South Africa. That is what you are asked to determine."

"And that is a theological task all the way through."

Mr Roelofse, who was subpoenaed to give evidence before the commission, traced his discovery of "strange practices" in the council from the time of his appointment as ombudsman in 1976 "to fight dishonesty wherever you find it" — until he was told by Bishop Tutu in August, 1980, to get out and never re-enter the building.

The final break came, said Mr Roelofse, in an atmosphere of "hatred and hymns".

In September, 1980, he said, staff members in the ombudsman office were given three months' salary. But it was almost six months before the council paid them the leave pay and pension fund contributions owing to them. And an amount of R11 000 held by the SACC and earmarked for the ombudsman department's account was never paid at all, he said.

He had written to Bishop Tutu in October, appealing for funds, and pointing out that the ombudsman office was bankrupt. The bishop re-

plied that the SACC had no financial obligation to the ombudsman.

Earlier in his evidence he told the commission how he had become uneasy when he had been asked, in October 1978, to undertake a security check of the council's St Ansgars Mission in Roodepoort. On the same property was a set of buildings let to the SA Theological College for Independent Churches (Satic) and other buildings let to various individuals.

Apart from finding fire hazards, his suspicions were aroused by general conditions: the type of people appearing on the property, the "pervasive smell of dagga" and the discovery of dagga pipes and syringes.

He reported back on this

WILMAR UTTING
reports on evidence about the South African Council of Churches heard this week at a Government-appointed inquiry in Pretoria

and on the conditions under which the students were living. He described them as "virtual slum". Bishop Tutu gave him a letter of authority to clean up the place.

When he closed down a second shebeen on the property and dismissed a drunken cook, there were objections from Bishop Isaac Makoena, a divisional director of the SACC, chairman of Satic and a member of the St Ansgars Board.

And Bishop Tutu, a close friend of Bishop Makoena, had started "cooling off towards me", Mr Roelofse said.

The students at Satic had little to eat, he said, in spite of large quantities of food being delivered to the stores.

He recalled how, when students had at one time complained of lack of lecturers and textbooks and there had been unrest, Security Police had been called in to protect staff and property.

He said he was being slowly forced into a position where he would have to attack the SACC for allowing black students to suffer deprivation and maltreatment at the very time the SACC was attacking the Government on the same grounds.

Mr Roelofse's discoveries snowballed over the next few months and by the end of March, 1979, he had reported to Bishop Tutu that he had not only had evidence of forgery and uttering of cheques by Bishop Makoena, but had also found instances of theft, common assault, extortion, attempted rape and homosexual rape.

The next month, in the bishop's absence, he reported to the acting general secretary, Dr W Kistner, that the turmoil he suffered had been aggravated by what he interpreted as sympathy towards Bishop Makoena, who had confessed to forging cheques.

● A senior colleague (Mrs Bernadette Masala) had remarked it was unfortunate "as he (Bishop Makoena) just happened to be the one that was found out".

● Bishop Tutu had spoken of making an allowance to Bishop Makoena if the latter lost his job.

Also, Bishop Tutu had indicated he wished to deal with Bishop Makoena "in a pastoral way".

"But I had not seen much evidence of a pastoral approach to the needs of the students who were still underfed, some sleeping two to a single bed to share the blankets on a cold night."

He sought guidance from the SACC in his dilemma:

● How could he preserve his integrity as ombudsman when he at one and the same time energetically acted against thieves within commerce but looked the other way when the stealing was done by SACC staff?



● Bishop Desmond Tutu — he spoke of the spiritual aims of the South African Council of Churches.

● How could he share the morning religious service with unrepentant crooks?

● When criminals actually led the morning service, should he stay away or should he pretend that the evidence he had was a figment of his imagination?

But, he told the commission, the attitude of the praesidium was inept and inconclusive.

Tomorrow, Mr Roelofse will be questioned by Mr

Sydney Kentridge, leader of the SACC legal team. Mr Kurt von Lieres, who is leading evidence for the commission, may then re-question Mr Roelofse.

Other commission members are Mr T Blunden, a regional court president; Professor P Oosthuizen, vice-principal of the University of Pretoria; Mr F G Barrie, former Auditor-General and chartered accountant Mr SA Patterson.



● Former SACC ombudsman Mr Eugene Roelofse suspected "devout fingers in the till".

Monday September 6 1982

ERAL NEWS

'Rees had cases bulging with cash'

204 Stew 6/9/12

By Tony Stirling

Ombudsman Mr Eugene Roelofse today told the Eloff Commission in Pretoria that he had seen former SACC general secretary Mr John Rees walking around with briefcases full of money several times.

He appreciated the SACC had to have cash for urgent payments to those in need but there were other organisations which made cash payments under stricter control.

Before he named Mr Rees he had referred only to "a certain general secretary."

Mr Sidney Kentridge, SC, leading the SACC legal team, asked Mr Roelofse to stop making "nameless insinuations."

Earlier, Mr Roelofse told the commission that last year the SACC had

cleared Mr Rees of any irregularities to his administration of the Asengeni relief fund.

This had been done on the basis of his disclosures to a "privileged person."

"What was not disclosed is that the attorney concerned was Mr Oliver Barrett of Bowens and that he was also the attorney of Mr Rees."

Bowens was the second biggest recipient of funds from Asengeni after Mr Shun Chetty.

AUTHORITY

Mr Roelofse said the chairman of the SACC finance committee, Mr Neville Matterson, was Mr Barrett's partner.

Records kept by Mr Barrett had later been given to Mr Rees who had destroyed them.

Mr Roelofse said he doubted if anyone had legal authority to stop the proper keeping of books relating to Asengeni funds.

At the end of his evidence Mr Roelofse appealed that only those suspected of crimes or statutory offences be dealt with — not the innocent.

He asked that the SACC be allowed to continue with its work.

Earlier Mr Roelofse told the commission that R4,5 million in SACC funds had been spent over a four-year period without passing audit.

Mr Roelofse said he had made this allegation in a complaint he had lodged with the Public Accountants and Auditors Board.

AUDITOR

He had asked for an investigation of the professional conduct of the SACC's auditors and of an auditor, Mr Tim Potter, who had carried out an independent investigation of the SACC's financial affairs.

One of the matters underplayed by Mr Potter as "relatively minor" concerned

R500 000, another R800 000.

Mr Roelofse said it was also vital to go into certain matters relating to the Asengeni Relief Fund.

Two separate annual reports of the SACC indicated that because this fund was under the discretion of the general secretary it was not subject to audit.

But at the trial of Bishop Isaac Mokoena Bishop Desmond Tutu had stated under oath that the fund was subject to audit.

It was vital to find out who had issued instructions not to audit the funds.

Mr Roelofse said he did not believe in blaming South African Council of Churches Accounting Services as Bishop Tutu had done.

Bishop Tutu, a Mrs Sally Motlana, a senior vice-president, several members of the SACC's finance committee and its financial adviser, Mr A Wentzel, sat on the board of this company.

(Proceeding)

(304) 200M 7/9/82

Tutu 'baas op die plaas', inquiry told

EUGENE HUGO reports

OMBUDSMAN Eugene Roelofse told the Eloff Commission yesterday that if God had to speak to the South African Council of Churches (SACC) "today" he would ask them where his money had gone.

Mr Roelofse said the SACC should be responsible for the "proper and good" stewardship of donated funds for the needy.

And he said that Bishop Desmond Tutu as general-secretary was "baas op die plaas" (boss on the farm) at the SACC and by his own admission nothing happened without his knowledge.

The independent ombudsman was completing his evidence in chief on the fourth day of hearings held by the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the SACC in Pretoria.

Mr Roelofse said he could not understand how, while auditors were speaking about "material irregularities" in the records of the SACC, Bishop Tutu could keep on saying anyone could come and inspect the books.

He also pointed out that five months after the auditors had stated they could not inspect all the records because of the general-secretary's discretionary powers, the bishop had said all the books were open to audit.

Bishop Tutu had also told a Johannesburg magistrate in a court case involving an SACC employee that "we are not afraid of anyone examining our books".

These were not the words of an "obscure theorist" but the words of the chief executive of the SACC.

Bishop Tutu had described himself as such and said he was responsible for co-ordinating the entire work of the council and that he was responsible for the total administration of it, including its financial affairs.

Mr Roelofse told the com-

mission that the constitution of the SACC did not permit the existence of accounts which were not subject to audit — such as the Asengeni Relief Fund which was handled at the discretion of the general-secretary.

Speaking of former SACC general-secretary, Mr John Rees, Mr Roelofse said the SACC had cleared him of allegations of theft and fraud.

The SACC had decided, after an attorney had been called in to investigate, that Mr Rees had acted with integrity.

But Mr Roelofse pointed out that the attorney concerned, Mr Oliver Barrett, of Bowens, was also legal adviser to the SACC and his firm was the second biggest recipient of fees from the Asengeni Fund. He said that R1-million had been spent over a period in legal fees — half of which had gone to Mr Shuh Chetty (a lawyer who fled the country) and most of the rest had gone to Bowens.

Mr Barrett had custody of the Asengeni register of funds and Mr Rees had said that for his own protection he had copies of all records lodged with Bowens. Yet the auditors had not been able to examine adequate documentation and were unable to express an opinion about the expenditure of the funds.

It was strange, said Mr Roelofse, that Mr Neville

Matterson, chairman of the financial committee, was a partner in Bowens and was unaware that the records were being kept by his partner.

Mr Rees had subsequently said he destroyed the records which were lodged with Bowens.

In 1981, two years after the destruction of the records, Mr Barrett certified that Mr Rees used the Asengeni Fund correctly — despite the fact that R250 000 had been transferred to private bank accounts.

It was also correct that anyone who held the position of general-secretary could do the same, including Bishop Tutu "This could lead to an undesirable proliferation of

private accounts," said Mr Roelofse.

Later he alleged that he had seen Mr Rees walking around with briefcases full of cash on several occasions.

And he said: "No one indicated how the proper keeping of books could restrict the discretion of a general-secretary in their handling of funds."

He said it had subsequently been agreed with the financial committee that the Asengeni Fund would be divided in two parts, one for legal assistance and one for discretionary relief.

This meant, however, that 20% of the fund would still not be subject to audit — an amount of R131 617.

"It was not clear" said Mr Roelofse, "whether the general-secretary's discretion would apply only to the R131 000".

This division of the fund was in conflict with an executive decision that the director of administration would examine all financial administration and check that all areas of the SACC's financial affairs were subject to scrutiny by the auditors.

In 1979, the auditors were unable to examine records and in 1980 could examine only part of them.

Memo (304) notes query at probe ^{stan} into SACC ^{7/9/82}

By Tony Stirling

Mr Sydney Kentridge SC, counsel for the SA Council of Churches, yesterday queried mysterious handwriting which appeared on some copies of the memorandum of ombudsman Mr Eugene Roelofse and not on others.

Handwritten notes appeared on copies of an annexure which formed part of the memorandum of Mr Roelofse, handed to the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC.

15 COPIES

Mr Roelofse said he had made about 15 copies of his memorandum, about nine of which had been given to members of the commission.

Mr Kentridge, in cross-examination of Mr Roelofse, suggested that the inference was that there was some unnamed third party who assisted Mr Roelofse in the compilation of his memorandum and that the writing was that of this person.

Certain portions of the documents in the hands of the SACC legal team had also been underlined.

SOURCES

Mr Roelofse denied he had had any assistance in compiling his memorandum.

Mr Kentridge then asked Mr Roelofse about the sources of some documents, one of which bore the writing of Bishop Tutu.

Mr Roelofse said it was either documentation he had acquired as a member of staff who attended the executive council meetings of the SACC or documentation he had acquired on being given the authority of the senior vice-president of the SACC, the Rev Peter Storey, to conduct a financial probe.

The hearing continues.

Roelofse tells of 'Tutu's snide remarks'

ARGUS 8/9/82
304

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Ombudsman Mr Eugene Roelofse today alleged that Bishop Desmond Tutu had made 'snide' remarks about people such as the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

Mr Roelofse said this in answer to questions by Mr Justice Eloff, chairman of the Eloff Commission probing the South African Council of Churches.

The judge had asked Mr Roelofse what Bishop Tutu's attitude was towards critics of the Government and in particular towards the banned ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress.

Mr Roelofse said many people suggested that Bishop Tutu in fact re-

presented the local open side of the ANC.

"I don't believe it. He never gave me the impression that he wholeheartedly supported the ANC," he said.

"From time to time, he made rather snide remarks about people like Nelson Mandela."

Mr Roelofse said Bishop Tutu was critical of some anti-Government bodies and organisations.

In particular, Bishop Tutu had on a number of occasions, both publicly and in writing, attacked communism and had described it along with apartheid as one of the two biggest dangers facing South Africa.

At one stage, Mr Roelofse was asked under cross-examination where he had got the court record relating to the trial of Elphas Mbatha, an official of SACC Accounting Services, who was acquitted of fraud last year.

Mr Sydney Kentridge, for the SACC, said he was asking these questions because Mr Roelofse was a subpoenaed witness and he had previously asked questions concerning the source of documents in Mr Roelofse's possession.

Mr Roelofse said he had obtained the record from a company which did court recording and paid for it.

(Proceeding).

SACC PROBE

LEGAL counsel for the South African Council of Churches, Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, yesterday accused ombudsman Mr Eugene Roelofse of conducting a deliberate campaign to discredit the SACC and anyone connected with it.

Mr Roelofse faced relentless cross-examination from Mr Kentridge on the fifth day of the hearings held by the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the church organisation.

Mr Kentridge said Mr Roelofse was obsessive, with behaviour "bordering on the irrational" when he pursued investigations into alleged SACC financial irregularities.

He accused Mr Roelofse of:

- Conducting a deliberate campaign to discredit the SACC and anyone connected with it.

- Being untruthful in certain submissions to the commission — particularly when they reflected on the ombudsman.

- Coming up with only "insinuations" after eight months of investigations into "rumours" of alleged irregularities and crimes.

- Failing to draw the commission's attention to actions taken by the SACC to deal with suspected irregularities involving the South African Theological College for Independent Churches.

- Finding fault with everyone attached to the SACC — including professional people appointed by them to investigate alleged irregularities.

Testing Mr Roelofse's evidence, contained mostly in a giant memorandum to the commission, Mr Kentridge said he had "beat a lame retreat" when challenged by the SACC executive to "put up or shut up".

This Mr Kentridge said, had happened after Mr Roelofse had been invited to produce evidence of alleged irregularities. "All you could

Roelofse accused of being obsessed

304 ROM 8/9/82
EUGENE HUGO reports

produce was a mass of insinuation," said Mr Kentridge.

And he challenged Mr Roelofse to say who was suspected of criminal conduct in the SACC.

In a note to Mr Kentridge, Mr Roelofse named only two people: Bishop Isaac Mokoena, chairman of the St Ansgars Theological Mission, and a clerk, Mr Elphas Mbata — both already tried on charges of fraud and acquitted.

Mr Kentridge said Mr Roelofse had found fault with everyone connected with the SACC — from top executives to the auditors and lawyers appointed by the organisation.

Explaining his attitude, Mr Roelofse told the commission that South Africans had the Information Scandal, then they faced the "lack of information scandal".

He claimed he had not been able to get adequate information for what to him appeared to be a series of irregularities which had made him suspicious that wholesale misappropriation was going on.

He described the situation in which Bishop Mokoena — the man who had allegedly forged cheques since 1976 — had led the morning service at the SACC.

The dilemma he had faced was, he said: "When criminals lead the morning service should I stay away?"

He said that the bishop, on the very day that his alleged-

ly forged cheques were lying on Bishop Desmond Tutu's desk, led the singing of a psalm about "making our hearts white".

Bishop Mokoena had also delivered a service on honesty.

"Was it correct for him to be leading the morning service... for him to be held up as a fine example of Christianity?" asked Mr Roelofse.

Mr Kentridge pointed out that at that stage there were only allegations against Bishop Mokoena, not proved evidence.

Continuing to attack Mr Roelofse's investigative "obsession" Mr Kentridge asked: "Were you the auditor-general of the SACC? Were you South Africa's Auditor-General?"

Mr Kentridge said Mr Roelofse trusted no-one but himself to investigate irregularities because he was not satisfied with any investigation — not even the one by Mr Tim Potter, an auditor with a high reputation.

Tested on his claim that Bishop Tutu had said he did not want a white man investigating a black man, Mr Roelofse insisted that this is what he had been told.

But Mr Kentridge said that in fact Bishop Tutu had told Mr Roelofse it was a sensitive issue when a staff member of the SACC investigated other members of the organisation.

And it was even more sensitive when it looked as if a white staff member was in-

vestigating black members.

Mr Kentridge asked Mr Roelofse whether he was sure that Mrs Bernadette Mosala had said of Bishop Mokoena: "He was just unfortunate to be the one who was found out."

Mr Kentridge passed to Mr Roelofse a piece of note paper on which he had apparently written another name, adding that Mrs Mosala had denied making the statement.

Mr Roelofse read the name Mr Kentridge had written down and then admitted he could have been confused.

Earlier Mr Roelofse denied a series of allegations about his actions at the St Ansgars Mission.

Mr Kentridge had alleged that he had, among other things, brandished a gun and threatened to beat up a warden of the college.

Mr Roelofse admitted he had threatened to beat up the warden of the college.

But he said this was in a situation in which there had been numerous complaints that the warden was assaulting students and beating girl students.

"I said to him that it was enough that students should be shot at and beaten by the police and that I would not have a member of the SACC doing the same thing," said Mr Roelofse.

"I said I would give him a hiding such as his father had never given him," said Mr Roelofse.

Earlier he told the commission how the former SACC general-secretary, Mr John Rees, always had "enormous quantities" of cash with him.

Mr Roelofse said he had seen this cash in briefcases which Mr Rees carried with him and he himself had been paid from this money when cheques issued by the SACC did not make up amounts owed to his department.

SACC **inquiry**
to Stan
adjourn

Cou

304

By Tony Stirling
The Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the South African Council of Churches today completed its hearing of witnesses for the time being — and will devote an entire day tomorrow to the handing in of documents. The hearings of evidence from the ombudsman, Mr Eugene Roelofse, was completed today and it was stated by the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Eloff, that tomorrow's sitting would be devoted entirely to the handing in of documents relating to the inquiry.

DOCUMENTS

The Eloff Commission is investigating a wide range of aspects relating to the SACC, including the historical, financial and political. According to Mr K.P. von Lieres, SC, the legal officer to the commission, among documents to be handed in tomorrow are:

- Thousands of pages of minutes of meetings of the SACC and its predecessors and its various funds dating back to 1948.
- Ten thousand newspaper clippings dating back to 1968.
- About 350 copies of the SACC publication Ecu News.

ADJOURN

Mr von Lieres said that it was introductory documentation for the inquiry. After this evidence has formally been presented, the commission will adjourn until October 25, by which time it is expected that auditors appointed by the commission to investigate the finances of the SACC will be ready to present their evidence. Among the evidence that can be expected will be a report by Mr von Lieres and another officer of the commission relating to their visit to the United States and attitudes towards the South African Council of Churches.

Judge asks for Tutu's attitudes to ANC, PAC

By EUGENE HUGO

THE chairman of the commission investigating the affairs of the SA Council of Churches, Mr Justice C F Eloff, yesterday wanted to know the attitude of Bishop Desmond Tutu to the ANC and PAC liberation movements.

But a witness Mr Eugene Roelofse could not tell him what he wanted to know — apart from a reference to the bishop's "snide remarks about Mr Nelson Mandela".

This exchange came after former SACC ombudsman Mr Roelofse had been in the witness box for six days.

After giving his evidence-in-chief Mr Roelofse has faced cross-examination from SACC legal counsel Mr Sydney Kentridge.

Mr Kentridge made repeated references to Mr Roelofse's "obsessive" disbelief in any investigations of alleged irregularities in SACC finances and even labelled his attitude as "bordering on the irrational".

Mr Roelofse told the commission yesterday that he found difficulty in accepting the SACC's attitude towards "justice and reconciliation".

He said the two concepts were irreconcilable. "To me this is a contradiction in terms," he said.

Asked about the SACC's and Bishop Tutu's attitude towards critics, he said it was one of: "Your enemy is my enemy."

It had been said that the SACC was a "hidden part" of the ANC, but he did not believe this.

Bishop Tutu, in fact, had said that the two greatest dangers to South Africa were communism and apartheid.

Judge: "He did not align himself holus bolus with organisations critical of the Government?"

Roelofse: "No, he attacked communism and apartheid on an equal basis."

Pressed on the issue, Mr Roelofse recalled that he had heard Bishop Tutu making "snide remarks about Nelson Mandela" (a jailed ANC leader).

Mr Roelofse, in answer to questions, described himself as the "prophet Amos".

"This implies that one gets the job done but ruffles a few feathers in the process," he said.

The ombudsman told the commission how, when he asked direct questions about SACC financial irregularities, he got "biblical texts" in reply.

And he stressed that he had found it odd that SACC auditors could make different reports on the organisation's books from one year to another before they found that something was wrong.

Today (THURSDAY) the commission will formally accept thousands of pages of background documentation before adjourning to October 25.

September 21, 1982

ANC will talk says Tutu

Sowetan 21/9/82 *304*



Bishop Tutu.

THE African National Congress (ANC) would lay down their arms if a conference to dismantle apartheid in South Africa were organised, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said yesterday.

Addressing a Press conference after his return from America, Bishop Tutu said the ANC were not a "blood-thirsty" organisation, although they chose to campaign for their rights through the armed struggle.

Bishop Tutu, who met with a number of top ANC people in Ame-

rica, said they had not tried to deviate him from his mission of seeking peace through peaceful means. He said he did not have ties with any party or organisation.

NAMIBIA

"My loyalty is to our Lord Jesus Christ only," he said.

He had also met with the American Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker. Dr Crocker had told him America was throwing every effort into the Namibian settlement, or, as Dr Crocker put it: "We have all our eggs in the Namibian basket."

On the Cuban question, which is threatening to disrupt talks in Namibia, Bishop Tutu said the Cuban soldiers in Angola were there to help the Angolan Government against the invading South African forces. He saw no reason why the Cubans could be a stumbling block in the talks.

GRANTS

"It seems to me there is a reluctance to solve the Namibian question," said Bishop Tutu.

He had also received two large grants, one from the Ford Foundation and the other from the National Council of

Churches. The money, which amounts to R135 000, will go into the SACC's education projects, supporting families of detainees, and looking after their legal expenses.

He criticized the Eloff Commission and said it was a Government strategy to discredit the SACC.

The multi-million campaign of disinformation by South Africa in America was producing good results, he said. Most people, except those who were in constant touch with the real situation, were in the dark about the true happenings in South Africa.

RDM 251912

Churchman to be tried over legal aid fund

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

THE State is to act against the Methodist Church for raising funds in legal aid for Mr John Rees, a lay Methodist minister and former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

Mr Rees had already appeared in court a number of times on charges of alleged theft, alternately fraud of SACC funds. A date for his trial has not yet been set.

Rev Cecil Begbie, superintendent minister of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa for the Rand Central Circuit, Johannesburg, is to appear in court on October 26 in what church leaders see as a test case to decide how far a church can go in collecting funds.

He is charged with contravening the Fundraising Act in his personal capacity and as an official of the Church.

Police have confiscated R3 580, a video tape of a sermon and lists of the names of donors to a collection at a service in Mr Begbie's Coronationville congregation.

The church has since refused a police request for a formal statement on the collections.

The State alleges that Mr Begbie "contravened section 2 read with section 1 and 34 of the Fund-Raising Act during the period 8 July to 9 August this year in that he collected contributions, namely money, cheques and postal orders amounting to at least R3 580 while he was not authorised in terms of the Act".

Church^{Star} charged for Rees funds 25/9/82

The Methodist Church has been charged with contravening the Fund Raising Act for raising funds for the legal defence of Mr John Rees, a lay Methodist minister, formerly general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

Mr Rees, who has appeared in court a number of times, has been charged with alleged theft, alternatively fraud of funds of the SACC. He is to appear again on September 28.

The Rev Cecil Begbie, superintendent minister of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa for the Rand Central circuit, is charged with contravening the Act in his personal capacity and as an official of the Methodist Church.

He is to appear in court on October 26.

The State alleges that Mr Begbie contravened "section 2 read with section 1 and 34 of the Fund-Raising Act during the period July 8 to August 9 1982 in that he collected money, cheques and postal orders amounting to at least R3 580 while he was not authorised in terms of the Act."

26m 28/9/82

Tutu nominated for Nobel Prize (304)

Mail Reporter

BISHOP Desmond Tutu has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for the second consecutive year, together with Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and others.

Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said yesterday he was overwhelmed by the honour of the nomination but sees it as a gesture of recognition to all those involved in the struggle for a democratic South Africa.

"I feel that I was nominated not in my personal capacity but as a representative of everybody who fights against apartheid," he said.

"The Nobel Peace Prize cannot be given to everybody and I merely speak as one who sticks out in the crowd by standing on others' shoulders."

Synod to debate SACC

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Ned Geref Sendingkerk is due to debate the South African Council of Churches today, including a proposal that it become a full member of that organisation.

The Sendingkerk already has observer status on the SACC.

At its 1978 synod the Sendingkerk postponed to the present synod a decision on whether or not to seek full membership.

Since then the Sendingkerk has taken part in some of the SACC's major programmes, including an investigation into human rights in the light of the Scriptures.

Dr. Allan Boesak, assessor of the Sendingkerk, is an SACC council member.

One of the factors which has hampered Sendingkerk membership in the past has been total opposition by the white NGK to the SACC.

The first member of the Dutch Reformed Church family to join the SACC as full member was the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika.

Subsequently the Rev Sam Buti, a member of the NGKA moderamen, became president of the SACC.

September 30, 1982

Misconduct in Namibia - Tutu

THE general secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has been subpoenaed to appear before a board of inquiry that is investigating allegations of misconduct by Defence Force personnel in the Namibian operational area.

The proceedings of the board, which will be closed to the Press and members of the public, will be held at an undisclosed venue in Pretoria tomorrow morning.

A spokesman for the SADF yesterday confirmed that Bishop Tutu had been subpoenaed and that the inquiry involved alleged irregularities by Defence Force personnel in the operational area.

The spokesman also said the Bishop's evidence would be on statements he had allegedly made that

were reported in the media.

Earlier this year, Bishop Tutu visited Namibia together with SACC president the Reverend Peter Storey and spent about a week talking to various church leaders and members of the South West African Council of Churches.

On his return to South Africa, Bishop Tutu told a Press conference of his experiences in Namibia and what he had heard from church leaders on the situation in the territory.

Bishop Tutu told the conference of a number of allegations of atrocities, including the burning down of houses, raping and killing of women, detentions and torture of people and the laying of landmines by certain army personnel.



PRESIDENT: Rev Storey accompanied Tutu to Namibia.

448 304 SMS 20/9/82

Rift grows in Reformed family

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The decision of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk yesterday to join the South African Council of Churches was clearly seen by delegates at the Synod meeting in Cape Town as creating another rift between the Sendingkerk and the white Ned Geref Kerk.

Delegates were told two sister churches, the Reformed Church in Africa (Indian) and the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika (black) were already full members of the SACC.

Before the Synod was a 6700-word report on the SACC saying that while the white Ned Geref Kerk made "an important contribution" to the development of apartheid, the "open" English-language churches had rejected apartheid.

The report noted: "The SACC gives black Christians an opportunity to be heard and it gives black and white Christians the opportunity to learn to know and accept one another."

The commission which drew up the report referred specifically to the white NGK commitment to apartheid as the factor which "restrains it from joining the SACC and which threatens to bring about alienation between the NGK and its daughter churches."

Yesterday the Synod also decided the Sendingkerk Theological Seminary at Bellville, which it took over from the NGK, would in future be open to all.

SACC donors are listed

Star 25/10/82

304

Own Correspondent

Between 1975 and 1981 more than half the funds contributed to the South African Council of Churches came from donors in West Germany, the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC's finances heard today.

Mr Jacobus Wessels said in evidence he was an auditor and he had been instructed by the commission to investigate the financial circumstances of the SACC.

He handed in docu-

ments which listed the income of the SACC from 1975 to 1981 as R17 475 013.

Of this, R8 904 787 had come from West German donors, R1 733 812 from the World Council of Churches and R209 853 from local sources.

Funds had also come from the United States, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, England, Finland, the Netherlands and Canada.

During last year the hearing was told, there had been a great increase in donations

sent from Denmark—R593 190 compared with R68 186 in 1980 and much less in previous years.

According to the report, correspondence between the SACC and Danchurchaid in Denmark, the funds were given by an agency of the Danish Government known as Danida.

The report quoted a letter from Danchurchaid to Bishop Desmond Tutu, dated April 13 1981, which said that Bishop Tutu's visit had "paid

off" and that the SACC's share in funds appropriated for humanitarian and educational assistance in Southern Africa had been trebled.

Subject to the Danish Parliament's Appropriations Committee the next month Danchurchaid expected to provide R132 183 to the Asingeni Relief Fund, R252 873 to the Dependents Conference, R149 425 to a fund listed as "ABF" and R86 306 to the SACC's administration.

(Proceeding)

Could be R224 000, say auditors

Chetty fled owing SACC a vast sum

304

from 26/10/82

By EUGENE HUGO

POLITICAL trials lawyer Mr Shun Chetty fled South Africa in 1979 apparently owing the South African Council of Churches (SACC) at least R83 000 — and possibly the massive amount of R224 500.

This emerges from the Eloff Commission auditors report officially presented in Pretoria yesterday by Mr Jacobus Wessels of Theron and van der Poel, who were engaged to investigate SACC finances.

The auditors calculated the amount after examining documentation on a series of transactions between the

fugitive lawyer and the council and paid for mainly from the Asingeni fund.

Their findings are in direct conflict with the conclusion of the SACC after a special investigation into payments made to Mr Chetty up to July 1979 that "generally the payments were supported by genuine billings for work."

This view was, according to minutes of an SACC meeting, supported by Mr Oliver Barrett of the legal firm Bownes who assisted the original auditors with their investigation.

In fact the SACC decided that it owed Mr Chetty the sum of R2 057,95.

But Theron and van der Poel reported that it appeared that Mr Chetty owed the SACC:

- R30 000 for a cheque made out to him which was not taken into consideration.
- R17 000 in the form of a disputed loan which was put down to an agreement with the Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches of SA (Felcsa).
- R4 400 in bail money which was not included in listed payments.
- R8 000 which was an unaccounted for discrepancy between cheques for food for detainees.
- R9 800 in bail money which was erroneously included in the total accounts of cash refunded by Mr Chetty.
- R16 000 in bail money not accounted for.

Besides this amount of over R83 000, the Commission auditors refer to a further amount of R26 000 — also claimed to be part of an agreement with Felcsa.

And they state: "If this amount was indeed not related to the Felcsa agreement, it means that Mr Chetty received a further amount of R26 000 which was not taken into account."

"This would bring the total owed by S Chetty to R109 142,57."

Theron and van der Poel also refer to another two amounts possibly owing by Mr Chetty.

● One is a "mystery amount" of R62 929 for "Soweto Trial" received via the Westminster Bank and Cole and Cole in England by the Legal Cost Trust Fund.

● And another is an amount of R52 406,24 in three payments from the Natwest Bank, London, to Mr Chetty.

"We could not establish whether Mr Chetty reported the receipt of these two amounts," said the auditors.

In a 12-page section on Mr Chetty the auditors quote the minutes of closed executive committee discussion of the Chetty case in September 1979.

These disclose that the lawyer refused to be subjected to the same financial procedures as other attorneys after it had been the practice to pay him on the basis of reports on his work for the SACC every six months.

Following this Mr Chetty told SACC General Secretary Bishop Desmond Tutu that he was owed R32 000 on his latest account which had been apparently misfiled, and payment was authorised.

But when the account came to light it was found to be for R16 000 only.

Bishop Tutu arranged a meeting to discuss the financial arrangements with Mr Chetty but he left the country a few days before this was due to happen.

● Probe reveals discrepancies
Page 9

Chetty ^{26/10/82} owed ³⁰⁴ SACC huge sum

Own Correspondent

A lawyer, Mr Shun Chetty, owed the South African Council of Churches R83 142,57 and another R141 335,24 paid to him was unaccounted for, the Eloff Commission heard today.

An auditor, Mr Jacobus Wessels, said an investigation of the books and documents showed that R83 142,57 was owing by Mr Chetty which included a cheque for R30 000, a loan for R17 000, an amount of R4 400 for bail money, R9 800,52 for "bail money and repayment incorrectly included" and R16 000 for bail money still to be accounted for.

Another R8 000 was issued for "food for detainees," the hearing was told. The report laid before the commission said that amount was also incorrectly included in amounts Mr Chetty accounted for.

The SACC also issued a cheque for R26 000 to Mr Chetty on June 19 1979. The cheque was written in SACC's books as "contra" payments against an amount received the same day from the Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches of South Africa (FELCSA).

Notes of a closed session of an executive committee meeting on September 12 and 13 1979, said the payment was in respect of a specific FELCSA agreement for which Mr Chetty especially would report to FELCSA.

A statement from the Rev F C Bell, former general secretary of FELCSA in Johannesburg since September 1976, said Mr J C Rees informed him about the existing arrangement between FELCSA and Mr Chetty.

During an overseas visit in April 1978, an official of the Lutheran World Federation also confirmed the arrangement. He said the funds came from Amnesty International in England, who did not want it to be known, Mr Wessels said.

Mr Bell also said he did not pay the R26 000 to Mr Chetty in terms of the FELCSA agreement. He understood the amount was paid to Mr Chetty by SACC officials while Bishop Tutu was overseas and when he discussed the matter with Bishop Tutu the bishop expressed his dissatisfaction.

(Proceeding)

SACC probe reveals records discrepancies

By EUGENE HULO

ELOFF Commission auditors probing South African Council of Churches (SACC) finances have found that records for funds totalling millions of rand were not satisfactorily kept during a seven-year period from 1975 to 1981.

The auditors, Theron and van der Poel, represented by Mr Jacobus Wessels, said in their view there was an improvement since 1980 but financial records were "still unsatisfactory" to the end of last year.

Theron and van der Poel

were engaged by the Eloff Commission to investigate SACC finances within the framework of the Commission's terms of reference.

Their 246-page report — containing detailed analysis of the various SACC funds, income and expenditure — was formally handed in to the Commission's second sitting in Pretoria yesterday.

The report states:

- Large numbers of adjusting journal entries were carried over at the end of each financial year for the reversal of wrong postings;
- These adjustments had to be made throughout by the auditors themselves in a situation

in which in 1981 alone there were 55 such entries in regard to SACC funds, 67 concerning trust funds and a further 17 reclassification journals for adjustments relating to various funds;

- In previous years there were still greater numbers of these adjustments and in some cases financial statements were months late, and;
- The 1981 returns were still not approved by the Finance Committee on September 15, 1982 or signed by the auditors — apparently because of differences over certain qualifications in the auditors report.

The auditors also report that because of the large number of incomplete year-end journal entries they could not in many instances tally ledger account figures with figures in financial statements — particularly in the case of "grants made". At the same time, the SACC ledger for the four months from January 1980 to April 1980 could not be traced.

The auditors refer throughout their report to unspecified payments, the lack of payment vouchers, their inability to establish sources of income and expenditures and, in some cases express doubts as to whether certain amounts were received for the purposes listed. They also detail series of situations in which unexplained amounts are entered in one account and credited to another.

The auditors say the schedules of income and expenditure for the SACC "trust funds" is not correct — differing in large amounts from the SACC's financial statements. The auditors criticise SACC controls over loan repayments as unsatisfactory — various amounts listed as loans are entered against "grants made".

"Numerous payments are made from various funds by means of cash cheques with the payee in these cases undetermined," says the report.

And dealing with the General-Secretary's Discretionary Fund expenditures, the auditors make these points:

- The nature and purpose of payments are often unstated;
- Various cheques totalling R2 073 were issued to Bishop Desmond Tutu (the General-Secretary) and in most cases the nature of these payments were not indicated;
- An amount of R600 was paid to Mrs L Tutu on January 22, 1979 but the payment voucher did not indicate why this was done;

- Four amounts totalling R1 803,04 were paid to and on behalf of Mrs Sally Motlana (a senior office bearer) in 1978. The first amount of R850 was listed "for students". Other amounts going to John Orrs for R383,04, Arthur Young and Co R370 and W A Moir R300 were listed as "assistance Mrs Motlana";
- The last amount for R300 was returned to SACC with the notation: "We are waving this account in view of the circumstances in which Mrs Motlana finds herself".

Oct 27/10/82
Collection
for Rees

not illegal

A Methodist minister was acquitted by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday of a charge of illegally collecting funds to pay for the defence fees of the former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Mr John Rees.

The Rev Cecil Begbie held a church service on August 1 in Coronationville to raise funds for Mr Rees's defence.

Detective Sergeant Johannes Visser said he went to the church. He told the magistrate that he had been assigned to establish what type of service was being held there.

He said Mr Begbie asked for donations to be made to pay Mr Rees's defence counsel in a pending trial. Sergeant Visser said he gave 50c when the collection plate came round.

Mr Begbie said he was authorised to collect funds according to the constitution of the Methodist Church.

"I knew that Mr Rees was to face a criminal charge. I decided after he was arrested that the donation service should be held. The fund-raising was a religious action," he said.

Mr Begbie, of Harmony Street, Coronationville, had pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Own Correspondent

Former Durban lawyer, Mr Shun Chetty, who fled South Africa in 1979 and who was the instructing attorney at the Steve Biko inquest, featured prominently at yesterday's hearing of the Claff Commission of Inquiry in Pretoria.

Warrant Officer John Mills, an officer of the commission, read extracts from correspondence of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) which dealt with queries into money which Mr Chetty appeared to be owing the SACC.

Mr Chetty told Bishop Tutu that the impression created in the media was that he had borrowed money

Chetty asked for R30 000, inquiry told

and skipped the country, when the money was to pay counsel's fees that were due.

The Rev F Bell said in a statement to Warrant Officer Mills that he had had a discussion with Mr John Rees and other members of the SACC in 1977 concerning an agreement under which fees from the Lutheran World Federation would be

coming to South Africa for Mr Chetty.

Mr Bell said this was preliminary discussion and Mr Rees promised to give him further information. This did not happen however.

In June, 1979 Mr Chetty had asked for money urgently, Mr Bell told him. Mr Chetty said he had been contacted by the authorities in Pretoria and he was unsure

about his future. He needed R30 000 to put his practice in order.

Money had been sent by the Federation of Lutheran Evangelical Churches of South Africa (Felcsa) to the SACC but Mr Bell said he was reluctant to give it to Mr Chetty.

Mr Bell said he had not been given money by Felcsa to give to Mr Chetty. He gave the cheque for R26 000 to Mrs E Storey and told her the funds were not for Mr Chetty.

At that stage Bishop Tutu was overseas. Mr Bell said. He later found out that money had been given to Mr Chetty and he was upset.

The hearing is continuing.

27/10/82
304

Acquittal 'a blow for religious freedom'

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN
WHEN the Minister of Internal Affairs, then Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr F W de Klerk, moved the second reading of the new Fund Raising Act in May 1978, he told Parliament that "genuine" organisations had nothing to fear.

But this week a minister of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Reverend Cecil Begbie, appeared in

court on a charge that he had contravened the Fund Raising Act by collecting funds for the legal defence of a man who, as a lay preacher, had the support of the Methodist Church and the South African Council of Churches.

Mr Begbie was acquitted on the charge of collecting funds for the legal defence of Mr John Rees, the director of the SA Institute of Race Relations and the former gener-

al secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

For a long time now both organisations have been a thorn in the flesh of the South African Government and one of them, the SACC, is now the subject of a Government investigation.

And as far as SACC member churches are concerned, they do not find it at all surprising that one of their leaders has been charged with fraud, alternatively theft of SACC funds — especially in the light of what the SACC general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu has described as the "unprecedented attack" on the council this year.

In addition much of the Eloff commission's investigation revolves around the SACC's fund raising activities.

The decision by a Johannesburg magistrate, Mr L S du Toit, to acquit Mr Begbie, however, is seen in church circles as a victory for religious freedom to collect funds for whoever it pleases.

At its centenary conference in Johannesburg recently, the Methodist Church

adopted a resolution noting the "serious implications of this (against Mr Begbie) charge for the church as a whole, inasmuch as it threatens the free expression of religion in South Africa".

"The church is overjoyed at the finding," the Rev Begbie said after his acquittal.

Mr Begbie defended his actions by explaining to the court that the church saw it as its Christian duty to assist any member of the public in receiving a fair hearing — as it was the duty of the church to supply food for the hungry irrespective of the individual's religious denomination.

The church was even prepared to financially assist an alleged rapist or murderer because it was not for the church to deliver judgment before the person had received a fair hearing, he told Mr Du Toit.

The magistrate could find nothing wrong with Mr Begbie's arguments — strengthened by quotations from the Scriptures — and told Mr Begbie: "You are a Christian and the prosecutor is a Christian, so we all know what you are talking about."

SACC 'dependent on foreign cash

Star 29/10/82

W.F.

Own Correspondent

The South African Council of Churches was almost totally dependent on the World Council of Churches and its associates for funds, the Eloff Commission was told in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Edward Cain, editor of "Signposts," an independent religious publication, said in evidence that the words and actions of the SACC were fully consistent with the views of the ecumenical movement as led by the WCC.

There was a contrast between the traditional understanding of the Christian faith, and the modern ecumenical understanding of it.

Traditional Christianity understood sin to flow from the heart of man, and the answer to sin was salvation, he said. But ecumenical Christianity understood man to be inherently good, enslaved however by oppressive political, social and economic structures. Salvation consisted of liberating man from these structures.

"In both its basic concepts and practical methods of working, ecumenical Christianity has far more in common with marxist concepts than with Biblical Christian ones," Mr Cain said.

The SACC was totally dependent on the worldwide ecumenical movement for its finances. "In fact, it is being paid to im-

plement the programme of this movement in South Africa," he said.

"The SACC may fairly be compared with the Bible Society of South Africa," he added.

"According to the 1980 annual report, the Bible Society received gifts totalling R3 508 309, all of which was raised in the Republic."

But no less than 96,4 percent of SACC funds came from foreign sources.

"There is a total apathy on the part of South African Christians to financially supporting the politicised Gospel propagated by the SACC," Mr Cain said.

The hearing continues.

CASH CHAOS IN SACC EXPOSED

304
S. Express 31/10/82

By WILMAR UTTING

AN avalanche of overseas money — more than R17-million — overwhelmed the South African Council of Churches after the Soweto riots, creating chaos and disorder in its books.

The money trickled away in all directions, often without explanation or without proper records.

The flood of funds, which the church organisation was ill-fitted to handle, turned the SACC into a giant money-clearing house.

The confusion and disarray were disclosed this week in a voluminous auditor's report submitted to the Eloff commission of inquiry into the SACC.

The report showed that some of the money was spent as the donors intended.

At least R2-million was paid to lawyers to act for political accused and detainees, whose numbers swelled after the 1976 unrest.

And almost R2-million more was paid, mainly in small sums, as monthly assistance to former detainees or their families.

Many of these people were in dire need of the money and received R50 to R80 a month. Others received thousands of rands but the discrepancies went unexplained.

But the auditors' report also showed that a vast amount of the money given by overseas sympathisers was spent on generous grants to sources close to the SACC, lost in unrepaid loans and trickled away into self-help ventures which turned out to be futile.

Millions were spent to combat unemployment in the rural areas. But the council admitted that most of 53 self-help projects it funded ended in failure. And explanations for funds spent were often missing.

'Avalanche' of foreign money blamed for row

See Pages 28 & 29

Where did all the

money go from SACC charity funds?

Sunday Express staff reporter WHIMAR UTEHUNG sifted through the figures revealed in an audit submitted to the Eloff Commission of Inquiry investigating the South African Council of Churches' books and came up with some amazing facts...

Loans for Motlana and

THE SACC had to write off or provide for losses totalling R107 560 for loans to its own staff, according to the auditor's report submitted to the Eloff commission this week.

Connections, including Mrs Sally Motlana, SACC vice-president, her husband Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of 10, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, received several thousand

rands for relief, children's schooling, or both.

The payments were made in the form of grants.

Loans totalling R6 772 to a former staff member, Mrs Constance Kosa, have been written off and provision has been made to write off further loans to her totalling R10 495.

An amount of R3 121 was also written off for airfares

for an American staff member, Mrs B Texeira and her children to leave South Africa. Mrs Texeira left for the US without her husband's knowledge and was divorced soon after.

As former detainees, Mrs Motlana and her husband received relief of R3 000 and R4 000 respectively.

But SACC accounts show that help with schooling —

intended for needy students — was also given to the Motlana family. There were payments to Mrs Motlana of R480 and R500 listed as "assistance with children's schooling" and an amount of R850 "for students". She was also given R400 for "help with university fees for Karobo".

There was also a payment to "L. Motlana R1 200" and an amount of R400 to Washing-

HOW the South African Council of Churches spent R17-million from overseas donors — and the names of the people who received the money — were revealed in Pretoria this week.

Details of SACC accounting practices involving millions given since 1975 were submitted to the Eloff Commission of Inquiry probing the council's affairs.

The 246-page analysis was submitted by Mr J J Wessels, of Theron van der Poel, the auditors appointed by the commission.

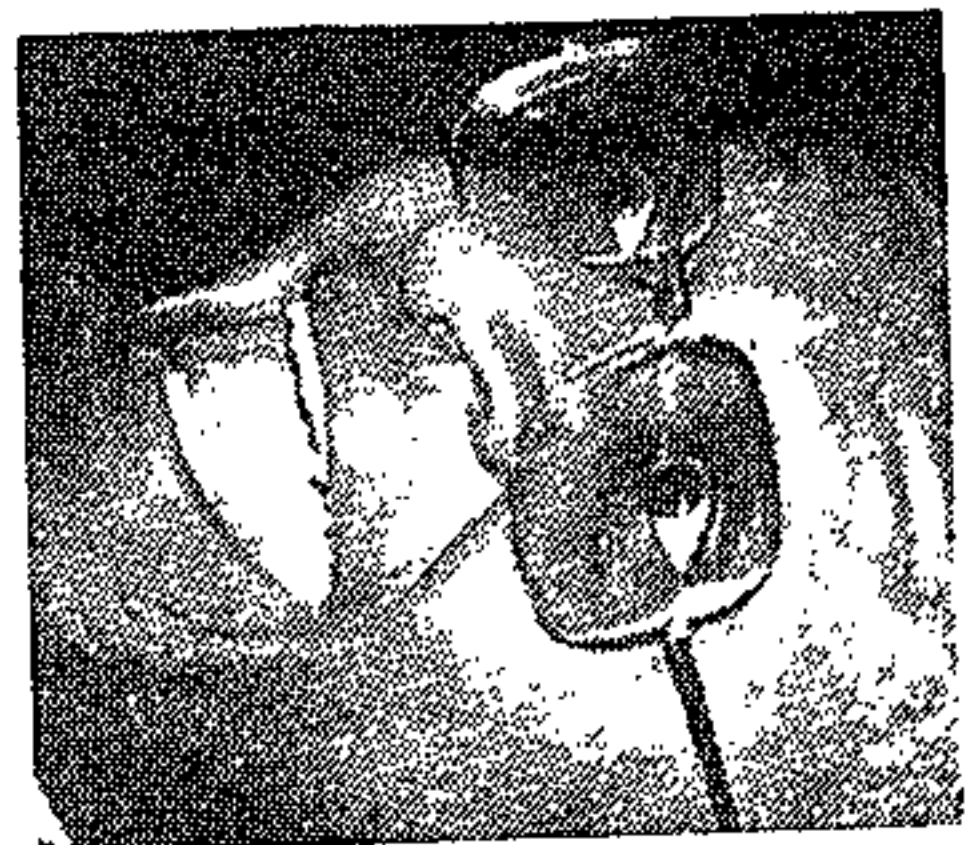
The report shows that most of the money was spent on political and social projects and only a small part on religious projects.

Major recipients of the millions received since 1976 are shown in the council's books as:

- Johannesburg attorneys Bowns — R1 247 618.
- Mr Shun Chetty, attorney — R478 086.
- Mr John Rees, SACC general secretary from 1976 to 1978 — R239 180.



• RECIPIENT
... Mr John Rees



• RECIPIENT
... Bishop Desmond Tutu



• RECIPIENT
... Mrs Sally Motlana

Bowns are legal advisers to the SACC and supervised most of the political trials paid for by the council but large payments were also made to other lawyers who acted for detainees or in political trials, or who had appealed to the SACC for assistance for clients who were former detainees, or to relieve hardship for detainees' families.

Mr Chetty, who also handled political trials paid for by the SACC, fled South Africa in 1979, allegedly owing the council at least R83 000 — and possibly

much more — the auditors found.

The report says that when Bishop Desmond Tutu took over as general secretary from Mr Rees in 1979 he attempted to change the practice whereby Mr Chetty submitted only six-monthly reports on his accounts to the council.

However, Mr Chetty refused to have his accounts scrutinised by a white company and before fleeing from South Africa asked Bishop Desmond Tutu for payment of his last six-monthly account of R32 000.

After this had been paid it was found that he had asked for twice the actual amount owing to him — R16 000. He left South Africa only days

Tutu — and cash written off

ton State University. The council's books do not explain whether this amount was for a member of Mrs Motlana's family.

Accounts run up by Mrs Motlana were also paid from SACC money. The council paid a R383,04 account at John Orrs and another from Arthur Young & Co, Johannesburg accountants, for R270. A third account for

R380 from a company called W A Molr was waived by the company "in view of the circumstances in which Mrs Motlana finds herself".

Bishop Tutu also received payments for school fees. Books show amounts of R900, R400, R460 and R500 given as "grants", or "grants, school fees" but there are no details about which scholars benefited.

Some payments are made as "Bursaries for staff children". Bishop Tutu received a cheque for R1 000, Mrs Bernadette Mosala received R773 and Mr Eugene Roelofse, former SACC ombudsman, received R1 224 for three children.

Full explanations are also missing for various consecutive amounts paid to Bishop Tutu from the general secre-

tary's discretionary fund during 1977/1979.

An example from the books is:

- D Tutu, R660 (no details).
- D Tutu, R200 (no details).
- D Tutu R70, R50 (from discretionary fund, R20 ex-Asingeni).
- D Tutu, R30 (no details).
- D Tutu, R50, Mrs Mandela.
- D Tutu, R383, Mr Mjolo's son, African Bursary Fund.
- D Tutu R80, funeral.
- D Tutu R100, Rev R Clarke research.
- D Tutu R200 (no details).
- D Tutu R300 (no details).
- Mrs L Tutu, R600 (no details).

Explanations to donors not always same — auditors

EXPLANATIONS given to donors about how South African Council of Churches' money was spent did not necessarily coincide with those given in the council's books, the auditors found.

For example: Professor M Bam, of the National University, Lesotho, received R9 000 in 1979 but no reasons were given. The National University received R400 and R500 — also without details being given.

Prof Bam then received a second amount of R11 000 which, according to the SACC books, was for "assistance with scholarship for daughter".

The amount was later explained to donors as "assistance with scholarships to UK".

And an amount of R2 000 paid from the Asingeni Funds in 1980 to former editor of The World newspaper, Mr Percy Qoboza, detailed as "assistance administration Mandela campaign" was later explained to donors as "educational assistance".

Protestant congregations between 1975 and 1981. The 1981 contribution was R1 500 000.

Money was also solicited by the SACC from the Netherlands, Britain, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark and Canada. The US Embassy donated R27 000 in 1981.

The bulk of the money entrusted to the council was for the Asingeni Legal Trust Fund, Asingeni Relief Fund, and Dependents' Conference Funds.

The Asingeni funds —

30x

R3 500 000 — were formed in 1976 to provide legal aid for political prisoners and relief for those who suffered material losses. The relief fund was controlled by the general secretary at his discretion.

The Dependents' Conference — R3 700 000 since 1975 — was formed to give support to political detainees' families. The standard pay-

- auditor's report spotlights strange bookkeeping entries

before he was to have been confronted with the discrepancy by Bishop Tutu.

Amounts paid to Mr Chetty are shown in the

council's books without full details. Items include R2 000 — detainees' food; R25 000 — inquest Biko; R12 000 Biko trial follow-up, and pay-

ments for bail and Unisa fees for unnamed detainees.

Details of money drawn to Mr Rees were also incomplete. Entries vary from an amount of R70 — "repairs to house" — to six consecutive cash withdrawals of R6 000 explained only by the word 'grants'.

One cash amount of R5 841 was for "expenses". This was later reported to be "final payment for limbs, eyes". Cash entries of several

thousands of rands were entered only as 'scholarships', 'funerals' and 'relief'. The biggest cash entry was "R60 000 — legal fees, transport, food".

The auditors drew attention to the fact that most payments to Mr Rees were in round amounts.

Almost all donations to the SACC came from overseas. Major donations totaling almost R9-million were collected from West German

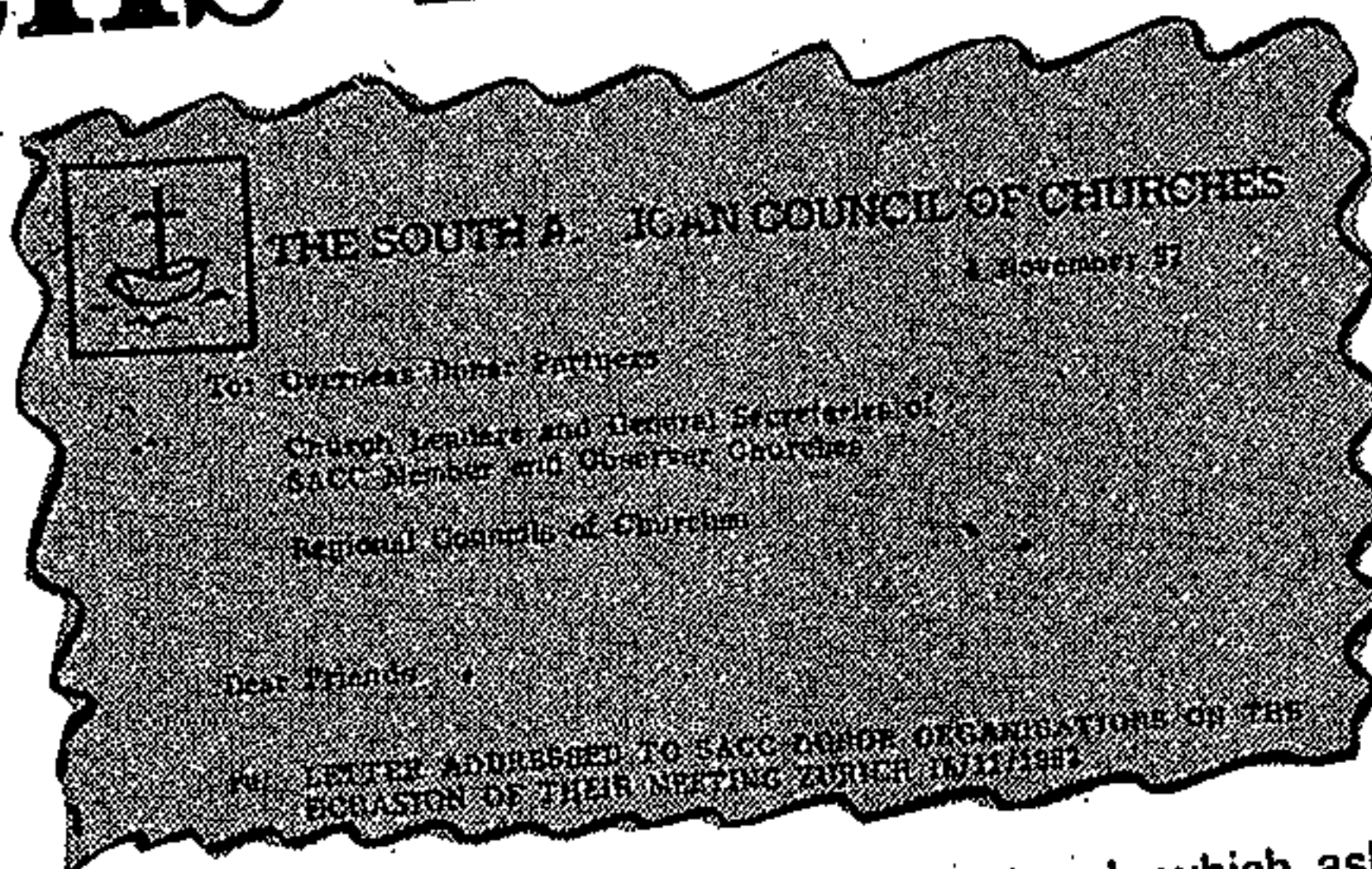
Chetty: R478 086

Rees: R239 180

Expenses: R5 841

... and double fees

Campaign to alienate SACC fails in Zurich



● The letter, sent out on an SACC letterhead, which asks overseas donors to curb payments to the organisation.

A MYSTERIOUS anonymous campaign to alienate the South African Council of Churches from its multi-million rand overseas donors and its South African member churches backfired this week.

A letter claiming to come from "unhappy staff members of the SACC" and signed only "Sedecim" (the Sixteen) was sent to all the council's overseas donor organisations to coincide with a top-level meeting in Switzerland on Tuesday to discuss future support for the SACC.

Copies were also sent to leaders of the council's member churches in South Africa and the Press.

The letter criticised the control exercised by Bishop Desmond Tutu, the SACC's general secretary, and detailed alleged maladministration of funds in an apparent bid to discourage donors from continuing to send money to the council.

But when 30 representatives of donor organisations met in Zurich this week they rejected the letter "with contempt".

"We thought it was disgusting," said Mr Thomas Kugler, of the Swiss Inter-Church Aid organisation and chairman of the meeting.

Major SACC donors represented at the meeting included the influential German Protestant Churches, the World Council of Churches and officials from church-related organisations in the United States, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Britain.

Between them, in the past six years, they have entrusted the SACC with more than R17 500 000.

BY WILMAR UTTING

In a telephone interview Mr Kugler said donors had decided not only to ignore the allegations, but passed a unanimous resolution reaffirming their support for the work and witness of the SACC and Bishop Tutu.

The resolution also commended the actions taken by the SACC to "continue to serve the needs of the poor and oppressed in South Africa" and encourage the SACC and its member churches to "continue to support one another in the struggle for peace".

The SACC has repudiated the anonymous letter.

"The staff see this as an attempt to divide them and discredit the general secretary and besmirch the SACC as a whole. The staff express their fullest confidence and trust in Bishop Tutu's leadership and affirm their belief in the ministry of the council," it said in an unsigned statement.

And the Church of the Pro-

vince of South Africa immediately reacted to claims in the letter that Anglicans had been so concerned with the relationship between the SACC and local churches that they had raised this at a meeting of church leaders last year.

Archbishop Phillip Russell said anonymous communications were inappropriate between Christians and called on people to ignore the letter and its references to his church.

The anonymous letter purporting to come from SACC staff members was dated November 4 and written on SACC letterhead paper. The writers claim they were forced to write anonymously because of the possibility of retribution.

While the style of the letter raises doubts about its authorship and intentions, the writers suggest they are well informed about the internal affairs of the council.

They quote extracts from unpublished minutes of SACC executive committee meetings.

Explain yourself, Tutu is told

THE Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC is to call on Bishop Tutu to urgently explain a statement he made in a newspaper article on Thursday about witnesses who have testified before the commission.

In a statement issued in Pretoria on Friday the commission said its attention had been directed to an article headlined 'Shameful conduct by Press' by the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches and published on the leader page of The Star on November 18.

"The commission, has to date made no finding on the questions whether witnesses were 'hostile' or whether their 'credibility' or otherwise had been destroyed.

"The commission will therefore be requesting the General Secretary of the SACC as a matter of urgency to explain the words 'hostile witnesses' and the phrase 'the

SACC counsel has destroyed the credibility of the self-same witnesses in cross-examination," the statement said. — Sapa.

Attack on SACC condemned

By LEN KALANE

MORE support, this time from overseas, is pouring in denouncing the attack on Bishop Desmond Tutu and the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

A statement from representatives of the Ecumenical Partners of the SACC said that in a meeting in Zurich on November 16, the partners unanimously:

- Reaffirmed their support for the work and witness of the SACC under the leadership of Bishop Tutu.
- Commended the ac-

the struggle for peace and freedom. In South Africa anger is also mounting after an anonymous letter bearing the letterhead of the SACC attacked the bishop and the SACC establishment.

The latest support comes from organisations which include the World Council of Churches, the Protestant Central Agency for Development Aid, Bread for the World,

the Protestant Association for World Mission, the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), Norwegian Church Aid, the Church of Norway, the Council of Foreign Relations and the Dachau-

heid of Denmark. The letter, which was not signed, has been sent to all member churches of the SACC and to the donor organisations' meeting in Zurich.



SUPPORT: Bishop Tutu.

Section B.

Question 3.



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in
column (1) the number of each question
or in which it has
e columns (2) and

THE

PM urges Afrikaners 'to come out of your laager'

ARGUS 19/11/82 (30419)

Argus Correspondent
NYLSTROOM. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, last night called on the Afrikaans nation to "come out of your laager" and face the future with courage.

Speaking to an enthusiastic crowd of about 1 100 in Waterberg, Mr Botha challenged Dr Andries Treurnicht to resign from the seat and fight a by-election.

To roars of approval, he said Mr Jaap Marais of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) and Dr Treurnicht claimed the seat was theirs.

The National Party also felt the seat belonged to it so Dr Treurnicht should resign and test his popularity.

He was speaking after the National Party's bushveld mini-congress held yesterday. He was given six standing ovations, not heckled but asked awkward questions.

Mr Botha said patriotic South Africans were seeking four things — safety, progress, peace and freedom.

South Africa was an important country because of its strategic location, its important harbours, its role as a food exporter, its wealthy trading partner, energy manufacturer and military power.

Mr Botha said South Africa was a multiracial society and would remain one "even if you



Mr P W Botha
put your backside into a thornbush, it will not change".

"You can hit your head against a brick wall, but it stays multiracial," he said.

On Namibia, Mr Botha said South Africa could not tolerate the Cubans.

South Africa spent an incredible amount on security but there were none who believed it should not be spent, he said.

On the right-wing threat, Mr Botha said stories were being told behind his back that he was giving away everything to blacks.

"If anyone tells you this, ask him this question 'what do you have that you want to exchange for what the Prime Minister has given away?'."

He said he was sick and tired of being called a traitor by fellow Afrikaners.

Mr Botha said there would never be a fourth chamber in Parliament for blacks.

Paper No. PAPER 2
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Initials

External

(3)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

X

Post 18/11/82

Praise for handling of SACC 'problems'

804

Post Reporter

ANGLICAN churchmen have praised the South African Council of Churches for efforts to right the faults of the past, and reaffirmed Anglican support for the SACC and its officials.

The Anglican Provincial Standing Committee — the church's executive arm — yesterday unanimously approved a motion commending the SACC's top men for the way in which they tackled the "problems they faced in the financial management of the SACC".

Mentioned were the general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu and the deputy general secretary, Mr Matt Stevenson.

Dean Roy Barker of Grahamstown said the Anglican Church had to express some "very deep support for Bishop Tutu and Mr Stevenson for their integrity and their purpose".

In spite of financial problems, the SACC was involved in some very creative work, which was often overlooked.

The standing committee supported his motion commending the work of the Dependents' Conference and the African Bursary Fund, two projects within the SACC, and asked parishes to support them financially.

The Rev Winston Ngungane, Anglican Liaison Officer and a member of the SACC executive, said the purpose of the SACC was "to foster that unity which is both God's will for all mankind and His gift to the Church".

He praised the work of Bishop Tutu in fulfilling this object. He added that Mr Stevenson had been appointed in 1979, which meant that he had "inherited" the results of the

problems which arose between 1977 to 1979, and was committed to rectifying them.

Mr Dennis Woolacott, Anglican treasurer, said Mr Stevenson was the first to admit that conditions in the SACC were not all they should be. "There are umpteen skeletons in many cupboards, but progress is being made."

He told the PSC that his own examination of SACC books had convinced him there had been substantial improvement in the internal control and accounting procedures.

The PSC also unanimously approved a message to the former secretary general of the SACC, Mr John Rees, who is facing charges in court.

"PSC sends to Mr John Rees and his family its good wishes and assures them of its prayers during this time of their distress."

The motion was proposed by the Right Rev Timothy Bavin, Bishop of Johannesburg.

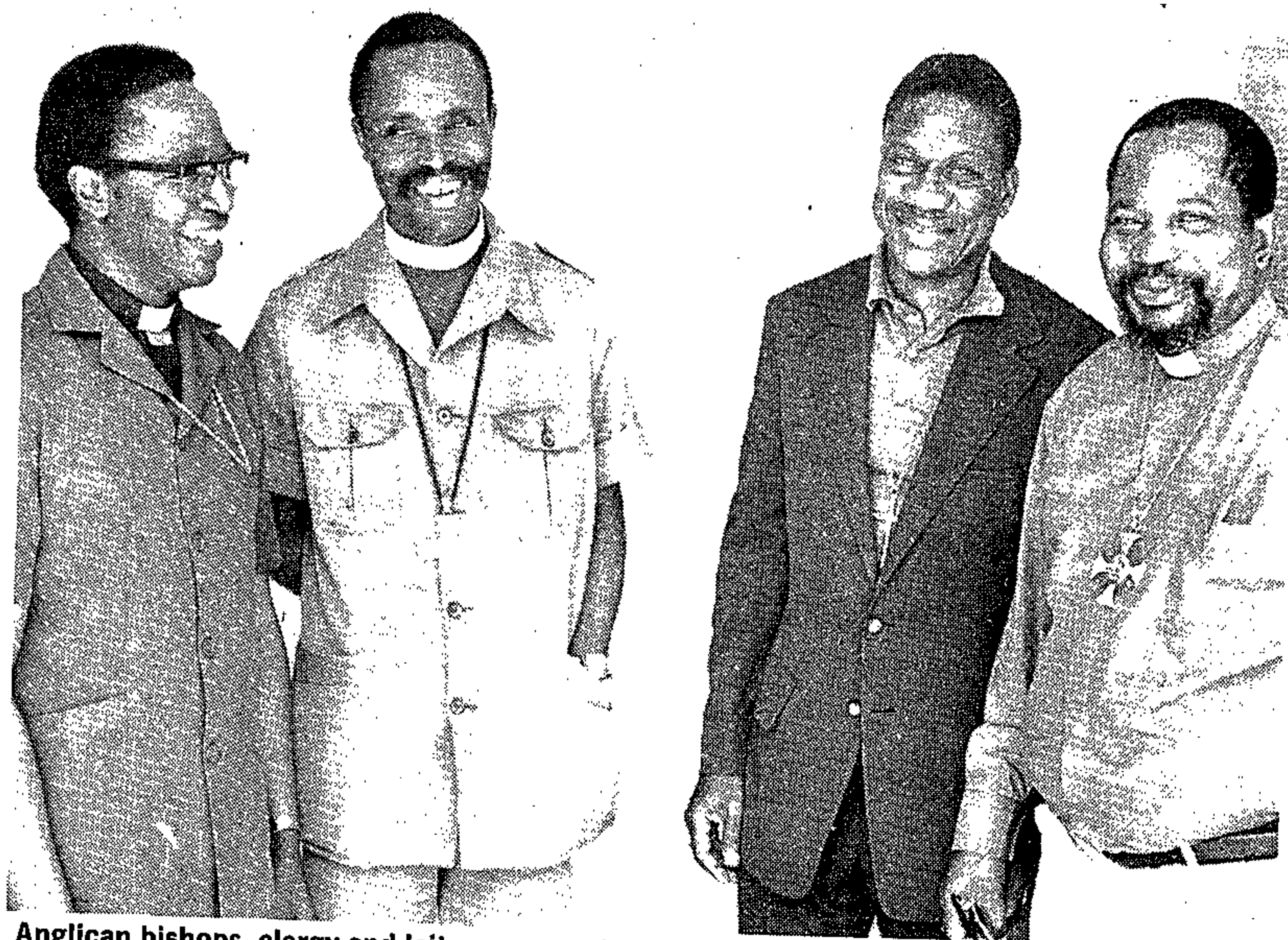
Bishop Tutu was yesterday elected to the council of St Paul's Theological College in Grahamstown, one of the Anglican Church's three theological seminaries.

The PSC elected the bishop, who holds doctorate of laws and doctorate of theology degrees, to the college council.

If he cannot serve, his place will be taken by the Right Rev Patrick Matolengwe, Bishop-Suffragan of Cape Town.

Bishop Tutu is due to arrive today.

Initially the church's three seminaries — St Paul's in Grahamstown, St Bede's in Umtata and St Peter's in Maritzburg — were not "open" institutions. All are now non-racial.



Anglican bishops, clergy and laity converged on Port Elizabeth this week for the Church of the Province of Southern Africa's triennial synod. The synod opens tonight at the Collegiate Church of St Mary the Virgin when the Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of the church, the Most Rev P W R Russell, will deliver his charge and comment on the affairs of the church and the nation. Earlier this week, the church's standing committee and executive met at St John's Methodist Church hall. Among those attending the meetings yesterday were (from left), the Bishop of Lesotho, the Rt Rev P S MOKUKU, the Bishop of Lebombo (southern Mozambique), the Rt Rev DINIS SENGULANE, the Bishop of Namibia, the Rt Rev J H KAULUMA and the Bishop of Swaziland. the Rt Rev BERNARD MUKHARRELA

Most whites 'fear Red drive'

ARGUS
17/11/82
304A

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Most White South Africans fear a communist onslaught and expect the country to descend into chaos like Namibia, according to a survey sponsored by the South African Institute of International Affairs.

Consequently, white South Africans support overwhelmingly a tough policy toward unfriendly foreign powers and current levels of Defence spending.

Those that supported a militaristic response to threats within and outside the border tended also to support the verligte racial policies of the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha.

"What Do We Think? a survey of white opinion on foreign policy issues," is based on the responses of 1 999 people of the white consumer group of Market and Opinion Surveys Ltd, which conducted the survey from February until March of this year.

Diverged

Respondents diverged on language and party lines, with Afrikaans speakers and National Party members more anxious about a communist threat and in support of strident military policies than members of the Progressive Federal Party and English speakers.

The survey shows that 80 percent support military attacks on terrorist bases in neighbouring states.

Swapo

Sixty percent oppose direct negotiations with Swapo.

Seventy percent are confident South Africa could prevail militarily over Swapo.

Seventy-one percent believe Zimbabwe poses a security threat to South Africa.

Stop exports

Seventy-two percent believe the Government should stop exporting food to states aiding terrorists and 71 percent believe blacks have no cause to take up arms against the Government.

Sixty-two percent believe whites cannot depend on South African blacks in the event of war.

The study showed also that respondents had moved from the centre to parties on the right or left since a survey in 1977.

Swelled

The number of people affiliated to the PFP and Herstigte Nasionale Party swelled while those aligned with the NP diminished.

The institute completed the survey before the Conservative Party split away from the NP.

Dr Deon Geldenhuys, who conducted the survey and is now Associate Professor of Political Science at Rand Afrikaans University, warned against viewing the results as fixed or infallible.

No other survey provided a suitable comparison to the institute's, he said, and an identical study in February would help to clarify the current results.

Church rejects bogus letter

20K
Jowen
17/1/82

THE ANGLICAN Church has denounced an anonymous letter sent out on letterheads of the South African Council of Churches and attacking both Bishop Desmond Tutu and the SACC.

The letter claims to be written by disgruntled SACC staff members, but has been rejected at a special meeting of the SACC staff.

The Most Rev Philip Russell, archbishop of Cape Town, said the letter appeared to be timed at a meeting in Zurich yesterday of overseas churches which are donors to the SACC.

The letter, unsigned and anonymous, has been sent to all member churches of the SACC and to the donor organisations.

It specifically claims that Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, had been disturbed because the Anglican archbishop convened a meeting last year to discuss relations between the SACC and member churches.

Prepare Anglicans condemn for new anonymous letter

CHRISTIANS must prepare now for the new South Africa "after God's judgment" on the apartheid society, the Right Rev Bruce Hans, Bishop of Port Elizabeth, has told the Anglican church.

THE Anglican Church has denounced an anonymous letter sent out on letterheads of the South African Council of Churches and attacking both Bishop Desmond Tutu and the SACC.

The letter claims to be written by disgruntled SACC staff members, but has been rejected at a special meeting of the SACC staff.

In a report due to come before the church's executive, meeting in Port Elizabeth from today, Bishop Hans said all the emphasis renewal, particularly among whites, would not be effective unless it was based on Christ's commandment to love.

"We are commanded to be reconciled — to our heavenly Father and to one another," he said.

"The ministry of reconciliation should be foremost the ministry of our churches, healing the divisions among us in preparation for the new South Africa after God's judgment has come."

The letter said this "could indicate a possible rift between the churches and the SACC".

It specifically claims that Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, had been disturbed because the Anglican Archbishop convened a meeting last year to discuss relations between the SACC and member churches.

Cete
Prid
Func
Infe
Subs
Comp
Perf
Risi
Inc
Equi
Maxi
Mini
Rent
Mini
Inte
Tari
Econ

It added: "It is this reality of the alienation between the SACC and its member churches which has caused us the most unhappiness."

The Anglican executive committee yesterday unanimously adopted a motion condemning "the attempt to discredit the SACC".

The committee, which represents bishops, clergy and laymen of all dioceses of the Anglican Church in South Africa, SWA/Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique, is meeting in Port Elizabeth for four days.

"We believe that anonymous communications are inappropriate between Christians and we call on all persons to ignore this letter and its contents."

"We further wish to affirm the Anglican Church's intention to maintain its long association with the SACC and the SA Christian Council before it."

"We affirm our strong support for the executive and staff of the SACC, and in particular its general secretary (Bishop Tutu)."

Archdeacon John Warden, of Pretoria, said: "Our reaction must be that we are not prepared to consider an anonymous letter. It deserves our contempt."

We have a lot of women in the QDT so we think it will be a great achievement."

Mr Richard Blackwell, General Manager, Personnel, of the OK group was unperturbed about the increases, saying it would affect his company very little.

"We have no problems at all in terms of general assistants because we are so well above the wage determination anyway."

The only area in which the OK was slight-

CHURCHMEN have declined to disclose the possible identities of "well-informed" people who sent unsigned and unauthorised letters on South African Council of Churches' letterheads to churches in many parts of the world.

The first notice received by the SACC that its letterheads had been used for an unauthorised document came in a telephone call from London.

The letter, claiming to have been sent by SACC staff members, was received by overseas churches and by bodies which give funds to the SACC. Copies were also later received by member churches in South Africa.

Staff members of the SACC have denied any responsibility for the letter. Churchmen have declined to suggest the possible source of the unsigned letter or how SACC letterheads came into the possession of its authors.

"It is a smear letter in which most certainly does not come from a present staff member, although it clearly comes from somebody who has access to SACC information," said Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC.

The staff, at a private meeting, said the letter did not originate from them.

"It is an attempt to discredit Bishop Tutu and to besmirch the SACC," they said.

Father Winston Ndungane, the Anglican Archbishop's personal liaison officer in Johannesburg, told the Anglican executive meeting in Port Elizabeth yesterday that a telephone call from London

"If we had had to give the same sort of increases across the board there would be trouble. They are substantial increases, but the previous minimums were ridiculous. Some of the smaller businesses which were paying at wage determination levels (which, in some cases, were as low as R129 a month), deserve to be caught out a little bit."

Pick 'n Pay's Raymond Ackerman and personnel director Mr

No clues to source of SACC smear

not come from a present staff member, although it clearly comes from somebody who has access to SACC information," said Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC.

The staff, at a private meeting, said the letter did not originate from them.

"It is an attempt to discredit Bishop Tutu and to besmirch the SACC," they said.

Father Winston Ndungane, the Anglican Archbishop's personal liaison officer in Johannesburg, told the Anglican executive meeting in Port Elizabeth yesterday that a telephone call from London

But Mr De Wet said Pick 'n Pay generally paid far more than the wage determination minimums which, he said, had been "laughable" in the past.

There were few cases of discrimination between the sexes in jobs in the company's stores, Mr De Wet said, and those categories had been evening out in recent years. In those categories in which employees were paid less than the new statutory minimum, he said, the difference would be in the region of between R3 and R5 a week, increas-

control of Bishop Desmond Tutu," the letter began.

It goes on to quote at length from evidence before the Elloff Commission relating to SACC finances — much of it dating to the period before Bishop Tutu became general secretary in 1978.

The only other reference to Bishop Tutu is contained at the end, when the author voices concern at a "split" between the SACC and the Anglican Church — a statement repudiated by the Anglican Church yesterday.

The letter is not publishable because some matters are before the Elloff Commission and much of the

letter is libellous of SACC officials.

SACC sources said the approach of the letter was similar to that taken in evidence before the Elloff Commission by a member of the Christian League.

The league was one of the front organisations set up by the Department of Information with the purpose of waging "an uninterrupted campaign against the SACC".

The league denied reports that it was funded by the Department of Information even after Mr Pik Botha had publicly declared that it was.

"In the case of sales assistants and clerks there are some rises of 44 percent. On the whole, we think the increases are reasonable although they err a little on the generous side."

The increases would have an appreciable effect on his company's wage bill, he said, "though in many instances we are paying the market rate, which is well above the minimum wage."

Mr Staegemann agreed with those who felt that the move could hardly have come at a worse time, given the

New PC proposals expected 'in days'

By Hugh Robertson
Staff Reporter

ARGUS
16/11/82

304A

THE PRESIDENT'S Council is to submit further constitutional proposals in the next few days which could renew tension in the National Party and have a decisive influence on coloured and Asian leaders.

According to members of the council, the new proposals will fill in some of the gaps left in earlier reports and will spell out in detail the Government structures needed to implement the envisaged new constitution.

The coming report is thought likely to be the main topic for an extraordinary combined meeting of the National Party's Parliamentary and provincial council caucuses, which is due to take place in Pretoria on November 22.

DEBATE

On the same day, the President's Council itself will begin a three-day public debate, which is also expected to focus on the new proposals.

Coloured leaders have complained of the vagueness of the Government's constitutional intentions and expect the coming proposals to shed at least some light on crucial aspects.

Some President's Council members suggest that the proposals will be compatible in most respects with the "guidelines" put forward by National Party leaders.

But some council members believe further tension in Nationalist ranks is unavoidable and the combined caucus meeting is likely to be used to eliminate problems that might arise from the new proposals.

There is known to be unease in Nationalist quarters about the composition and powers of the envisaged multi-racial Cabinet — the issue was widely exploited by right-wing parties in this month's by-elections — and this could be one of the aspects dealt with in the coming report.

In earlier reports, the President's Council recommended that it should continue to have a role, unspecified, under a new constitution. And, in its "guidelines", the Government envisaged the council as an arbitrator between the three-chamber Parliament and the executive.

WRONG

But the council is appointed by the State President and some council members believe it would be constitutionally wrong for such a body to arbitrate in disputes between Parliament and the executive.

Nationalist spokesmen have hinted that the President's Council of the future might be elected.

Debate on TV: NP 'lacks courage'

CAPL Times 16/11/82

304A

By TONY WEAVER

THE National Party was yesterday accused of lacking "courage and confidence" because of its refusal to participate in a television debate with other parties on the new constitutional proposals.

The leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, made the accusation after the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday rejected his challenge to stage a live television debate on the proposals.

Mr Heunis issued a counter-challenge, saying Dr Slabbert should debate the proposals in Parliament — a challenge Dr Slabbert described as "pointless" as it was in any case his privilege to take up the debate in Parliament.

"He knows as well as anyone familiar with parliamentary procedure that the extent of debate in Parliament is limited by procedure and so is coverage of the debates by the media.

"If he and his government have nothing to hide — and the PFP certainly has not — they would not hesitate to enlighten the public on television on the merits and demerits of their party's constitutional guidelines."

'Boycott party'

Dr Slabbert hit out at constant accusations by the NP that the Progressive Federal Party was a "boycott party".

"If we were boycotters, why would we repeatedly insist on such an opportunity (to stage a live TV



Dr Van Zyl Slabbert

debate)?"

He also rejected Mr Heunis's assertion that the inevitable consequence of the PFP's stance was that they would refuse to participate in the envisaged white chamber of the three-chamber parliament and in parliamentary standing committees.

The PFP had never hesitated to criticize Parliament as an institution because of its exclusion of other races, "and yet we have never boycotted Parliament because it is the sovereign governing body of this country and evolutionary change must come from it".

The PFP had stated clearly that as the proposals stand, they are "inadequate and indefensible".

However, "if through bargaining and consultation they can be improved upon to such an extent that the new constitution is a more effective institution to bring about evolutionary change, the PFP will once again have no intention of boycotting it (Parliament) as the only available institution to keep the process of constitutional change going."

In his statement, Mr Heunis challenged Dr Slabbert to state what his party's final position on the proposals would be.

"This is something which is clearly not possible until the government presents us with the final constitutional package," Dr Slabbert said.

Among the issues which could be debated on television were, for example, why, in terms of the guidelines, the president could not be elected by all the members of the three chambers, "rather than by a rigged electoral process which entrenches the power of the NP to elect their own man".

Dr Slabbert asked what the government or Mr Heunis had to hide through not taking up the constitutional issue through a live television debate, which SATV had said it would screen, provided all the parties agreed.

● Is Mr Heunis scared?
Page 10

SACC 'letter' a 'smear' attack

Religion Reporter
PORT ELIZABETH — Churchmen have declined to speculate on the identity of the "well-informed" people who sent unsigned and unauthorised letters on South African Council of Churches letterheads to churches in many parts of the world.

Father Winston Ndungane, the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town's personal liaison officer in Johannesburg, told the Anglican executive meeting here yesterday that a telephone call from Lon-

don querying the content had been the first the council knew of the letter.

Bishop George Swartz, Anglican representative on the council executive, described the letter as a "smear" attack.

He said: "Obviously, those responsible had all the information given to the Eloff Commission of inquiry into the council. They are clearly very well-informed."

The letter, claiming to have been sent by council staff, was received by overseas churches and by

bodies which give funds to the council.

Later, member churches in South Africa received some copies.

The Most Rev Philip Russell, Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of the Anglican Church in Southern Africa, said the letter appeared to be aimed at a meeting in Zurich today of overseas churches which are donors to the council.

"It is a smear letter which most certainly does not come from a present staff member, al-

though it clearly comes from somebody who has access to council information and knew something about its donor partners," said the general-secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Council staff, at a private meeting, denied responsibility for the letter.

"It is an attempt to discredit Bishop Tutu and to besmirch the council as a whole," they said.

The Rev Peter Storey, president of the council, said it had the "utmost confidence in Bishop Tutu and its staff."

With fixed exchange rates, the sensitive B.I.P. situation could have an adverse effect on reserves.

304
 Ex-SACE
 9/11/82
 man's trial
 postponed

The trial of Mr John Rees, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was yesterday postponed by a Rand Supreme Court judge to February 21 next year.

Mr Rees, who faces a charge of fraud allegedly involving R295 000, was not asked to plead and his bail of R30 000 was extended after a condition of his bail was amended.

He will now have to report to Jeppe Police Station only once a week instead of twice.

Mr Justice Esselen heard that senior counsel appointed to defend Mr Rees was not available when the trial was due to start and that the indictment had not been completed.

Rees still waiting to learn charges

Mail Reporter

MR JOHN Rees, former general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, who is on R30 000 bail and faces trial in the Rand Supreme Court for alleged fraud, still does not know what charges he must face.

This emerged yesterday when Mr Rees appeared before Mr Justice Esselen at the start of his trial, which arises from allegations that he committed fraud at the offices of the SACC during his term as general secretary.

The court was told that police still had not produced an indictment for Mr Rees. Part of the problem was said to stem from the resignation of the investigating officer, Detective-Warrant Officer J A Mills, of the Commercial Branch.

A request by Mr Rees' advocate, Mr B Doctor, that the State be ordered to produce the charge sheet by the middle of this month, was turned down by the judge.

The case, postponed several times since July, was postponed yesterday until February 21 next year.

Mr Rees won a small bail reprieve when the judge decided he must report every Monday to Jeppe police station. Previously he was required to report on Mondays and Saturdays.

Mr Doctor told the court yesterday the State appeared to have problems in producing a charge sheet despite a claim in April that it had a prima facie case against Mr Rees.

In declining his request for a date to be set for the prosecution to produce the charge sheet, Mr Justice Esselen agreed with the prosecutor, Mr Kevin Attwell, that such an order would create a precedent.

Top SACC officials visit Fort Hare over expulsion furore

By SAM MABE

SENIOR officials of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) are believed to have met with authorities of the University of Fort Hare this week in a bid to resolve the three-month-old furore which resulted after the expulsion of 1 500 students.

Although the SACC remained quiet about its intervention in the much-criticised expulsion of half the student population, The SOWETAN learnt from reliable sources that Bishop Desmond Tutu, the council's general secretary, and other bishops from major centres of the country went to Fort Hare during the week.

Depending on the outcome of the talks with the university's authorities, the SACC may release a statement on the response the delegation got at Fort Hare.

On July 28 a number of students boycotted classes after failing to get satisfaction in the administration's response to their complaints of power cuts which hampered their studies.

After refusing to heed the administration's warning to return to classes, the students were ordered to leave the campus. About 1 300 remained while 1 500 packed up and left the campus.

Tutu asked to fight KwaZulu plan

A DELEGATION from Driefontein in the Eastern Transvaal met Bishop Desmond Tutu this week and asked him to intervene in the Government's intentions of resettling Driefontein people in KwaZulu and KaNgwane "homelands".

A member of the delegation, Mr Saul Mkhize, said earlier that 300 property owners and their families were facing a threat of "unacceptable" resettlement by the Government.

He said his people hoped that Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council

By SAM MABE

of Churches (SACC), and an outspoken critic of resettlements could perhaps persuade the Government against its intentions.

After the meeting, which was held at Bishop Tutu's offices in Johannesburg, the bishop said the delegations had asked for the support of the church in the looming resettlement.

"The delegation told me that the people of Driefontein were going to do everything in their powers to resist this resettlement, but they felt

they needed the prayers of the church in South Africa if they were to succeed.

"What I am going to do now is to write to national church leaders in this region to alert them to this matter so that they can offer their prayer.

"These people want the church to support them in any other way that can help them retain their ancestral homes. They are worried that their ancestors' graves will have to be dug up since the area has been earmarked for a dam," said Bishop Tutu.

Handwritten notes and signatures in the right margin, including a large signature at the bottom right.

Sowetan
**Tutu slams
attack** (304) 10/12/82

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday said the South African Defence Force's attack on ANC targets in Maseru, was a horrendous Christmas present for many members of the black community.

In a statement released in his personal capacity, Bishop Tutu said that through this attack, South Africa had infringed the territorial integrity of Lesotho as a sovereign State.

The fact that women and children have been killed must surely call for condemnation. The SADF has attacked refugees including women and children who are South Africans as well. Whether others like it or not, whether they are called terrorists or not, for the bulk of the population of South Africa, the black community, those are their children, their husbands, their brothers, their sisters and their fathers and mothers."

GENERAL NEWS

By Eugene Saldanha

The South African Defence Force raid into Lesotho could not have been aimed at African National Congress military bases because 31 of the people killed were not members of the ANC, Bishop Desmond Tutu said yesterday.

He was addressing more than 800 people at a memorial service for the members of the ANC and the Basotho citizens killed in the raid last week.

Bishop Tutu told the meeting that the Lesotho Government had stated repeatedly in the past that it would not allow Lesotho to be used as a springboard for attacks against

South Africa. It was inconceivable that Lesotho would allow the ANC to set up military bases in Maseru, which was easily accessible to South African forces.

"Moreover, 19 of the people killed were bona fide Lesotho citizens, and 12 were Basotho. The fact people were unarmed and most were sleeping when they were killed

can only mean the SADF is embarking on a campaign of deliberate disinformation," Bishop Tutu said.

"Many white people are congratulating themselves for the raid, but many blacks — especially those who lost relatives in the raid — regard it as a tragic event. Even some of the newspapers who we thought were

committed to justice in this country have shown where their true colours lie by failing to censure the SADF."

Bishop Tutu added that members of the ANC would willingly throw down their arms if the South African government dismantled apartheid.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said

many white South Africans were increasingly beginning to believe that violence was the ultimate solution.

"In World War 2 one could save one's life by waving a white flag at the enemy. But in Maseru, people were killed while sleeping. The Government is forcing black people towards violence with its actions."

Tutu doubts motive for Maseru raid

17/12/82

Make the shrewd move PERKINS TRUCK HIRE FOR OFFICE AND FACTORY REMOVALS

- SHREWD MOVE 1:** Hire the van or truck that's right for the load. Why pay for load capacity you don't need?
- SHREWD MOVE 2:** Hire with or without driver. If you have your own, why pay for another?
- SHREWD MOVE 3:** Hire with or without labour. If you have helping hands, why pay others?
- SHREWD MOVE 4:** Hire a truck with crane and take the load off your back.

PEACE OF MIND IS PART OF THE DEAL

Dan Perkins
the Toyota Man



PERKINS TRUCK HIRE

Phone your nearest Perkins Truck Hire branch.
Johannesburg — Phone Helga or Les at 836-4611
Northern Areas Phone Sam or Saroj at 786-3050
East Rand Phone Pereira or Malinda at 34-2308, 34-3530
West Rand Phone Jurie or Piet at 665-3185

LS Intercom 1783

Maseru raid vile says church leader

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The South African Defence Force raid into Lesotho last week was a vile act against the children of this land, who could no longer find a home in South Africa, said the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, yesterday.

Addressing about 600 people mourning the deaths of 42 South African exiles and Lesotho citizens at the Church of the Resurrection in Bonteheuwel, Dr Boesak said the outrageous raid had brought home the fact that South Africa was engaged in a civil war.

As long as apartheid remained there would be violence.

"As long as the privileges of a few are defended against the rights of the many we

shall have this violence," he said.

Dr Boesak said the people to be blamed were not only those soldiers who had carried out the raid, but those in whose name it was done.

Professor Mike Savage, of the sociology department of the University of Cape Town, said the people killed in the Lesotho raid were seen not as enemies but as martyrs by the rest of the world and a large section of the South African population.

"The South African invasion of Lesotho has worsened a spiral of violence. Up to now the military wing of the ANC, unlike the SADF, has held back from indiscriminate actions that could involve civilians," Professor Savage said.

"It is likely this policy of the ANC will continue, but the arena

50 in demo over Lesotho

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — About 50 people carrying lighted candles protested near the South African Embassy here last night over South Africa's raid into Lesotho.

At one stage, the South African Ambassador, Mr Brand Fourie, drove slowly past the group in his

official car but non-strators recognised

Police kept in the the protesters march on the pavement, and carrying poster stration was organised Africa Organisation, active anti-apartheid Washington

amous

FN A

Tutu doubts motive for Maseru raid

South Africa. It was inconceivable that Lesotho would allow the ANC to set up military bases in Maseru, which was easily accessible to South African forces.

"Moreover, 19 of the people killed were bona fide Lesotho citizens, and 12 were Basotho. The fact people were unarmed and most were sleeping when they were killed

can only mean the SADF is embarking on a campaign of deliberate disinformation," Bishop Tutu said.

"Many white people are congratulating themselves for the raid, but many blacks — especially those who lost relatives in the raid — regard it as a tragic event. Even some of the newspapers who we thought were

committed to justice in this country have shown where their true colours lie by failing to censure the SADF."

Bishop Tutu added that members of the ANC would willingly throw down their arms if the South African government dismantled apartheid.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said

many white South Africans were increasingly beginning to believe that violence was the ultimate solution.

"In World War 2 one could save one's life by waving a white flag at the enemy. But in Maseru, people were killed while sleeping. The Government is forcing black people towards violence with its actions."



Bishop Tutu ... a campaign of disinformation.

The shrewd move INS TRUCK HIRE AND FACTORY REMOVALS

the van or truck that's right for the load. Why pay load capacity you don't need?
with or without driver. If you have your own, pay for another?
with or without labour. If you have helping hands, pay others?
a truck with crane and take the load off your back.

MIND IS PART OF THE DEAL

Phone your nearest Perkins Truck Hire branch.
Johannesburg — Phone Helga or Les at 836-4611
Northern Areas Phone Sam or Saroj at 786-3050
East Rand Phone Pereira or Malinda at 34-2308, 34-3530
West Rand Phone Junie or Piet at 665-3185

OK HIRE

LS Intercom 1793

Maseru raid vile act, says church leader

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The South African Defence Force raid into Lesotho last week was a vile act against the children of this land, who could no longer find a home in South Africa, said the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, yesterday.

Addressing about 600 people mourning the deaths of 42 South African exiles and Lesotho citizens at the Church of the Resurrection in Bonteheuwel, Dr Boesak said the outrageous raid had brought home the fact that South Africa was engaged in a civil war.

As long as apartheid remained there would be violence.

"As long as the privileges of a few are defended against the rights of the many we

shall have this violence," he said.

Dr Boesak said the people to be blamed were not only those soldiers who had carried out the raid, but those in whose name it was done.

Professor Mike Savage, of the sociology department of the University of Cape Town, said the people killed in the Lesotho raid were seen not as enemies but as martyrs by the rest of the world and a large section of the South African population.

"The South African invasion of Lesotho has worsened a spiral of violence. Up to now the military wing of the ANC, unlike the SADF, has held back from indiscriminate actions that could involve civilians," Professor Savage said.

"It is likely this policy of the ANC will continue, but the arena

of armed struggle will be enlarged."

There was loud applause when Professor Savage slammed the official PFP statement on the raid made by Mr Philip Myburg, PFP spokesman on defence, who said South Africa had no choice but to carry out a pre-emptive strike.

"If this is what PFP leaders believe then it places them squarely in the camp of those prepared to take any steps whatever to defend white privilege and supremacy."

Other speakers included Moulana Farook Essack, Anton Richman, president of the Student Representative Council at UCT, Christmas Tinto, a former political prisoner, Dr Margaret Nash of the Black Sash, Mrs Annie Zihlangu, president of the United Women's Organisation and the Rev H S Marawu of the African Reformed Church.

50 in demo over Lesotho raid

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — About 50 people carrying lighted candles protested near the South African Embassy here last night over South Africa's raid into Lesotho.

At one stage, the South African Ambassador, Mr Brand Fourie, drove slowly past the group in his

official car but none of the demonstrators recognised him.

Police kept in the background as the protesters marched in a circle on the pavement, chanting slogans and carrying posters. The demonstration was organised by the Trans-Africa Organisation, one of the most active anti-apartheid bodies in Washington.

US

T A



MR SAMUEL MTHOMBELA: Cannot get employment.

Pic by Solly Molotsi



MR ROBERT SOKA: Sacked because of being a political activist.

Pic by Solly Molotsi

Employers turn men from the Island away

TWO former Robben Island prisoners have been left stranded for almost eight months because they cannot get jobs after being labelled "political activists" by bosses.

Mr Robert Soka (21) and Mr Samuel Mthombela (24), both of Emdeni, Soweto, also claim that the R50 subsidy which they received from the South African Council of Churches has been stopped.

Both were released from the Island during November 1981 after serving five years for sabotage arising from an explosion near the Inhlanzane railway station.

Mr Soka told The SO-WETAN yesterday that after his release he had been struggling to make ends meet by doing part-time jobs.

"I have on several occasions been sacked

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

from places of employment because the bosses called me a politician — apparently after learning that I was from the Island.

"I also find it difficult to get employment because whenever a prospective boss wants recommendations from my previous employer then this problem arises.

"I am stranded because I have a family — my mother and three young sisters to take care of. We live on the pittance we get from good samaritans," he said.

Mr Soka said for sometime he received R50 from the SACC, but this money, although not enough, was stopped.

Mr Mthombela also complained of not finding employment, and has received no promise of a job because he has been labelled "a politician from Robben Island".

Mr Tom Manthata of the SACC confirmed that the men's subsidy was stopped after six months. The subsidy was normally given to students and in some cases breadwinners to enable them to acclimatise themselves after serving a period in jail.

He encouraged the two men to approach the SACC if they had other problems.

13/1/83

Sowetan

304

Tutu talks for students

FORT HARE CONFLICT

By SAM MABE

THE FUTURE of 1 500 Fort Hare University students expelled last year but later promised re-admission with no strings attached, is still uncertain with some complaining that the university has not kept its promise.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, yesterday told *The SOWETAN* that a number of anxious parents and students have informed his office of various problems they encountered in trying to re-register for 1983.

He said some applications had been turned down on academic grounds and also because applicants were in arrears with their fees.

The worried students and their parents told the SACC the moves were contrary to an undertaking made by the rector of Fort Hare, Professor J A Lamprecht, when he met a delegation of church leaders early last month.

Bishop Tutu said that after receiving the complaints he contacted Prof Lamprecht, who reassured him that the statement released to the Press after the meeting held at the university was still valid.

Prof Lamprecht's undertaking was that all expelled students would be favourably considered for re-admission should they re-apply. None of those who were re-admitted would be victimised in any other way.

Bishop Tutu went on to say that Prof Lamprecht told him that applications from students who would normally be refused admission on academic grounds, would be reviewed and

that those with pending cases of financial hardship would be considered favourably for assistance.

He said Prof Lamprecht told him that to show the university's bona fides, the students who were arrested and charged after the chaos which erupted during a protest against Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe at the campus last year, have been re-admitted pending the outcome of their trial.

Even those who wanted to go to other universities would get favourable testimonials. But all students have to settle their bills in full before their applications can be considered.

The meeting between church leaders and the university's authorities was on the invitation of Prof Lamprecht following earlier contacts made by the SACC to the university, to express concern over the expulsion of the 1 500 students.

The expulsions fol-



BISHOP TUTU: Students' views to be considered

lowed lecture boycotts by students who had complained of poor lighting facilities in their study halls at night.

Bishop Tutu said students who were in the dark about their future

with Fort Hare or those who had encountered problems when trying to gain re-admission should contact Mrs Anne Rathebe at (021) 28-2251 as soon as possible.

Tutu accuses SA Government of 'playing marbles'

THE Government's proposed constitutional reforms have come under a bitter attack from two leading church figures at the opening of a special plenary session of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference in Pretoria.

In a fiery onslaught the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, accused the Government of wasting time by "playing marbles" with constitutional proposals instead of dismantling apartheid.

He said it appeared the country was heading for a bloodbath unless

there was a change of heart by the Government.

"Unrest is endemic in our country. Violence is escalating, oppression is increasing and there is a heightening of militarism of our nation," he said.

The church was the only institution that could do anything to stem the tide of troubles in South Africa, he added.

"If we do not present a united front, we might as well throw in the towel."

Bishop Tutu also insinuated outspoken church leaders were being ostracised by the

'Violence escalating, oppression increasing'

Government. "The Government is very sly. They are trying to pick us out one by one, starting with the SACC," he said.

The Bishop said there was a desperate need for reconciliation in South Africa, but this could

only be brought about through justice for all.

The head of the Johannesburg diocese of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Bishop Manas Buthelezi, described the constitutional proposals as being "worse than classical

apartheid.

"We are moving towards a situation that is worse than we have ever had here before," he said.

In an obvious reference to the willingness of the "coloured" Labour Party and some In-

dians to participate in the new constitution, he said the Government's new motto was "come and be alone with us."

He echoed Bishop Tutu's call for a united church front to oppose the Government's poli-

Another guest speaker, the Reverend Joseph Wing, general secretary of the United Congregational Church of South Africa, praised the Catholic Bishop's conference for its disclosures in its controversial report on Namibia.

By Jon Qwelane and
Langa Skosana

The South African Council of Churches intends financially assisting students who were expelled last year from Fort Hare University.

About 1500 students were expelled after disturbances at the university's graduation ceremony at which the Ciskeian President, Chief Lennox Sebe, and his entourage were stoned. A security policeman was killed during the violence.

The General Secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said he had contacted the university authorities on Monday and intended speaking to them again as soon as the church organisation had more details on the plight of the students.

A spokesman for the

Fort Hare: SACC to help those expelled

university said today students would not be victimised and all applications would be treated on merit.

Some students said they had received letters from the university stating they would not be readmitted on academic

grounds, others said they were told they would not be readmitted because they owed the university fees, and others said they had been told both academic and financial reasons prevented them from readmission.

The university spokes-

man asked The Star to give him the names of the students who made the claims.

"I cannot give you any information before you give me the names of your informants," he said.

Bishop Tutu said the SACC wanted to see the students back at lectures as soon as possible.

Besides the unrest during the graduation ceremony, Fort Hare students had also boycotted lectures after complaining that the lights in lecture halls were poor and they could not study at night.

According to the university, students arrested after the violence involving Chief Sebe have been readmitted pending the outcome of their trial.

The meeting this week with church leaders was requested by the rector of Fort Hare.

enter in
question
th it has
s (2) and

ternal

(3)

Date

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which
you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

Subject.....
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No.....
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Exami- ners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

1304

The Eloff Commission hearings reopen today ... evidence heard already runs into hundreds c

THE Eloff Commission of Inquiry has so far focused on money and politics — worldly matters for an investigation into a religious body.

In 17 days of hearings last year, the five commission members, led by Mr Justice C A Eloff, heard about 1 500 pages of evidence on the affairs of the South African Council of Churches in the small room in the Department of Justice in Pretoria, where the hearings are being conducted.

The commission is focusing on a period when the council suddenly boomed in size and found itself charged with the task of dispensing unexpectedly large amounts of money.

The quantities, coming in the wake of the 1976 uprising, were massive. And it is around this period that the evidence before the commission has been centred.

Key evidence was given by an auditor, Mr Jacobus Wessels. Hired by the commission to investigate the council's financial records, he presented a 250-page initial report concluding that SACC financial reports were poor and financial control in the organisation was inadequate.

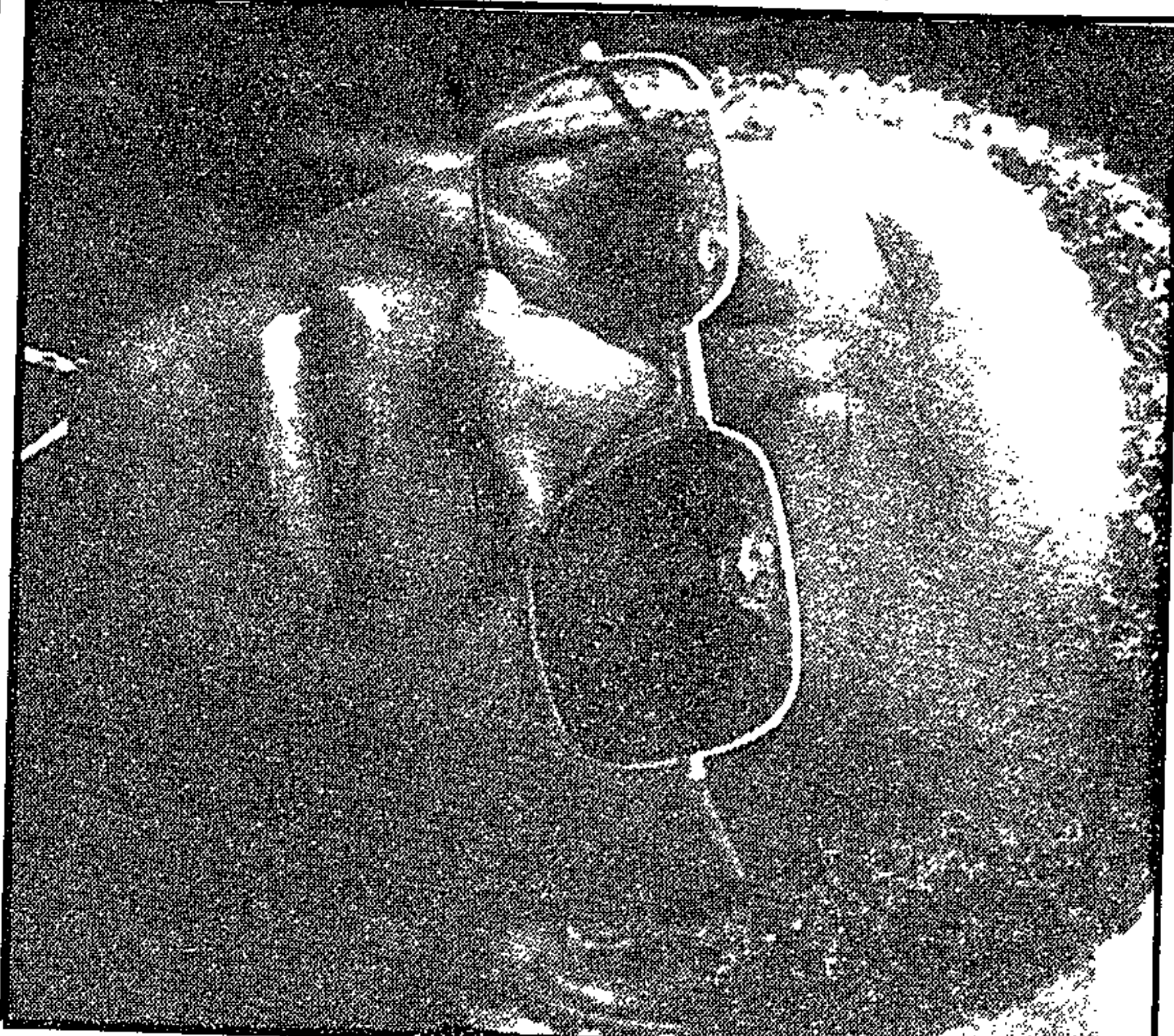
The SACC money came largely from European aid organisations and was intended for a wide range of recipients — over R2-million was paid in legal fees and aid for the hundreds of detainees and political prisoners in the years following 1976, for example.

Another R2-million went in relief to the families of political prisoners and detainees, who received up to R80 a month.

Mr Wessels told the hearing of how the records often did not explain how much of the money was spent.

For example, cheques totalling R239 180, often entered in the books only as "grants", "scholarships", "re-lief" or "expenses", without further explanation, were made out to the former general secretary, Mr John Rees.

The biggest single cheque



Bishop Desmond Tutu
SACC general secretary



Mr John Rees
former general secretary



Mr Sydney Kentridge SC
acting for the SACCC

Spotlighting the SACCC again

By LIZ MCGREGOR
and ANTON HARBER

made out to Mr Rees was R60 000 for "legal fees, transport, food".

Cross-examined by Mr Sydney Kentridge SC, for the SACCC, Mr Wessels agreed that since 1980 there had been a serious attempt to rectify the system of record-keeping.

He also said that he had not found evidence that any of the money given to the SACCC had been used dishonestly or for anything other than the purposes for which it was intended.

Mr Wessels said there was spending that had not been explained, such as a R9 000

cheque made out to Mr Rees which could have been put to personal use. But he agreed with Mr Kentridge that there was no evidence to suggest that this was the case.

Mr Kentridge pointed out that Mr Rees had never been asked by the auditor to explain what happened to the money.

Pointing to a number of small cheques made out to the present SACCC general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, Mr Kentridge suggest-

ed that the general secretary had kept a cash float in his offices to pay out small requests for relief.

This enabled him to respond immediately to the many small but urgent requests he received. Mr Kentridge said this explained why the cheques were made out to the bishop.

A R600 cheque made out to Mrs Leah Tutu, with no explanation, had been paid to a domestic workers' project, Mr Kentridge told the hearing.

Millions of rands went to 53 rural self-help projects intended to boost local crafts and provide employment.

Mr Wessels pointed out that many of these projects were failures, but agreed with Mr Kentridge that this did not mean the money was wrongly spent or the projects should not have been tried.

Mr Kentridge gave Dev-craft, a craft project which received R150 000 from SACCC before it collapsed, as an example. "The money was

given to help self-sufficiency and provide employment. It failed. But this does not mean the money was wasted or the project should not have been tried," he said.

Thousands more were paid out in loans to SACCC staff members, and the auditor's report showed that R107 560 of this was still outstanding. Bishop Tutu, for example, was recorded as having received a cheque for R10 000 for "bursaries for staff children". Mr Roelofse received R1 224 for the education of three children.

Mr Kentridge pointed out that these loans had not been written off. Bishop Tutu, for example, had ceded over a life insurance policy as security for his loan, and monthly salary deductions were being made.

There were other educational grants, including money given to prominent Sowetans such as Dr Nthatho Moflana, of the Soweto Committee of 10.

The auditor also told of the Asingeni fund, formed to dis-tribute R3 500 000 in legal aid

DURING lengthy evidence lasting several days, former SACC ombudsman Mr Eugene Roelofse told the commission that in 1978, he was asked to check on St Ansgars Mission at Roodepoort.

St Ansgars was an SACC-owned property which housed the South African Theological College for Independent Churches (SATCIC), among others.

Mr Roelofse found that SATCIC students were living under very poor conditions. The girls' dormitories were overcrowded, lacked cupboards and hot water. Inadequate food supplies drove the students to eat half-rotten fruit to stave off their hunger.

He also found a number of cheques in the office of Bishop Isaac Mokoena, the SATCIC head, which he believed to have been forged.

He claimed the SACC was responsible for these conditions because they owned the property. However, the SACC seemed reluctant to take any action, he said.

He claimed he had faced a dilemma during the SACC daily morning service as to whether to stay away "when criminals lead the morning service".

Questioned by Mr Kentridge as to who the criminals were, Mr Roelofse wrote two names on a piece of paper: Bishop Isaac Mokoena, and a clerk, Mr Archie Mthia.

Bishop Mokoena had already been tried on charges of fraud and acquitted.

Asked if he believed Bishop Tutu was a thief, Mr Roelofse replied:

"No, certainly not. I have the highest admiration for Bishop Tutu."

Mr Roelofse claimed he had later found other irregularities in the SACC finances. These included:

- Inadequate accounting procedures;
- Poor control over trust funds and loans;
- Supporting documents for payments were neither demanded nor received;
- From a cash flow of R1-million, R500 000 had at one stage been paid out without receipts or vouchers being received;
- Financial irregularities at the SACC supported publication, the Voice.

"The Achilles heel of the SACC was its financial problems and I had forebodings of calamity," said Mr Roelofse. However, attempts to draw this to the attention of SACC executives were fruitless and he met with increasing hostility, he said.

This hostility finally led to a parting of the ways between the Ombudsman offices and the SACC. Mr Roelofse, however, continued to operate under the title of Independent Ombudsman.

The SACC then failed to pay funds earmarked for the Ombudsman's office, claimed Mr Roelofse. He attributed this to his investigation into the organisation's finances.

During cross-examination of Mr Roelofse, Mr Kentridge accused the ombudsman of finding fault with everyone attached to the SACC — from top executives to the auditors and lawyers appointed by the organisation.

He listed 10 people or organisations Mr Roelofse had attacked in his evidence, including Bishop Desmond Tutu and a number of highly regarded professional people.

He had complained about the work of SACC auditors, Pim Whitely and Close; Mr Tim Potter, who was appointed to do a special investigation into the SACC books; and that of two accountants, Mr A Wentzel and Mr Chris Aitken.

He had submitted his complaints against all of them to the Public Accountants and Auditors' Board.

Mr Roelofse was obsessive and suffered from a persecution complex, said Mr Kentridge. He trusted no-one but himself to investigate irregularities because he was not satis-

Those who pointed a finger at the organisation

304
RDM
7/2/83

'communist' Kentridge pointed out had all been in charge.

Over 96% of seas, Mr Cain gave generously the fact that locally indicated.

"South Africa to put their ie said. If their cut off, the laymen would

Under cross mitted he had League, which former Inform the SACC.

Mr Kentridge ing illegal or the council's

THE South Brigadier En to the commi focused on cona support for p army.

He said the tion by being and by portray of unjust politics the people.

He said that tious objectors passed its first

Mr Kentridge couraged cons always seen it as matter of person this matter was prominent relig

Only five men of a political longed to church of the SACC, Mr

MAJOR Craig Police, who spent International U (IUEF), told the ship between the

He described a Tutu as the head movement and to for his children's

But Maj Will formant on the

ALTHOUGH the operate with the investigate its aff ernment's moti commission.

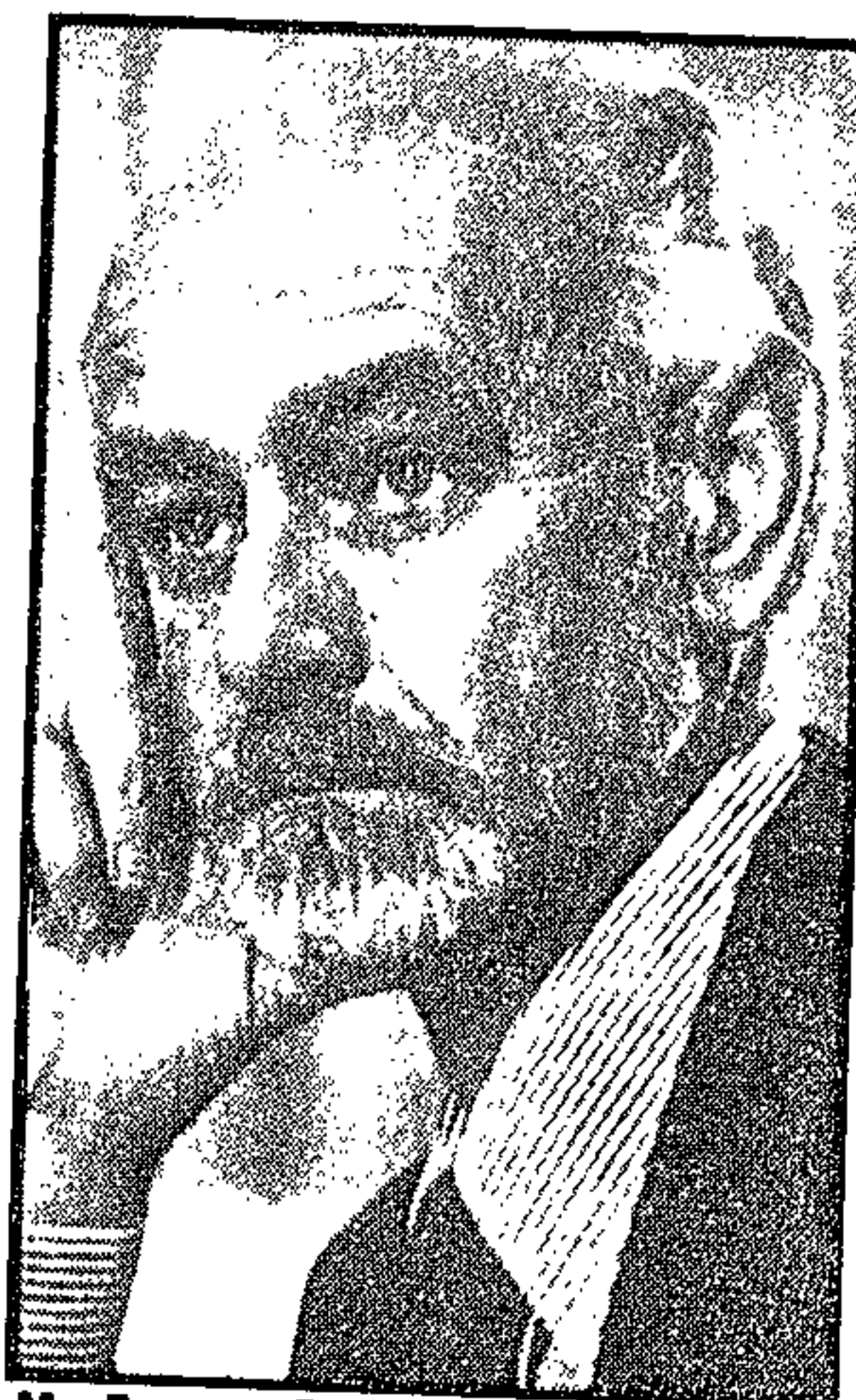
This submission Kentridge SC, Council of Church

In a statement the SACC general Tutu, described th one of "injustice, sion". Apartheid he said.

However, the rorist attacks or ology, he said Kentridge.

Bishop Tutu problems, but had its house in order

SACC



Mr Eugene Roelofse ... "criminals led the morning service."

fied with any investigation — not even the one by Mr Potter, a highly reputable auditor, said Mr Kentridge.

Mr Roelofse was also closely questioned on a telex sent on July 30, 1980 from Switzerland by KEM, an organisation which donated money to the SACC.

The telex was a statement made by a Mrs W Haas, wife of a KEM secretary, of a conversation she had had with Mr Roelofse while she was visiting South Africa.

"R told me of incredible things going on in the SACC and the 'man without the passport' being behind it.

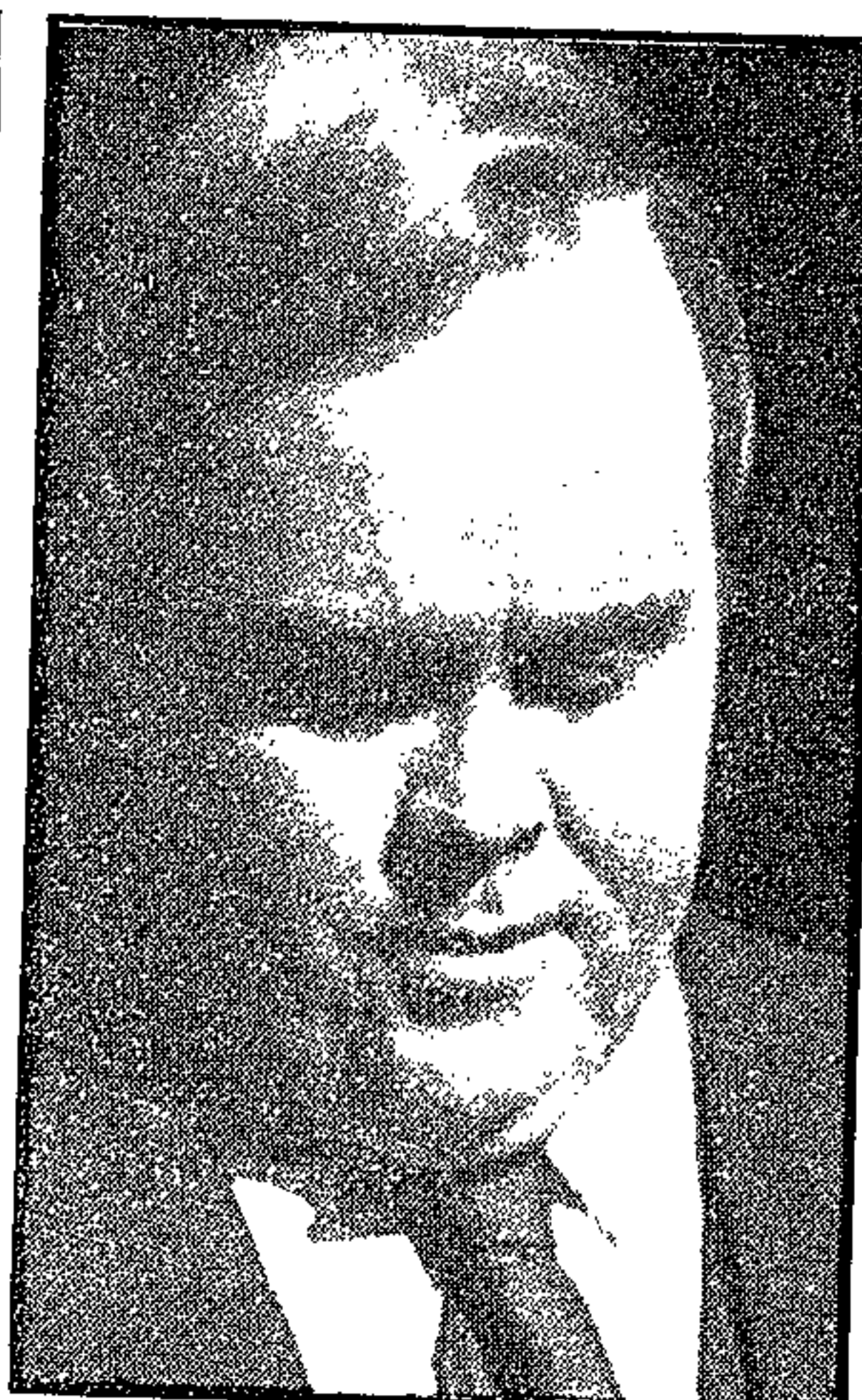
"Enormous sums of money disappearing, not reaching projects they were meant for.

"To my shocked questions how he could prove it, he shrugged his shoulders — he had the proof.

"What about the auditors?" "Oh, they're all in it," he said.

"Feeling very uneasy about the way R talked this matter over with a comparative stranger, I had my doubts and did not make any use of this in Europe."

Mr Roelofse rejected a suggestion by Mr Kentridge that he had known Mrs Haas was



Major Craig Williamson ... spoke of the IUEF and SACC relationship.

connected with KEM and that it would have been very useful if the funding came to the ombudsman office instead of the SACC.

□ □ □

POLITICAL and theological criticism of the SACC came from Mr Edward Phillip Cain who was called to give evidence as editor of the religious publication "Signposts".

He delivered a lengthy submission which, he said, examined SACC links with the World Council of Churches and with "Marxist" theologians around the world.

He pointed to WCC support for the ANC and PAC, for economic boycotts of South Africa and for people who refused to do their military service. "SACC words and actions are fully consistent with the WCC," he said.

The SACC, he argued, spent most of its money on politically sensitive rather than religious areas and had close ties with a number of militant political organisations.

He pointed to services held by the SACC for insurgents killed by the South African Police and asked why the organisation did not do the same for the insurgents' victims.

When he told of SACC financial support for

pages

and relief at the discretion of the general secretary. As mandated by the donors, the money could be used for anything as the general secretary saw fit, and he had only to account to the donors.

He agreed with Mr Kentridge that the donors must have been satisfied with the use of their money to have continued their donation.

Mr Kentridge said Bishop Tutu offered to show his personal records to the commission members on condition that it was done in confidence. The commission's chairman said this would be considered.

Mr Kentridge argued that large amounts of money given to help people restore properties and businesses damaged in 1976 had not been given as a commercial loan. This meant that it was not a business loss in the normal sense when these loans were written off.

There was also no reason why many of these loans could not still be reclaimed, he said.

When Mr Wessels pointed to large amounts of money paid in bail and criticised the poor control over this money, Mr Kentridge argued that many of the people involved had run away, thus estreating bail.

In other cases many lawyers merely deducted this money from their fees, making it difficult to record the repayment.

He added that the system of control over bail money had been improved since then.

The commission focused on a total of almost R500 000 paid in legal fees to Mr Shun Chetty, a Johannesburg attorney who subsequently fled the country.

Mr Wessels said that a total of R83 000 of this money had not been accounted for. The problem, he said, was not Mr Chetty's records as such, but that the SACC had not done a monthly reconciliation on his accounts.

When Bishop Tutu took over as general secretary of SACC in 1979, he attempted to change the practice whereby Mr Chetty submitted only six-monthly reports to the council.

Mr Chetty, however, had resisted this.

Mr Kentridge pointed out that the SACC had specifically asked its auditors and attorneys to investigate Mr Chetty's account after he had fled the country. He contended that everything may be accounted for in the future, but "we cannot tell at the moment" whether this was possible.

He gave the example of R20 000 paid to Mr Chetty for a follow-up of the death of Steve Biko. The case had been won with costs, but because there were problems with taxing the costs in Mr Chetty's absence, the payment had not yet been made and the State was therefore still holding the money.

The inquiry's brief

THE Commission of inquiry into the affairs of the South African Council of Churches is headed by Mr Justice C A Eloff.

Hearings began on 1 September last year and have lasted 17 days so far.

The other members of the commission are Mr S A Patterson, Mr T L Blunden, Professor P Oosthuizen and Mr F C Barrie.

The terms of reference are "to enquire into and report and, if the commission deems it desirable, to make recommendations on:

- The inception, development, objects and any other aspect regarding the history and activities of the SACC, including the way in which it functions and is managed.

- The way in which, the purpose for which and the organisations and persons from and through whom the SACC and persons connected with the SACC solicited or solicit or obtain or obtained money or valuable assets.

- All money and valuable assets that were or are received by the SACC and persons connected with it.

- The organisations and persons from or through the agency of whom and the way in which such money and assets were or are received.

- How and for what purpose such money and assets were or are disposed of by the SACC and the persons concerned.

- Any other matter pertaining to the SACC and its present and past office bearers and other persons connected with the SACC on which the commission is of the opinion that the report should be made in the public interest."

Previously, the SACC was represented at the hearings by Mr Sydney Kentridge SC, and Mr P A Solomon, instructed by Mr Oliver Barratt of Bowens. For this set of hearings Mr Kentridge, who is involved in another case in London, will be temporarily replaced by Mr Jack Unterhalter SC.

RDM

7/2/83

What the auditor said

MR Jacobus Wessels, the auditor hired by the Eloff Commission of Inquiry to investigate the SACC's financial records, told the commission that:

- He had found no evidence that the SACC had received any money illegally or from illegal sources.

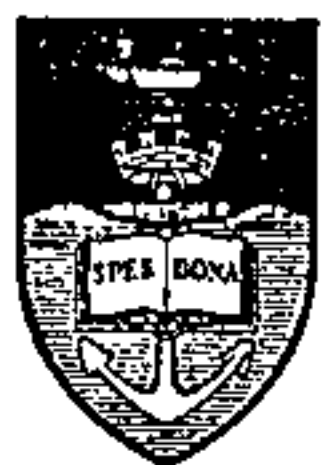
- He had found no evidence that any SACC money had been used dishonestly or for purposes other than those for which it was donated.

- Although some money had not been accounted for, he had found no evidence to suggest that it was used for the personal benefit of any SACC official.

- The discretionary fund controlled by the SACC general secretary was entirely under his control, required no audit and could be used as he saw fit within the mandate set by the donors.

- SACC financial records were poor and financial control in the organisation was inadequate, but had been substantially improved since 1980.

Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika



U
E

Govt warned of action on SACC

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Government action against the South African Council of Churches (SACC) would do more harm to South Africa than anything the council said or did itself, Professor David Bosch of the Unisa Department of Theology, said yesterday.

Giving evidence before the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC, the theologian said he had found during overseas travel that many people considered the freedom of church bodies a valuable yardstick to measure South Africa society.

If the government took action against the SACC, it would also have to act against member churches that supported the council.

Asked by the commission to evaluate the SACC's theological position, Professor Bosch argued for the right of the church to involve itself in

politics and society.

"Where the church takes up the cause of those who have — for whatever reason — become marginal, it behoves a wise government to allow the church to become its conscience.

"A wise government would take even more care to listen if the ecclesiastical body that criticizes it represents a segment of the population which does not have the same channels of expressing themselves politically as the rest of the population," he said.

The relationship of the church to society must be settled by theologians and churches. The State could condemn church actions and statements, but not their theological positions.

It might be the State's right to act against the churches, but whether it was prudent was another question.

304

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

All answer books

Number of

Number of

Surname

First Name(s)

Date

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which
you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

Subject

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No.

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
28	16	
10	5	
38	14 1/2	✓
Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

SACC
9/2/83

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Council of Churches (SACC) encouraged conscientious objection not for the sake of the youths involved, but to boost the credibility of their stand for justice in the eyes of the liberation movement, the Eloff Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday.

Mr K von Lieres, SC, chief investigating officer for the inquiry into the SACC, alleged between 1977 and 1980 the SACC had laid a theological and secular basis for resistance to the Government.

On a theological level, this had encouraged the move towards a confessional church, and on a secular level, this had given rise to support for the liberation movement, he argued.

Earlier yesterday, the commission was told that 30 percent of press reports in which the SACC dealt with the issue of violence, described the violence as acceptable.

Dr David Conradie, head researcher of the Human Sciences Research Council, was delivering a 280-page report — the first of three on press coverage of the council in the years 1968 to 1982.

Dr Conradie's finding on violence was challenged by Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, for the council, who asked him to produce the newspaper clippings.

Dr Conradie also found that in most press reports dealing with apartheid, the government, the army and the police, the SACC had been negative.

The report divided the cuttings into three periods and dealt separately with the various press companies.

He found, for example, that in reports in Argus Company newspapers between 1978 and 1982, the SACC had described the police as unacceptable in 70 percent and the army as unacceptable in 100 percent of the reports.

The most frequent issues the SACC dealt with in the press were the relationship between the council and the government and between the government and blacks.

Dr Conradie rejected a suggestion by Mr Unterhalter that the statistics were not entirely objective, since many involved value judgements.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
2	11 1/2 R	12
Examiners' Initials	JW	VB

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No. ECONOMICS 1(a)

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

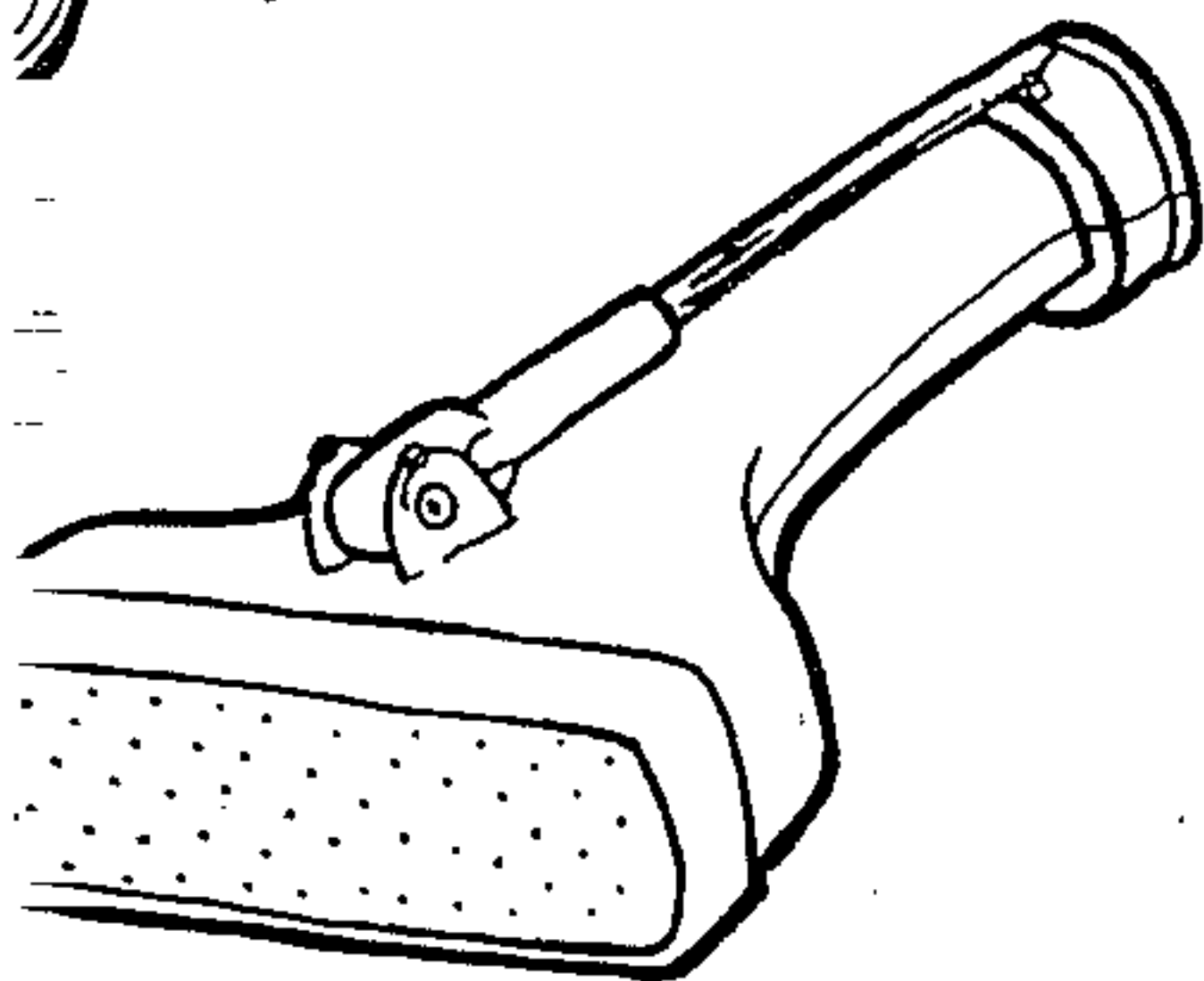
1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

odels
SIONALS WHO CARE



1,50

ROSES FROM

1,25



We make
your garden magic
odels

BOMERSET WEST
WINERY RD.
TEL: 024-47821

CLAREMONT
PICK 'N PAY CENTRE
MAIN ROAD

MILNERTON
NEXT TO MAKRO
TEL: 88-5541

'Doubt' about SACC power

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — It was questionable whether the South African Council of Churches was, as claimed, representative of the majority of South Africa, the Chief of the Security Police told the Eloff Commission today.

Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, addressing the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the SACC said: "There are merits in the proposition that the SACC claims a status of importance which is contradicted by reality, manipulated by very politicised leadership and funded by external influences which are against the existing system in South Africa."

He said although Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC had claimed the council to be representative of about 15-million South Africans, the 1980 census had revealed it was representative of less than 10-million — 37 percent of the population.

He said unfortunately "the public image" of the council presented in statements by the Bishop were sometimes "contradicted by the true facts".

He gave the example of the Onassis prize given to Bishop Tutu in 1981. Although it was said the money would be set aside for educational bursaries, "up to and including May 1982, there was no evidence of such a fund being set up".

New industry strategy

From fruit-seller to top of

Staff Reporter

MR Leo Fine, who as a boy earned his first pocket money selling peaches at Epping market, has been elected chairman of the Deciduous Fruit Board.

He said today the industry played a decisive part in the socio-economic wellbeing of the Western Cape and it was therefore most important that it remained sound.

The board would in many respects face a difficult marketing season overseas, but would continue to entrench its position by not accepting any compromise on quality.

The image of Cape fruit, acquired over a period of nearly 90 years on overseas markets, would be safeguarded at all costs, he said.



Mr Leo Fine

Donald Woods's evidence sought

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Lawyers are to take evidence overseas from the banned former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, for an action in which a retired security policeman is claiming R10 000 from the newspaper for defamation.

The case, relating to incidents 19 years ago, was postponed to an unspecified date in the Supreme Court in Grahamstown yesterday.

Retired Warrant Officer Gerhardus Arnoldus Hattingh, of King William's Town, alleges that he was defamed in articles in the Daily Dispatch.

The articles allegedly accused Mr Hattingh of being responsible for damage to the car of Dr Alan Paton and of having "bullying propensities", referring to an unspecified "other matter".

The case was postponed after Mr J Jones, for Mr Hattingh, requested that the defendants disclose what the "other matter" was to enable him to present his case.

The court ruled that Mr Woods's evidence should be "taken on commission at such a place and subject to such arrangements being made which the parties may agree upon".

For the convenience of Dr Paton the parties agreed to his testifying before the postponement yesterday.

Dr Paton said that in Alice in September 1964 he was followed by two cars.

His car was damaged there and at a function the next day a man tried to "intimidate" him and "show him contempt" by taking photographs of him.

The man was the same build as Mr Hattingh.

Mr Justice Howie was on the Bench. Mr Frank Kroon SC and Mr Eric Leach appeared for the Daily Dispatch.

Jail for

SA exp

Argus (JOHANNESBURG) The Chief African will prove and explain Parliament counts a failure during financial to a state today.

General Joen said would, directly to

Over the Def the impact recess

S 1 close

FEWER separate Southern Border on the four-day inter-anglia East I

The team, during was tion.

Acc gains 13 p ed 45 main

SUIT SALE
Mohair mix, Trevira wool, etc
2 & 3 piece, normally sold up to R169,95
Only the very best makes **R89,95**
OR 2 FOR R170
Sizes 87 — 122
No trade-in required — Excl GST

ANDY'S
MAN'S SHOP

282/4 Victoria Road, Woodstock. Phone 47-4313

Security Police chief slams SACC

By ANTON HARBER

THE South African Council of Churches condoned the onslaught against South Africa and criticised the country's defence, the head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, charged yesterday.

Gen Coetzee, who is also Commissioner of Police designate, was delivering the first part of a 10-volume submission to the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC in Pretoria.

He also said there was "probably merit in the statement that the SACC is manipulated by a highly politicised leadership, is funded by outside influences that are hostile to the present system in South Africa, and gives itself an importance not reflected in reality".

He accused the SACC and its general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, of contributing to the credibility of the African National Congress and detailed the links between the SACC and the World Council of Churches and told of meetings between SACC officials and ANC members overseas.

The bulk of his six-hour testimony was directed at showing that the SACC is more representative of the foreign organisations that provide 96% of its finances than of the member churches.

He said it was doubtful the SACC was representative of most South Africans.

Gen Coetzee quoted an SACC document which said "the churches believed the SACC has constituted itself as a church in its own right and is paddling its own canoe".

Although Bishop Tutu had claimed to speak for 15 million church members, the census had shown that the member churches had only 10 million followers, or 37% of the population.

To show itself to be representative, the council attempted to be the channel for all funds coming from Europe to South African churches. In doing so, it had blacklisted Chief

Gatsha Buthezi's Inkatha movement.

"To retain its claim to be representative, and for other reasons, the council, according to police opinion, is conducting intensive psychological warfare and a public opinion-forming campaign," he said.

He told of a WCC consultation meeting in Zambia in 1976 attended by the SACC as well as the ANC and PAC. The meeting called on churches "to take practical steps to help ... the freedom fighters".

The consultation had identified "engagement in the liberation struggle" as a "theological task of supreme significance," he said, and had called on churches to encourage links with trade unions, student organisations and other groups, and to "work towards greater solidarity and material assistance to the liberation movements".

The deduction from all of this, he said, was that the Christian religion and theology were put into a context that satisfied those who were sympathetic to the ideals of the liberation movements, such as the ANC.

He cited three areas in which the SACC had, "as a result of outside provocation", taken such standpoints: opposition to foreign investment, the examination of the idea of just revolution and violence, and obligatory opposition to the Government.

For example, he added, SACC officials never condemned the violence of the liberation movements. Gen Coetzee quoted Mr John Rees, former SACC general secretary, describing the leader of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, as a person "of Christian conviction and sincerity in his desire for peace and justice in SA".

In its reaction to the Matola raid, in statements by Bishop Tutu, in personal meetings with ANC leaders overseas, and in sympathetic descriptions of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, the SACC had contributed to the growth of ANC credibility, he argued.

aminer's Initials:
s van Eksaminator:

OWN
AD

Examination Paper):

pek

3.

for their answers. The left-hand pages may be used for rough work, but the examiners will only give credit for answers written on the right-hand pages.

2. Candidates are reminded to indicate their names on all loose sheets accompanying an answer to an examination question.

3. No candidate may have with him in the examination room any books or notes whatsoever unless specially instructed by the Registrar by written notice to bring such with him, when he may take into the room the books indicated but no other books or notes.

4. A candidate attempting to help or obtain help from any other candidate, or having any unauthorised books or notes in his possession will be liable to be disqualified and to be further dealt with as may be determined by the Senate.

5. A candidate must not take out of the examination room any examination books supplied by the University.

6. Pages must not be extracted from this book.

g net aan één kant van die papier geskryf word. Kladderwerk mag op die agterkant van 'n bladsy gedoen word, maar die eksaminator sal vir eksamendoeleindes alleen in aanmerking neem wat op die voorkant geskryf is.

2. Kandidaat word herinner om hulle name op alle los blaie wat 'n antwoord op 'n eksamenvraag verskaf, te skryf.

3. Geen kandidaat mag boeke of aantekeninge van watter aard ookal by hom in die eksamenkamer hê nie tensy die Registrateur deur skriftelike kennisgewing las gegee het om bepaalde boeke mee te bring.

4. 'n Kandidaat wat probeer om 'n ander kandidaat te help of om hulp van 'n ander kandidaat te verkry, of wat ongeoorloofde boeke of aantekeninge in sy besit in die eksamenkamer het, stel homself bloot aan diskwalifikasie en sulke verdere stappe as wat die Senaat nodig mag ag.

5. Geen eksamenskrifte deur die Universiteit verskaf, mag uit die eksamenkamer weggeneem word nie.

6. Geen bladsye mag uit hierdie eksamenskrif geskeur word nie.



Own Correspondent

Number of

Number o

Surname.....

First Name(

Date.....

Degree/Di
you are re

Subject.....
(to be c

~~Paper No.~~...

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

churches had only 10-million followers.

The general told of a WCC-consultation meeting in Zambia in 1976, attended by the SACC as well as the ANC and PAC.

The meeting had identified "engagement in the liberation struggle" as a "theological task of supreme significance," he said, and had called on churches to encourage links with trade unions, student organizations and other groups, and to "work towards greater solidarity and material assistance to the liberation movements".

The deduction from all of this, he said, was that the Christian religion and theology were put into a context that satisfied those who were sympathetic to the ideals of the liberation movements, such as the ANC.

He cited three areas in which the SACC had, "as a result of outside provocation", taken such standpoints: Opposition to foreign investment, the examination of the idea of just revolution and violence, and obligatory opposition to the government.

For example, he added, SACC officials had never condemned the violence of the "liberation movements".

The SACC's belief that the South African system should be replaced by a more just one, led to the belief that Christians should resist an oppressive system, General Coetzee said.

An SACC official had said that the issue of violence could not be solved until the situation demanded that a choice be made. When the choice was made, the general argued, it would only be sympathetic to the guerillas.

Internal	External
(2)	(3)
$4\frac{1}{2}$	
$7\frac{1}{2}$	
8.	
7.	

WARNING

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University



General accuses the SACC

CAPT Times
12/2/83
304028
254

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Council of Churches' assertion that it does not support the African National Congress or any other political organization should be tested against their actions, the head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, said yesterday.

General Coetzee, Commissioner of Police-designate, was giving evidence



General Coetzee

for the second day before the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the SACC.

He referred constantly to 11 volumes of documents on his desk and which he has submitted to back his 120-page argument.

The papers comprise largely SACC documents, publications and reports, but also include letters to and from council leaders, some of which have been stamped "top secret".

Yesterday, General Coetzee examined the council's support for economic disinvestment from South Africa, its work in the field of education, its moral and financial support for political offenders and its relationship with the ANC.

Foreign churches and church organizations had put pressure on multinational corporations to re-evaluate their policies on investment in South Africa. These organizations were all in contact with the SACC and had given it financial aid, he said.

The SACC had changed its policy on disinvestment shortly after the World Council of Churches (WCC) had taken a stand on this issue. Once again, he argued, the SACC had acted not entirely out of its own conviction but through prompting from the WCC and other foreign elements.

He posed the question: would the SACC encourage disinvestment so easily if it was being funded from internal sources only. Disinvestment would cause large-scale unemployment which would drastically influence their support and internal funding.

The SACC general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, had confronted West European leaders about their countries' co-operation with South Africa.

At home, the SACC had attempted to monitor foreign investment and made contact with a number of radical trade unionists in the process, he said.

They had recognised the unions as "the cutting edge of the liberation struggle", he said, quoting an SACC document and this had led to their frequent support for strikers.

He cited ANC interest in the unions and pointed out that jailed ANC member Barbara Hogan had been instructed to monitor SACC meetings on foreign investment.

SACC had supported Fattis and Monis strikers, as well as Ford and Johannesburg municipal strikers. They had paid for legal action against Putco and City Tramways in fare disputes.

They had also helped people evicted from their homes under the Group Areas Act and had supported Ravan Press and The Voice newspaper, he said.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	7	
2	6	
LI	4	
	17	
Examiners' Initials	DM	

All answer t

Number o

Number o

Surname.....

First Name(

Date.....

Degree/Dipl

you are reg

Subject.....

(to be cor

Paper No.....

(to be cor

NOTE CAR

1. The ansv marked. rough w work.
2. Enter at the bloc you are
3. Blue or l The use green in emphasis be used.
4. Names (e.g. g examination book(s) are used.

ARNING

No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

304

SP describes SACC anti-apartheid acts

By ANTON HARBER

THE assertion by the South African Council of Churches that it does not support the ANC or any other political organisation should be tested against its actions, the head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, said yesterday.

Gen Coetzee, Commissioner of Police designate, was giving evidence for the second day before the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the SACC. He referred constantly to 11 volumes of documentation he has submitted to back his 120-page argument.

The huge pile of papers comprises largely SACC documents and reports, but also includes letters to and from council leaders, some of which have been stamped "Top Secret".

Yesterday Gen Coetzee examined the council's support for withdrawal of investments from South Africa, its work in education, its moral and financial support for political offenders, and its relationship with the ANC.

Foreign churches and church organisations had put pressure on multinational corporations to re-evaluate their policies on investment in South Africa. These organisations were all in contact with the SACC and had given it financial aid, he said.

The SACC had changed its policy on withdrawing investments shortly after the World Council of Churches (WCC) had taken a stand on this issue. Once again, he argued, the SACC had acted

not entirely out of its own conviction, but through prompting from the WCC and other foreign elements.

He asked whether the SACC would encourage withdrawal of investments so easily if it were being funded from internal sources only.

The former SACC general-secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, had confronted West European leaders about their co-operation with South Africa.

It could therefore be said, he added, that the SACC contributed to the creation of an outlook that prejudiced the present order and social stability of South Africa in the international community.

At home, the SACC had attempted to monitor foreign investment and had contacted a number of radical trade unionists in the process, he said.

It had recognised the unions as "the cutting edge of the liberation struggle", he said quoting an SACC document, and this had led to its frequent support for strikers.

The SACC had supported Fattis and Monis strikers, as well as Ford and Johannesburg municipal strikers. It had paid for legal action against Putco and Cape Tramways in fare disputes.

It had also helped people evicted from their homes under the Group Areas Act and had supported Ravan Press and The Voice newspaper, he said.

It paid out R195 240 over six months to a variety of individuals and organisations that worked in different ways against the South African system, he

added. These included the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee, the Azanian Students' Organisation, the Congress of SA Students, and Nusas.

The SA Police believed the council had many motivations for these donations. "The council had purposefully set itself in opposition to the ideology of the Government and had found itself opposed to apartheid, racism, and capitalism," he said.

"It appears that he (Bishop Tutu) will strive for a socialist policy if his desires for freedom are to be satisfied," he concluded. He cited Bishop Tutu saying that "capitalism is exploitative and I can't stand it" and speaking of the need for "a new international economic order".

Also, the SACC had to show its foreign financiers it supported their ideology or it would lose this backing, he said. He asked whether the SACC would be so radical if it did not get 96% of its money from overseas.

The SACC strategy was one of psychological warfare, he added. It used propaganda that on the one hand conditioned the white authority structure to eventual black majority rule in a unitary state and on the other hand built up individuals and organisations who opposed the present system.

On the council's education activity, he quoted an SACC document saying that education "has a pivotal role in our liberation struggle" and "those in the liberation struggle in SA long for a new education system which will develop individuals into mature human persons"

THE South African Council of Churches' dependence on foreign financiers and its relationship to the banned African National Congress were the two themes in this week's evidence before the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the council's affairs.

The SACC faced a barrage of criticism during the hearings, but for the first time one could discern an emerging pattern, a distinct set of themes running through the criticism.

The five commission members, headed by Mr Justice C F Eloff and sitting at the Department of Justice in Pretoria, heard many hours of evidence on SACC policies and projects in education, economics and politics.

But the two aspects most consistently pursued by the witnesses were relatively straightforward — the SACC's attitude to and relationship with the liberation movement, particularly the banned African National Congress, and its financial dependence on European churches.

The key evidence — and the most severe criticism — came from the head of the Security Police and Commissioner of Police designate, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, who appeared at the hearing with a 120-page argument and 11 volumes of documents to back it up.

He dwelt on two central questions:

- Was the Council more representative of its member churches or of its foreign financiers?
- Would the Council 'be so radical' or pursue the same policies if its supply of foreign money was cut off?

For example, examining the SACC's support for dis-

Security Police chief accuses SACC of ANC-type policies

304
S. Express
13/2/83



● General Coetzee
... 120-page argument

investment, he posed the question whether the council would support disinvestment so easily if they relied on money from internal sources.

Disinvestment would lead to large scale unemployment and this would drastically affect their support and financing, he argued.

Gen Coetzee accused the SACC and Bishop Tutu in particular of contributing to the credibility of the ANC.

He also alleged that some SACC policies, such as their attitude to education, were not very different from ANC policies.

He cited:

- Meetings between SACC and ANC leaders, such as a recent meeting between Mr Oliver Tambo, head of the ANC, and Bishop Tutu.
- Sympathetic descriptions of ANC leaders and actions by SACC leaders, such as Bishop Tutu's statement that Mr Tambo was a person "of Christian conviction and sincerity in his desire for peace and justice in SA".
- SACC services for dead ANC insurgents, such as those killed during SADF raids into neighbouring countries.

He told of a WCC consultation meeting in Zambia in 1976 which was attended by the ANC, PAC and the SACC.

The meeting had called on churches "to take practical steps to help ... the freedom fighters".

The SACC contention that it did not support the ANC or any other political organisation should be tested against its actions, Gen Coetzee argued.

Mr Von Lieres argued that between 1977 and 1980, the SACC had laid a theological and secular basis for resistance to the Government.

Theologically, this had led to the move towards a "confessional church", and on a secular level this had given rise to qualified support for the liberation movement, he said.

The commission also heard a lengthy submission from a Human Science Research Council researcher, Dr David Conradie, who submitted a detailed analysis of the Press coverage of the SACC between 1968 and 1982.

He argued, for example, that in 30% of the Press reports in which the SACC dealt with the issue of violence, the violence was described as acceptable.

This, however, was challenged by Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, for the SACC, who asked him to produce the Press cuttings to prove this.

The only sympathetic evidence of the week came from Professor David Bosch of the Unisa department of theology.

By setting up a Christian State, the country's constitution "was an invitation to the church to address and challenge the state".

He advised the Government to take heed and listen to criticism, especially if the organisation it came from "represents a segment of the population which does not have the same channels of expressing themselves politically as the rest of the population".

Gen Coetzee is expected to make specific recommendations to the commission when he continues his evidence tomorrow.

Tribune Reporter

SECURITY police chief Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee alleged before the Eloff Commission in Pretoria this week the South African Council of Churches had a "clandestine liaison" with the ANC.

The third session of the Eloff Commission of inquiry into the affairs of the SACC turned from the discussion on finances (which was the subject of a previous hearing) to submissions on the theology and aims of the SACC and its relationship with, among others, trade unions and liberation movements.

The bulk of evidence came from General Coetzee who referred throughout to 11 volumes of SACC documents, some of it marked "top secret".

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the SACC, attended most of the hearing's sessions and was accompanied during one day's hearing by the rest of the SACC executive.

The SACC's theology was dealt with by theologian Professor David Bosch of UNISA who warned that any Government action against the SACC would do more

SACC is backing resistance — SBBoss



Gen Coetzee



Bishop Tutu

harm, in his opinion, than the SACC itself.

"The freedom given to the SACC is one of the yardsticks by which South Africa is measured," he said.

Outlining the different starting points for the theology of the SACC on the one hand, with its "so-called black, coloured and Indian" and

English-speaking white membership, and that of white Afrikaans-speaking Christians on the other, he said: "It is inevitable we will have opposing political theologies".

cials including Oliver Tambo.

Sol Jacobs, director of development of the SACC, told the hearing the SACC liaised with members of the ANC in preparation for the founding of the "very controversial" ministry to refugees.

General Coetzee said Bishop Tutu's repeated damning of South African action against terrorist bases in countries which the banned ANC, in his exhaustive report of the council's activities.

The SACC had undertaken activities which appeared to be aimed at projecting the image of the ANC, he told the commission.

These "activities" included sympathetic references to jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela by Bishop Tutu and personal contact between the bishop and ANC offi-

states on the theme of anxiety over South African refugees — many of whom are trained ANC terrorists.

General Coetzee told the hearing the SACC had adopted a strategy of propaganda aimed at conditioning whites to accept eventual black rule and build up organisations which opposed the present system.

The SACC's support for trade unions was given as one example of this act of propaganda.

The SACC attempted to contribute to the field of labour to retain trade unions as the "cutting edge" of the realisation of its aims, the hearing was told.

According to General Coetzee, the SACC saw labour reform as proposed by the Wiehahn and Riekert Commissions as a threat to the realisa-

tion of liberation which the council strived towards.

Another example of the relationship between the ANC and SACC was the lack of essential differences in the views of both organisations on "so-called Bantu Education".

SACC activities in the field of education were motivated by the conviction that the intention behind the South African educational system was by nature racist. The council was thus critical of the black education system, General Coetzee said.

Speaking on investment/disinvestment, he said foreign church organisations had pressured multi-national corporations into re-evaluating their policies on investment in South Africa. These organisations were

all in contact with the SACC. It could be said the SACC contributed to the creation of an outlook that prejudiced community stability of South Africa "in the international corner", he said.

"Clandestine liaisons between the council and the ANC is apparent also in the report of the international commission which investigated the activities of the International Exchange University," General Coetzee said.

"It is alleged that the SACC repeatedly warned the IUEF about the presence of Major Craig Williamson, who had then already appeared before (the Eloff Commission)."

Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, who represented the SACC during the last sitting, has been replaced by Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC.



Sydney Kentridge, SC

304

S. Tribune

13/2/83

End to 'foreign manipulation' sought

SP urges curbs on SACC fundraising

304 RDM 15/2/83

By ANTON HARBER

THE South African Council of Churches (SACC) should be stopped from receiving overseas funds and should lose the exemption from the Fundraising Act which allows it to raise money freely in the country, the head of the Security Branch, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, said yesterday.

Gen Coetzee made these recommendations to the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC, which is conducting open hearings in Pretoria this week.

He also recommended that legal steps be taken to control all organisations which receive funds from overseas for political purposes. He has previously said that the SACC gets 96% of its funds from overseas.

Gen Coetzee's suggestions, made on his third day before the commission, were the first direct recommendations for action against the SACC.

He was immediately challenged by Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, for the SACC, who asked him if the good work done by the council did not outweigh the work Gen Coetzee had criticised.

In the conclusion to his 120-page submission and 11 volumes of supporting evidence, Gen Coetzee said there was a real need for a truly South African council of churches rather than "a council manipulated by foreign funders with political and economic motives".

He said ways should be found to stop the financial and ideological control of the SACC by foreign funders.

He recommended that the commission:

- Consider moves to stop the council from receiving foreign money directly or indirectly in terms of the Affected Organisations Act.

- Find ways to ensure that the internal funding of the council will come from a purely South African source.

- Take steps to end SACC exemption from the Fundraising Act. As a religious body, the SACC is automatically exempt from the Act.

- Considers a Foreign Agents Act that would require the registration of all organisations that receive foreign funds.

With these moves, Gen Coetzee concluded, the police hoped "to maintain a balance between the indisputable right of, and need for, churches to link up on an ecumenical level and the indisputable right of the South African people to be free of foreign-financed political influence".

Gen Coetzee agreed with Mr Unterhalter that a wise government should pay heed to the voice of the Church, but said the police had to concern themselves when it was an issue of law and order or of State security.

Much of the cross-examination was more of a gentlemanly conversation on the relationship between the Church and the State than a clash of legal minds.

Gen Coetzee agreed with Mr Unter-

halter that it was the right of the Church to criticise matters such as influx control. But, he added, it was different if this issue were made to be representative of the whole system. The Church had to take account of the practical effects of what it was saying and doing.

Mr Unterhalter asked why the Church should be hindered in its activities if they were perfectly legal. He pointed out that no churchman had been charged for the actions Gen Coetzee had condemned.

Gen Coetzee replied that he was not concerned with individuals or with specific acts, but with their overall effect. One had to take all their actions and words into account to get a full picture.

His recommendations would ensure that the SACC grew from its grassroots, a "good democratic notion", he said.

Asked why such things as SACC's bursary funds and aid for prisoners should be stopped, Gen Coetzee alleged that these funds had been applied selectively and so one had to ask why and how certain people were selected for this aid.

He accused the SACC, for example, of using aid for dependents of political prisoners "to boost the morale of confrontationists".

Earlier, Gen Coetzee said a comparison of the aims and ideals of the SACC and the banned African National Congress was revealing.

Cross-examination continues today.

Coetzee made value judgments, hearing told

Pretoria Correspondent

General Johan Coetzee, the chief of the Security Police, had made value judgments and seemed to have placed his submissions to the Eloff Commission in a political context, the inquiry heard yesterday.

Mr Jack Unterhalter SC, representing the South African Council of Churches at the inquiry into its affairs, yesterday told the hearing that General Coetzee seemed to have made his submissions not within the area of national security but in a political context.

General Coetzee replied that one had to follow up all factors in an investigation.

He had earlier concluded his extensive evidence to the commission, including recommendations of financial restrictions on the SACC.

Referring to the SACC's programme to give legal aid to the accused in political trials, General Coetzee said this "built up the morale of people in confrontation with the State."

Although every accused had the right to the best defence available, the SACC was selective about who it helped and its motives had to be looked into, he said.

If in South Africa one knew before committing a crime that there was a structure which would give one the best defence, that one's trial would be a political trial. If found guilty one's family would be looked after and visits from them arranged, "the limits which normally exist in society fall away."

'Stop SACC's overseas funds'

CAPE TIMES 15/2/83 304

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Council of Churches should be stopped from receiving overseas funds and should lose the exemption from the Fund-Raising Act, which allows it to raise money freely in the country, the head of the

Security Branch, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, said yesterday.

General Coetzee made these recommendations to the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC, which is conducting open hearings in Pretoria this week.

He also recommended that legal steps be taken to control all organizations which receive funds from overseas for political purposes.

General Coetzee's suggestions, made on his third day before the commission, were the first direct recommendations for action against the SACC.

He recommended that the commission:

- Consider moves to stop the council from receiving foreign money directly or indirectly in terms of the Affected Organizations Act. This Act has previously been used to stop organizations such as Nusas and Fosatu from receiving foreign funds.

- Find ways to ensure that the internal funding of the council will come from a purely South African source.

- Take steps to end SACC exemption from the Fund Raising Act. As a religious body, the SACC is presently automatically exempt from the Act.

- Considers a Foreign Agents Act that would require the registration of all organizations which receive foreign funds and the submission of reports on the use of the money.

SACC defends ^{Staw} right 'not to ⁽³⁰⁴⁾ take up arms' 16/2/83

Pretoria Correspondent

Counsel for the South African Council of Churches has challenged a police submission that it supported conscientious objection only to boost its credibility with liberation organisations.

Cross-examining General Johan Coetzee, chief of Security Police, during the Elloff Commission hearing in Pretoria yesterday, Mr Jack Unterhalter SC said the SACC was motivated by "grave Christian concern" when it decided to support conscientious objection.

He submitted a statement by the Rev Peter Storey, president of the SACC, which said: "Within our member churches there is an honourable tradition of respecting and fighting for the right of anyone who says 'in obedience to Jesus Christ I cannot take up a weapon against my fellow man'."

General Coetzee had earlier submitted a statement from former SACC officials, Mr David Thomas and Dr Wolfram Kistner, which inferred the SACC supported conscientious objection, not because of concern for the youths, but to boost its own credibility with the liberation movements.

Mr Unterhalter pointed out that the policy makers of the SACC were the national conferences and the executive committees.

In his evidence before the commission, General Coetzee had said the SACC limited its financial help to organisations which were truly liberation movements.

Mr Unterhalter said this was not the official standpoint of the SACC when allocating funds. An Inkatha application for funds had been turned down because Inkatha was an "umbrella body."

1. Raych.
2. Econ. climate.
3. Role of I.
4. Role of Return.
- 5.

his notice of motion met with jeers from National Party members.

aside for New Crossroads phase two.

this afternoon, following a routine cabinet meeting yesterday morning. — Sapa

hospital before they are sorted out," she said.

SACC leaders sincere, honest

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The leaders of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) were sincere, honest and devoted Christians who acted out of religious conviction and were not controlled by outsiders, the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC was told yesterday.

Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, representing the SACC, made this submission during questioning of the head of the security police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, who was giving evidence for the fourth day.

Mr Unterhalter said this was another inference that could be made from the facts, in contrast to General Coetzee's suggestion that the council was controlled by outside funders and acted in the interests of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

He said that just because SACC leaders had met with ANC leaders, it did not mean they pursued the same policies.

General Coetzee said the SACC's member churches, and not 31 percent, as General Coetzee had said in his submission, can be belonged to the SACC's member churches, and not 31 percent, as General Coetzee had said in his submission.

General Coetzee said this could be a manifestation of real problems with the council.

Mr Unterhalter said a document in which an SACC field-worker had labelled the Inkatha movement as "not truly liberation" was a study paper and had never been adopted by the SACC.

General Coetzee rejected this.

Mr Unterhalter said all SACC communication with people outside the country was being used to try to show there was some kind of conspiracy, or that the SACC was being manipulated.

General Coetzee said the SACC always qualified its statements, either by comparing the violence against the system, or by showing sympathy for those who had taken to violence.

Mr Unterhalter argued that about 48 percent of South African

Mr Unterhalter said that since none of the member churches had criticized or repudiated the SACC's stand, was it not reasonable to assume they supported it. Member churches had passed similar resolutions to the SACC on the contentious issues.

He added that it was a healthy body which criticized itself as openly as the SACC.

REGINA
HAVE YOU VISITED OUR
**BOULEVARD
RESTAURANT?**
R5.85
RICH SPECIALS



The Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, yesterday of the Provincial Council to sanction an advance of R510-million to tide the Administration over till the new budget funds start flowing in the middle of the year.

TEAR at the afternoon (WCAB)

New CP bid for HNP pact

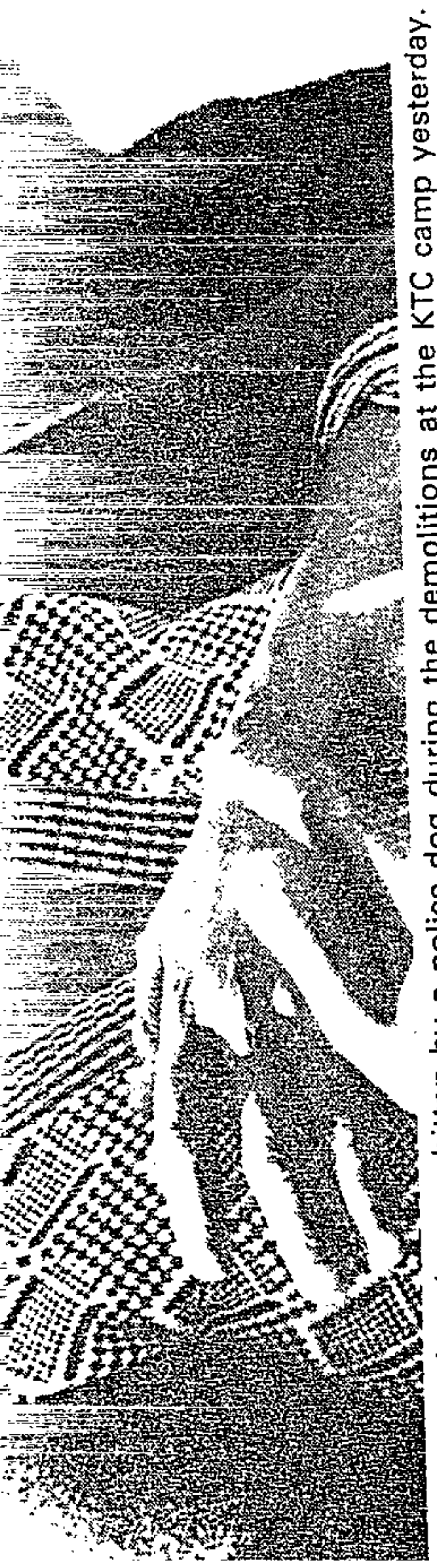
Political Correspondent

DR ANDRIES Treurnicht's Conservative Party is expected to renew its efforts to prevent a split right-wing vote in the coming Northern Transvaal by-elections.

Unless Dr Treurnicht can reach an election pact with the HNP, his chances of holding his Waterberg

MIDWEEK HOME-FINDER appears today's Cape Times
TOMORROW CAR-FINDER will appear with the Cape Times

11 page 'uninest', 4-11-83 219 ext 219 today.



aye weeps after she was bitten by a police dog during the demolitions at the KTC camp yesterday.

4-D
CUR
INDOC
22

SPORTS CO!
Best makes in All W...
(including Hart)
R59.95 or 2
Normally sold for
Sizes 87 cm to 122
No trade-in
AND MAN'S
287/4 VICTORIA ROAD, WOODSTOCK

THE

SACC bosses 'not controlled by outsiders'

11/2/83
304
2004

By ANTON HARBER

THE South African Council of Churches leaders were sincere, honest and devoted Christians and were not controlled by outsiders, the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC heard yesterday.

Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, for the SACC, told the commission — during cross-examination of the head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, who

was giving evidence for the fourth day — that SACC leaders acted out of religious conviction.

He said this was another inference that could be made from the facts, in contrast to Gen Coetzee's suggestion that the council was controlled by outside funders and acted in the interests of the banned African National Congress.

"There will be definite evidence that the SACC operates

very independently and does not obey paymasters. They are not paymasters, they are donors," Mr Unterhalter said.

Mr Unterhalter rejected this all SACC communication with people outside the country was being used to try and show that there was some kind of conspiracy, or that the SACC was being manipulated.

He said that just because

SACC leaders had met ANC leaders, it did not mean they pursued the same policies.

Mr Unterhalter also challenged Gen Coetzee's suggestion that SACC leaders had never unequivocally rejected violence as a means of liberation. He quoted a number of documents in which, he said, they had rejected all violence.

Mr Storey, for example, had said in a Press statement in September 1981 that "the

SACC has consistently proclaimed the commitment to working non-violently towards these ends. We have said that we understand those whose frustration has led to an abandonment of peaceful methods, but we cannot walk that way."

About 48% of South Africans belonged to the SACC's member churches, and not 31%, as Gen Coetzee had said in his submission, Mr Unter-

halter argued.

Gen Coetzee agreed with him this was a significant portion of the population, but said it was questionable whether the council really represented them.

Since none of the member churches had criticised or repudiated the SACC's stand, was it not reasonable to assume that they supported it, Mr Unterhalter argued.

Cross-examination continues today.

304 (257) Hansford
Commission of Inquiry into the South
African Council of Churches
Q. 61. 150 - 151 16/2/83
*42. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Min-
ister of National Education:

Whether the Human Sciences Research
Council has been involved in the Commis-
sion of Inquiry into the South African
Council of Churches; if so, (a) at whose
request was it so involved, (b) what were
its terms of reference for its investigation
and (c)(i) how many researchers were em-
ployed in the investigation and (ii)(aa) for

151

WEDNESDAY, 16

what period and (bb) at what cost were
they so employed?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDU-
CATION:

Yes.

- (a) The Commission of Inquiry into the
South African Council of Churches.
- (b) According to the contract the Human
Sciences Research Council (HSRC)
had to conduct a scientific content
analysis of S.A. press reports and ar-
ticles provided by the Commission of
Inquiry, indicating how the South
African Council of churches and the
World Council of Churches were por-
trayed in the reports. This content
analysis had to be conducted in
accordance with specified categories
provided by the Commission of In-
quiry to the HSRC.
- (c) (i) Two full-time and one part-time
researcher.
(ii) (aa) Six man-months.
(bb) The contract fee amounted
to R50 000.

Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page, including a large signature that appears to be "M. J. ...".

304 RDM
Action
against
SACC a
'danger'

By ANTON HARBER

ANY MOVE against the South African Council of Churches (SACC) would encourage revolution rather than prevent it, the Eloff Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday.

Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, for the council, said this during cross-examination of the head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, at the inquiry into the affairs of the SACC in Pretoria.

Any action against the SACC would endanger the whole of South African society, Mr Unterhalter argued.

"We have treasured liberties in our unwritten constitution in South Africa — the freedom of belief, freedom of worship, freedom of association and freedom of speech.

"The SACC has done its work because these rights are available. We will endanger the whole of South African society and the liberties we love if we act against the SACC, or end its right to do charity work," he said.

Gen Coetzee's belief that the actions of the SACC encouraged revolution was not true, Mr Unterhalter argued.

"The exact opposite is true. Any action against the council, any move to prevent it continuing its work will encourage revolution," he said.

Gen Coetzee conceded that "some of the SACC's work is extremely laudable" but said considered as a whole the organisation's work was questionable.

Mr Unterhalter rejected Gen Coetzee's suggestion that financial assistance to dependents of political prisoners and detainees were made selectively to further political aims.

The hearings were adjourned until March 8.

Clashing evidence on role of SACC

304
Staw
18/2/83

Pretoria Correspondent

Conflicting images of the South African Council of Churches emerged during the third session of the Eloff Commission, which ended this week.

On the one hand the police gave evidence of a foreign, manipulated body which indulged in a "clandestine liaison" with the African National Congress, while the legal representation for the SACC spoke of a group of "sincere, devoted, honest Christians," who were trying to save the State from itself.

The bulk of the hearings during the session was taken up with police evidence presented by Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, Chief of Security Police, and the extensive cross-examination by Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, appearing for the SACC.

Several statements and excerpts from SACC documents, which were included in the police report, were in fact not representative of the council's policies, Mr Unterhalter pointed out.

One which made the headlines was that the SACC supported conscientious objection to enhance its image with liberation movements, and not out of concern for the young men involved.

Mr Unterhalter quoted from a report by the president of the SACC, the Rev Peter Storey, to show this was not the stand taken by the council.

"Within our member churches there is an honourable tradition of respecting and fighting for the right of anyone who says 'in obedience to Jesus Christ I cannot take up a weapon against my fellow man.'"

The SACC's alleged support of violence came under the spotlight in two separate submissions. The first, from Dr D Conrad of the Human Sciences Research Council, was that the SACC had supported violence in 30 percent of its statements on the subject.

General Coetzee later told the hearing the SACC had never taken an unequivocal stand against violence as a means of change.

Mr Unterhalter challenged General Coetzee's submission, quoting several SACC officials who had he said, rejected all violence.

Mr Storey had said the SACC "could not walk the way" of those who had resorted to violence, he said.

The last week of the hearing's third session began with a recommendation by General Coetzee that the SACC's wings be clipped financially. This was followed by Mr Unterhalter's attempting to show the SACC provided worthwhile services with these finances.

The hearings of the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the SACC resume next month.

NOW THE QUESTIONS START

304
City Press
20/2/83

■ He was a teetotaller, say family. But inquest found high alcohol level

■ He negotiated the dangerous Peddie curves, but crashed on the straight

CP Correspondent
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Controversy is building over the inquest finding into the death of the chairman of the Border Council of Churches, the Rev James Gawe, whose body was discovered in a smashed kombi near Berlin last June.

Last month the inquest magistrate found that Mr Gawe, 50, had died of head and neck injuries and that no one was to blame.

But the Gawe family has expressed serious doubts over the finding.

It was submitted at the inquest that Mr Gawe's blood

contained 0,11 ml of alcohol — 0,3 ml above the legal limit — when his body was found.

But the family say he was a teetotaller.

And they question the fact that the blood sample taken at the post mortem was only sent for examination 12 days later.

A spokesman for the Border Police said normally blood samples were sent to the laboratories immediately. He said he did not know why there had been a delay.

Mr Gawe's brother-in-law, the Rev Alf Dlamini, said: "I never knew Gawe to drink.

"But just suppose he was drunk: then how did he survive while driving through the

treacherous curves at Peddie and then meet his death on a flat stretch of road?"

The family has also raised the issue of the "mysterious" discovery of Mr Gawe's body.

Police claimed at the inquest they had received a report from an "unknown person" on the day of the accident.

Mr Dlamini said: "If this 'unknown person' was a motorist passing through to East London or King, surely they would have gone to the Fort Jackson or Berlin police to report the accident?"

Another oddity is that the family was told of neither the post mortem nor the inquest, and thus was unable to be represented at either.

Mysterious car crash death of church leader

ARGUS 21/2/83
304

Time for defence granted

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Mr John Charles Rees, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was granted a postponement of his trial in the Rand Supreme Court today after asking for more time to prepare his defence.

Mr Justice Irving Steyn postponed the case to April 11 and extended Mr Rees's bail of R30 000.

Mr Rees was not asked to plead to 43 counts of fraud, alternatively theft, involving R379 000.

According to the indictment, Mr Rees, 45, of Kensington, Johannesburg, allegedly defrauded the SACC from June 1975 to May 1978 while in the posts of general secretary and acting general secretary.

It is alleged he drew cheques from the Asin-
geni Fund and the Depen-
dants Conference Fund
and paid them into bank
or building society ac-
counts controlled by him.

Handwritten notes:
"Money Deps"
"Asin-
geni Fund"
"Depen-
dants Conference Fund"

Handwritten signature or initials.

Ciskei ^{D. Dispatch} man ~~1/8~~ detained ~~2/24~~ 304

Feb. 1983

ZWELITSHA — Mr Mhlophe Gerald Bongobi, 21, of zone seven here, has been detained by the Ciskei police under the country's security law.

This was confirmed yesterday by the acting head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier N. H. Tamsanqa.

He said police were investigating and could not say whether he would be charged or not.

Mr Bongobi was picked up by the police on Wednesday morning at a nearby textile factory where he works, according to his uncle, Mr Benjamin Bongobi.

He said the police searched the house in which he and his nephew lived on Tuesday and left with some books. His nephew was not at home when the police searched the house.

Brig Tamsanqa could not say when a field worker of the Border Council of Churches, Mr Mzwandile Msoki, would be charged.

Mr Msoki has been in detention since December. Shortly after his detention a police spokesman said he would be charged. — DDR

INSIDE MAIL

TWO THOUSAND student bursaries, a project to provide water for rural communities and a ministry for refugees in exile are some of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) activities that will be in danger of ending if the organisation's foreign funds are cut off.

The Council's money is spent on an enormous range of South African life... from ordinary theological education to legal aid for political prisoners and detainees.

And virtually all of this would be threatened if the recommendation made last week by the head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, is accepted.

Gen Coetzee asked the commission of inquiry into the affairs of the SACC to declare the Council an "affected organisation" which would make it illegal for it to receive foreign donations. He has charged that the SACC is more representative of its foreign funders than of its local membership.

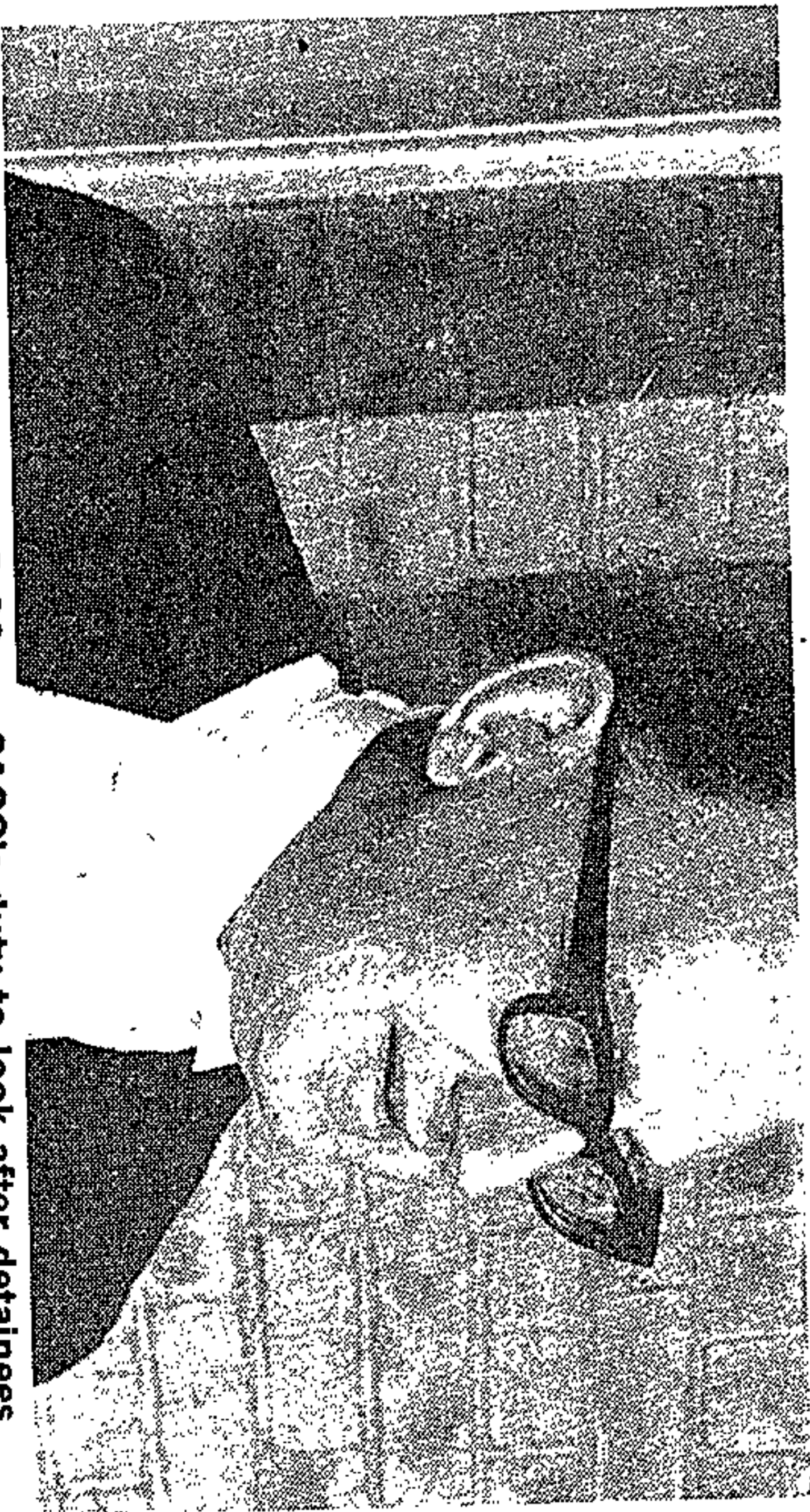
The SACC has countered this, however, by saying that the church is one world body — and, therefore, other parts cannot be thought of as foreign — and it is its Christian duty to spend money on those parts that need it most.

The Council receives 96% of its R4 300 000 annual budget from foreign funders, according to evidence before the commission.

Most of it comes from Dutch and other European church organisations which, Gen Coetzee has pointed out, are strongly opposed to apartheid.

Of this, R750 000 is spent on staff and administration, R220 000 on specific pro-

The threat hanging over the SACC



MR JACK UNTERHALTER SC... SACC's duty to look after detainees.

grammes and R3 340 000 on grants in all divisions.

This is divided amongst the Church and Mission Department, the Justice and Development and Service Department.

● The Justice and Society Department was formed in 1972 as a response to "growing concern of the church to the whole question of racism and structural violence."

It includes the African Bursary Fund, which gives R100 000 to about 100 university students every year and gives a total of about 2 000

school students amounts ranging from R50 to R350.

Gen Coetzee charged that the motivation for this is that the SACC believes that "a proper education is part of the liberation struggle" and that its policy on education is not essentially different from that of the banned ANC.

The Asingeni Relief fund was formed after the Soweto revolt of 1976 to provide relief for the victims, and is still giving about R800 000 in grants annually.

About 80% of the money goes to pay for legal costs for political prisoners and de-

THE Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the South African Council of Churches has heard a recommendation that the Council be stopped from receiving foreign funds. ANTON HARBUR, quoting from the evidence, looks at the work of the SACC.

stop bus fare hikes and to help Lesotho refugees in South Africa.

According to evidence before the commission, Ashengal also funds "black initiatives" such as the Voice newspaper, Ravan Press, self-help groups and conferences of the Congress of South African Students.

It has been the source of much controversy because it is a discretionary fund, controlled by the general secretary of the SACC, who may distribute the money as he sees fit within very broad parameters set by the donors.

The Dependents Conference spends more than R1 000 000 annually to give financial relief to the families of political prisoners and detainees or banned persons, to pay for visits to the prisoners and to help them adjust after their release.

The families of political prisoners, for example, may receive between R50 and R80. About R58 000 is paid monthly to more than 800 families.

The Division of Justice and

It runs a Choir Resources Project and a Youth Ministry. It also includes the more controversial Ministry to Refugees, which is examining ways for chaplains to minister to South African refugees and guerrilla forces outside the country's borders.

● Inter-church Aid (ICA) is the largest component of the Development and Service Department, spending about R33 000 annually.

It administers more than 120 small projects in agriculture, home industries, health and child care, informal education, general development and culture.

For example, ICA have a fund of R40 000 to pay for their water project, in which a mobile drill is used to provide boreholes for rural communities.

It also funds a number of creches and clinics. The department includes an unemployment project, which organises training and self-help schemes for the jobless, and fights unemployment through publications.

It also has a division of home and family life, a women's desk and a domestic workers' programme.

Under cross-examination last week, Gen Coetzee agreed that much of the Council's work is "extremely laudable" ... but said that, considered as a whole, it was questionable.

He suggested that they were building up the image of the African National Congress, pursuing many of the same policies and assisting the "total onslaught" on this country.

Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, for the SACC, took the opposite view.

He cited the SACC leaders as sincere and devoted men, and said it was incorrect to look for something sinister in the work they do.

5/1/84 156 54

Ex-SACC man on fraud charge

CAPL Times 22/2/83 (304)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, John Charles Rees, defrauded the SACC of R379 000 over a period of nearly three years, the State alleged in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Rees, 45, of Porter Street, Kensington, Johannesburg, was not asked to plead on 43 charges of fraud and alternatively theft.

Mr Justice Irving Steyn postponed the hearing, on application from Mr Rees' advocate Mr Brian Doctor, to April 11 to allow the defence to prepare for the trial.

According to the indictment, the SACC is a legally autonomous body, which may enter into financial activities such as the collection and distribution of funds.

Two of the funds were the Dependents' Conference Fund (DCF) and the Asingeni Relief Fund (ARF).

The State alleges that Mr Rees, as general secretary of the SACC, was its chief administra-

tive officer whose power and duties included administering and controlling the funds.

Mr Rees served as general secretary from 1970 to May 30, 1977, and again in a temporary capacity from October 1, 1977, to February 28, 1978.

The State alleges that Mr Rees was aware that the Asingeni Relief Fund was overdrawn from time to time.

According to the indictment, Mr Rees as general secretary, was entitled to requisition SACC monies drawn on any of its various funds. He was also one of the two co-signatories on all SACC cheques.

The State alleges that Mr Rees had an absolute discretion during his term in office in making grants and disbursement in respect of money drawn on the ARF.

He was at that time not asked to account to anyone of the SACC or the SACC Accounting Services (SACCAS) for his dealings with the money, nor was the fund subjected to proper audit.

He allegedly solicited

money for the funds and also undertook numerous overseas trips to raise funds on behalf of the SACC.

The State alleges that during June 1, 1977, to September 30, 1977, and again after February 28, 1978, while he was not in office, Mr Rees unlawfully requisitioned and obtained SACC cheques drawn on the Asingeni Relief Fund or the Dependents' Conference Fund to the amount of R98 950.

Mr Rees allegedly pretended during June 4, 1975, to May 2, 1978, that he was entitled and authorized to requisition and co-sign SACC cheques totaling R379 000 against the two funds.

He allegedly also pretended that the money made payable was due to him or required by him for the use of grants and disbursement made by him on behalf of the SACC.

Mr Rees allegedly used the money for unknown purposes which were not linked to the particular fund against which it was withdrawn.

'Violence not the solution'

23/1/93 Mail Reporter

THE South African Council of Churches (SACC) has condemned the violence that led to the Bloemfontein bomb that killed one man and injured at least 85 people last week.

"The SACC reiterates its often repeated abhorrence of violence as a means of finding a solution for the ills of South Africa," the council said in a statement.

The bomb, which did severe damage to the Southern Free State Administration Board offices in Bloemfontein, exploded near a large crowd of waiting work-seekers, many of whom were injured. One man has since died.

The SACC also called on the Government "to effect the real change we desperately need, by giving to all a share in the government of our land, before it is too late to negotiate for a peaceful settlement.

"It (the SACC) reminds the authorities that the continued repression of the rights of millions of South Africans and the violence of the apartheid system, represented in-ter alia by the pass laws, has serious consequences for the stability of our land.

"The SACC once again calls on the Government to take the necessary steps to bring peace in South Africa while there is time," the statement concluded.

John Rees appears on 43 fraud charges

By TONI REYNEKE

THE former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Mr John Charles Rees, defrauded the SACC of R379 000 over a period of nearly three years, the State alleged in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Rees, 45, of Porter Street, Kensington, Johannesburg, was not asked to plead to 43 charges of fraud and alternatively theft.

Smartly dressed in a light brown suit, he talked and laughed with his advocate, Mr Brian Doctor, before Mr Justice Irving Steyn and two assessors were ushered into court.

Mr Doctor then applied for a postponement of the hearing in order for the defence to prepare for the trial.

He said the defence had received particulars of the charges against Mr Rees on February 3 and had not had time to make a full and detailed preparation.

Judge Steyn postponed the hearing to April 11.

According to the indictment, the SACC is a legally autonomous body which may enter into financial activities such as the collection and distribution of funds in furtherance of its objectives.

The SACC called into existence and administered various funds which it received from overseas and local sources.

Two of these funds were the Dependents Conference Fund, brought into be-

ing in the 1960s, and the Asingeni Relief Fund, founded during June 1976.

According to the indictment, the Dependents Conference Fund provided assistance to persons and prisoners and their families affected by official action taken in terms of South Africa's security legislation. The Asingeni Relief Fund provided emergency relief to people affected by the unrest during 1976.

The State alleges that Mr Rees, as general secretary of the SACC, was its chief administrative officer whose power and duties included administering and controlling the funds.

Mr Rees served as general secretary from 1970 to May 30, 1977, and again in a temporary capacity from October 1, 1977, to February 28, 1978.

The State alleges that he was at all times aware of the financial situation of the SACC and, specifically, that the Asingeni Relief Fund was overdrawn from time to time.

According to the indictment, Mr Rees was entitled to requisition SACC monies drawn on any of its various funds. He was also one of the two co-signatories on all SACC cheques.

The State alleges that he had absolute discretion during his term in office in making grants and disbursement in respect of money drawn on the Asingeni Relief Fund.

He was not asked to account to the SACC or the SACC Accounting Services

(SACCAS) for his dealings, nor was the fund subjected to proper audit.

SACCAS administered and controlled all the financial and accounting aspects of the SACC. It was founded during 1977.

The State alleges that the SACC and SACCAS accepted in good faith that Mr Rees was utilising the money honestly and lawfully.

He allegedly solicited money for the funds and also undertook numerous overseas trips to raise funds on behalf of the SACC.

The State alleges that during June 1, 1977, to September 30, 1977, and again after February 28, 1978, while he was not in office, Mr Rees unlawfully requisitioned and obtained SACC cheques drawn on the funds to the amount of R98 950.

Mr Rees allegedly pretended during June 4, 1975, to May 2, 1978, that he was entitled and authorised to requisition and co-sign SACC cheques totaling R379 000 against the two funds.

He allegedly also pretended that the money made payable was due to him or required by him for the use of grants and disbursement on behalf of the SACC.

The money Mr Rees had allegedly obtained was paid into numerous banking or building society accounts under his control.

Mr Rees allegedly used the money for unknown purposes which were not linked to the particular fund against which it was withdrawn.

New bill cracks down on trespassers

THE NEWS that the Government intends raising trespass fines from a maximum of R50 to R2 000 was yesterday received with anger by black leaders.

Thousands of blacks caught in the network of pass laws could be faced with the massive fine or two years imprisonment if the new Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which has been read once, is passed by Parliament.

Black opinion on the new move is that the Government is trying to intimidate squatters by introducing the Bill. It has been disclosed that 200 000 people were arrested for passes last year alone.

Civic leader and president of the Soweto Committee of Ten Dr Nthato Motlana said the Bill exposed "the chitche of so-called reform measures taken in this country".

"One can't find words strong enough to condemn this punitive measure against the voteless black population. The whole pattern is over-reaction by the State. It is obvious there hasn't been any reform at all, only more and more oppression," Dr Motlana said.

Leading black consciousness figure Mr Tom Manthata said the Bill could be a step towards implementing Prime Minister Mr P W Botha's "total strategy".

"This is proof that influx control is part and

By CHARLES MOGALE

parcel of the Internal Security laws. The presence of the black man in the urban areas is seen as a threat to whites, and so a threat to the State. But like whites themselves who have holiday houses along the coast, blacks too wish for peace and quiet. They come to the urban areas not because they want to be with the maddening crowd, but because of drought, starvation and want of a better life.

"They come for the same reasons whites come for. But in the South African situation, only the white is catered for. When there is drought, all the Government worries about is the white farmer — not the black man who dies of an empty stomach and lack of water to drink. No civilized, so-called Christian country could consider this kind of Bill."

The vice-president of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, the Rev Cecil Begbie said the Bill, if made law, could have "very serious implications for people who might be innocent victims".

He said there was a

possibility of the new law being abused at the expense of ignorant masses.

Said Mr Begbie: "For trespassing, it is certainly a very heavy fine. I was once in the Newlands Magistrate's Court where a few people were charged with trespass. They were all given fines of about R25, with option of going to jail. I was so moved that human beings could be sent to jail for a petty offence like trespassing and offered to pay the fine for fellow blacks who were suffering. If the fines are raised, they could make people unnecessary victims of the law."



ANGRY: Dr Nthato Motlana.

Crime dies in

THE WIFE of a Tembisa Suster Annah Mthombe through the mouth by a man Sunday, died on Monday night.

Her death now brings the number of people murdered in Tembisa at the weekend to seven. She was rushed to Tembisa Hospital after being attacked by a gunman in her house in Xubeni Section. Her husband was in the Eastern Transvaal on business commitments at the time.

Other victims of murderers at the weekend were: Amos Nkosi of 121 Emangweni section; Buti Dlamini of 284 Em-

Cops nab five over stock thefts

POLICE have arrested five men in connection with the alleged theft and mutilation of stock valued at more than R40 000 on farms near Hammanskraal, police

Thieves loot Tembisa schools

THIEVES broke into Tembisa's two high schools and stole science equipment valued at more than R2 000.

This was revealed by



TUTU GETS THUMBS UP

WIDESPREAD concern within the South African Council of Churches (SACC) in the last two weeks that Bishop Desmond Tutu could be suffering from a brain tumor was dispelled last week when a brain scan showed negative results.

Bishop Tutu will however have an operation on one of his ears early next month to improve a defective hearing ailment from which he has been suffering for some time.

The operation was to have been sometime this week, but Bishop Tutu opted to undergo it later

so that he could attend the Eloff Commission which resumes its hearing in Pretoria tomorrow.

The bishop was referred to a specialist by Dr Nthato Motlana, after complaining of defective hearing in both his ears. After numerous X-ray examinations, the specialist suspected a benign brain tumor and sent the bishop for a brain scan.

While awaiting results of the brain examination, fears were mounting within the SACC over Bishop Tutu's health. He was prayed

for in Grahamstown at the St Paul's Eucarest last week and in Port Elizabeth some churchpeople laid hands on him in prayer.

The deafness in Bishop Tutu's right ear is neural and cannot be healed whereas the defect in the left ear is conductive and he was advised to either wear a hearing aid or undergo an operation.

Bishop Tutu confirmed yesterday he chose to undergo the operation rather than wear a hearing aid.

SACC calls world church leaders

By SAM MABE

A NUMBER of leading world churchpeople from Europe, Britain, Canada and the USA are expected to arrive in South Africa this week to testify before the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the South African Council of Churches (SACC) which resumes its hearing in Pretoria tomorrow.

Most prominent among the high-powered international delegation will be Dr Oscar McCloud, chairman of the finance committee of the World Council of Churches (WCC), which is the main donor to the SACC.

The WCC has had a fair share of criticism from the SABC and the South African Government for its financial backing of Swapo, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania.

The head of the Anglican Church, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Archbishop Rucie, is expected to send a representative to the hearing. So is the Presiding

Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America and Archbishop Edward Scott of Canada.

The Evangelical churches in Germany will send a representative. Other German church leaders will include Bishop Kruse of West Berlin, who is chairman of Churches' South Africa Commission.

Dr Held, whose standing is equivalent of a foreign minister and

who is in charge of German Churches' relations with the international community, is also expected to arrive here.

Other church leaders expected are:

- Pastor Conring from Denmark;
- Jens Thomsen, general secretary of Dan Churchaid;
- Pastor Brouwer, head of the Reformed Churches in the USA;
- Bishop Lilerud, member of the board of the Norwegian

Churches Foreign Aid Department.

Someone is also expected from one of the church organisations in Holland. Most of the churchpeople were invited only about two weeks ago by the SACC and immediately indicated their willingness to attend the hearing, according to sources close to the SACC.

The testimony of the world leaders could add new dimensions to the hearing which, before its

adjournment last month, heard the chief of the Security Police, General Johan Coetzee, calling for a ban on the SACC receipt of foreign funding, which amounts to over 90 percent of the council's entire funding.

Local church leaders who will soon testify before the commission include the Archbishop of Cape Town, the President of the Methodist Church and the Rev Peter Storey, president of the SACC.

Top clerics will fly in to aid the SACC

(304)
Star
8/13/83

By Jon Qwelane

A high-powered delegation of church leaders from the United States, the United Kingdom and Europe will arrive in South Africa this week to give evidence before the Eloff Commission inquiring into the financial affairs of the South African Council of Churches.

The SACC's general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said the arrival of the churchmen would be determined by how soon they were granted visas.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, will send a representative, as will Archbishop Edward Scott of Canada, and the Episcopal Church in America.

Another important figure at the hearing will be the World Council of Churches finance committee chairman, Dr Oscar McCloud.

Also present will be Bishop Kruse of West Berlin. He is the chairman of the West German South Africa Commission.

Other church personalities are expected from Denmark, Norway and Holland.

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Phillip Russell, the president of the Methodist Church, Dr Khoza Mgojo and the president of the SACC, the Rev Peter Storey, will also testify before the commission.

The commission adjourned its hearing after the Commissioner of Police-designate and head of the Security Police, General Johan Coetzee, had recommended that steps be taken to curb the SACC's overseas financial assistance.

He also raised the possibility of declaring the SACC an "affected" organisation, which would mean that, like the banned Christian Institute before it, the church group would be legally barred from receiving any overseas financial sponsorships.

● Tests undertaken by medical specialists to determine whether Bishop Tutu had a brain tumor have proved negative. The bishop will instead undergo an ear operation.

He was due to go to hospital this week, but asked that his admission be delayed until after the Eloff hearings.



Bishop
Tutu

Video of Storey's views on council

Pretoria Correspondent

The South African Council of Churches (SACC) is "the only body in this land consistently in contact with black and white at grass-roots level" and its voice must be heeded, the Rev Peter Storey has said.

Mr Storey, president of the SACC, gave his views in excerpts from a video programme on the council, "This we can do for justice and for peace", which was submitted to the Eloff commission of inquiry into the affairs of the SACC in Pretoria today.

In the programme Mr Storey said the council's consistent contact with black and white people enable the it to see some of the points "where black people are hurting most".

These were the pass laws, the education system and the "blight, curse and deep shame" of the resettlement policy.

In an excerpt filmed at one of the council's national conferences, Mr Storey said: "I would say to the Prime Minister (Mr P W Botha) ... 'Heed what is being said at this conference. We have no dreams of power, we pose no political threat.

"Can you not believe that the cry we raise comes not from some strategy, some scheme which we have up our sleeve, but that it comes from the heart.

"Powerless as we are (we) are in touch with more grass-roots people ... than your racially exclusive party can ever be."

Storey tells of 'land of fear'

Star 8/3/83
304

The South African Council of Churches was an attempt against the "heavy odds of prejudice" and oppression in a land of "division, hopelessness and fear", the Eloff Commission in Pretoria heard today.

The Rev Peter Storey, the SACC president, said this was how he knew it. It was different from the "body serving dark intentions, designed to bring chaos to our land", as described by some witnesses.

Mr Storey, in his evidence before the commission of inquiry into the affairs of the SACC, challenged many of the statements given in evidence so far.

He said on the question of the SACC's representativeness: "If the charge that we are not representative ... means the SACC does not represent every single Anglican, Methodist, Lutheran, etc ... then, of course, it is correct. But by that criterion the South African Government is far more unrepresentative of the people of South Africa."

He said that 80 percent of SACC members consisted of those who were "downtrodden, and for whom the SACC was a beacon of light in the deep dark night".

Mr Storey gave a brief history of John Wesley — "the pioneer of Christian social concern as it is practised today" — to contradict the "absurd notion" that the attitudes of the SACC had their breeding ground in Marxist ideology.

"I resent hearing my Christian heritage being cheapened by naive inferences reminiscent of McCarthyism."

CAPL Time 9/3/83

SACC a 'witness to the truth'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —
THE South African Council of Churches (SACC) was the only body in this land consistently in touch with blacks and whites at grassroots level, the Eloff Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday.

This was stated by SACC president, the Rev Peter Storey, in a set of film extracts shown to the five-man commission in Pretoria yesterday.

The extracts came from a film made by director Kevin Harris for the SACC called "This we can do for justice and for peace".

In the film, Mr Storey said the cry raised by the council "comes not from some strategy, some scheme which we have up our sleeve, but it comes from the heart".

Addressing himself to the Prime Minister, he said: "We have no dreams of power. We pose no political threat. In secular terms this council is totally powerless — you can close us down tomorrow, Mr Botha.

"I want to say we bear witness to the truth. It is a truth discovered in countless homes and shanties across this land," Mr Storey said.

"I'm not sure it is the churches' job to prescribe exact political solution. What I do think is that we are the only body in this land consistently in touch with black and white at a grass-roots level.

"Because of this I think we have come to see some of the points where black people are hurting most," he said in the film.

He said the preconditions for peaceful change were the abolishment of pass laws, the revamping of the educational system, full citizenship for all and an end to resettlement.

Mr Storey's evidence will continue today.

Spoken 9/3/83 (304)

Visitors wait for visas

THE arrival of about 10 prominent international church leaders to testify before the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the South African Council of Churches (SACC), will depend on whether the Government will grant them visas to enter South Africa.

According to Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, he expected the leaders to start arriving at the weekend.

He said although all had indicated their willingness to attend the hearing and to give evidence, their coming will still depend on whether the Government will

grant them visas or not.

"The SACC invited all of them by telephone and they were happy to accept our invitation to come here. This is the third week since we invited them and we have not heard anything to suggest they may not be able to come.

"Visas take a few days to be processed and sometimes people are informed only a day or two before their departure whether their applications were approved or not.

"So, they are entirely at the mercy of the South African Government," Bishop Tutu said.

974 Star 10/3/83 (306) ian doubts continue Niekerk

of political and constitutional uncertainty in Namibia indefinitely, the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van

have to be
eters:
estern con-
for Nami-

y.
-l leaders.

ews confer-
committees
all policy.
ervices, fi-
overnment,

s were not
tic govern-

frican Gov-
ington this
in interna-
tory's in-

press made
au forces

been de-
ed by South
Namibia.
e place in
influence
y, Dr van

, from the
a date for
wo govern-
n-Angolan

omment on
ape Verde
k indicated
t, had been
ht on Na-



Dr Willie van Niekerk... has outlined the search for peace and a new deal for Namibia.

He said the first Cape Verde conference held early last December had made considerable progress toward establishing a climate of peace in the border region between Angola and Namibia.

"The possibility of the freezing of positions by South African and Angolan and Swapo forces, and a ceasefire followed by a troop withdrawal along certain demarcated lines were discussed," he said.

For the second round of talks last month, South Africa had nominated a top-level delegation which included three Cabinet Ministers.

"Regrettably, a few days before the delegation was due to leave, Swapo launched its present offensive across the border," he said.

In those circumstances, South Africa had thought it no longer appropriate to send a delegation. — Sapa.

'Blackening' of the SACC

Pretoria Correspondent

The majority of Christians in South Africa were sympathetic to African National Congress attacks, the Rev Peter Storey told the Eloff commission today

Mr Storey, president of the South African Council of Churches, was responding to a request that he elaborate on a previous statement: "We know the majority of Christians do believe violence can be resorted to in certain circumstances."

He said ANC attacks did not have unqualified support, but on the basis of contacts, he believed the majority of Christians to be sympathetic.

He drew a parallel between the attacks and the reaction of parents to the 1976 riots. "There was a mixture of fear and unhappiness over their children's actions — and also a measure of pride that they had taken a stance."

But among white Christians, who were the minority, the opposite view of ANC attacks prevailed, he said.

"The majority of this minority is definitely not sympathetic — and the degree of lack of sympathy is directly related to contact and real dialogue with blacks," Mr Storey said.

He told the commission that where there was contact there was not necessarily approval, "but at least understanding".

Asked by Mr Justice CF Eloff, head of the commission, to define "black Christians", Mr Storey said they were "at least adherents to particular Churches but in general more than people who just sit in church on a Sunday."

Yesterday he told the commission that the so-called "blackening" of the SACC was a model of the future South Africa.

Mr Storey said the "blackening", or movement away from a white orientation, was "natural and necessary" to reflect the realities of the South African situation.

He said that at the SACC's presidential election in 1981 a white man (himself) had been elected, even though six of the eight nominees were black.

"This is hardly the action of a body promoting black domination," he said. "I would rather



The Rev Peter Storey.

Christians sympathise with ANC — Storey

suggest it is indicative of the quality of freedom which emerges in a body no longer bound by white domination traditions."

Mr Storey said the SACC had no allegiance to or alliance with the African National Congress.

He was reacting to earlier evidence by the chief of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, which held that the SACC was "projecting the image of the ANC".

Mr Storey said that any confluence in aims between the two organisations could be understood as part of a "worldwide rejection of apartheid and a desire for fundamental change".

"A very wide spectrum of highly respected opinion across the world would stand foursquare behind the SACC's position ... are they, too, part of a vast plot organised by one South African liberation movement?"

"A very wide spectrum of highly respected opinion across the world would stand foursquare behind the SACC's position ... are they, too, part of a vast plot organised by one South African liberation movement?"

Sympathy for ANC alleged

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Most Christians in South Africa were sympathetic to African National Congress attacks, the Rev Peter Storey told the Eloff Commission today.

Mr Storey, president of the South African Council of Churches, had been asked to elaborate on a previous statement: "We know the majority of Christians do believe violence can be resorted to in certain circumstances."

Qualified

He said the ANC attacks did not have "unqualified support" but, on the basis of his contacts, he believed the majority of Christians were sympathetic.

He drew a parallel between the attacks and the reaction of parents to the 1976 riots. "There was a mixture of fear and unhappiness over their children's actions — and also a measure of pride that they had taken a stance."

However, the opposite view of ANC attacks prevailed among the white Christians, who were the minority, he said.

The majority of this minority were definitely not sympathetic, and the degree of lack of sympathy was directly related to contact and real dialogue with blacks.

Understanding

Where there was contact there was not necessarily approval — "but at least understanding".

Asked by Mr Justice C F Eloff, head of the commission, to define "black Christians", Mr Storey said they had "at least adherence to particular churches, but in general more than people who just sit in church on a Sunday"



The Rev Peter Storey

Festival for Paarl

Staff Reporter

PAARL'S annual Festival of the Vine celebration this week promises a return to summer fun for the storm-battered Cape.

Activity will centre around Faure Street in Paarl on Saturday when the festival queen and her princesses lead the procession accompanied by a squad of drum majorettes.

A vineyard competition including barrel-rolling contests — for the more adventurous — and basket relays take place in the afternoon.

Visitors can also join in grape treading along with more expert locals

Entertainment includes an appearance by well-known showbiz man Alvon Collison, international folk dances, and the Fletcher puppets.

There will also be an exhibition of arts and crafts in the town hall and a fashion show in the evening.

Today local rugby teams will tackle opponents from surrounding districts and Mr Ron Phillips of Bredasdorp will give a sheepdog demonstration.

Death

Attes

World's most important sale

THE SALE of 500 000 houses to people of all races who rent them "may go down as the most important sale ever concluded anywhere in the world," says Mr A F V (Boet) Viljoen.

"I do not refer to the magnitude of the parcel of houses, but to the far-reaching effects it will have on people who possibly stopped dreaming of a home of their own.

"Here it is at a price that many can afford ... a new day has dawned for tens of thousands," he said.

As chairman of the Viljoen Commission which originally recommended the sale, Mr Viljoen is justifiably pleased.

His commission's report was accepted by the Government at the end of 1981, and the Steyn Committee was then set up to implement the recommendations of the Viljoen Committee.

The Steyn Committee is headed by Mr Danie Steyn, Minister of Education and Training, who issued the housing sale announcement, together with Dr Koornhof and Mr Kotze.

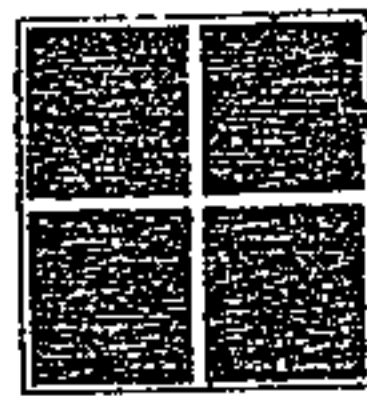
Speaking at the Wits Graduate School of Business Administration seminar on "The Black Colossus" last week, Mr Viljoen — a past president of the Association of Building Societies — hinted at various developments which would help to solve the housing crisis and the shortage of money for housing:

- Subsidies, still to be decided on, for people who do not earn sufficient to buy a home.
- Increased tax concessions.

At present, employers are entitled to a deduction in terms of Sec II (T) of the Income Tax Act when providing hous-



BOET VILJOEN ... "a new day has dawned"



HOME FRONT

ing for employees.

- Opportunities (still to be finalised by the Government) for building societies to compete on more equal terms for funds.

"What is not possible today will be made possible tomorrow," Mr Viljoen said.

Other facts from his speech:

- A total of 2,3-million houses will have to be built in the period 1982-1990 for whites, coloureds, Asians and blacks (blacks alone will need 1,8-million houses).

- The black share of the national income is growing ... it will be 36% in 1985, 43% in 1990 and 60% by the year 2000.

- In June 1982, 63% of blacks had a monthly income of less than R200. However, some 559 000 black households are now earning more than R400 a month, although fewer than 1% have an income of more than R1 000 a month.

Tutu is pleased

BISHOP Tutu has sent telegrams to Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development, and Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, congratulating them on the decision to sell State-owned houses to the people who rent them.

SACC methods 'different'

'Church, ANC share hatred of apartheid'

(304) (PLM) RDM 10/3/83

By ANTON HARBER

IT WAS not surprising if there were close parallels between the declared aims of the banned African National Congress and the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Peter Storey, president of the SACC, said yesterday.

Giving evidence at an open hearing of the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC, Mr Storey said any confluence of aims between the two bodies could be understood as part of a worldwide rejection of apartheid and a desire for fundamental change.

But there was a radical divergence between the two bodies concerning methods.

The SACC was unequivocally committed to the path of non-violence, but it would not rule out contact or dialogue with Christians in the ANC, Mr Storey added.

"A very wide spectrum of highly respected opinion across the world stands four-square behind the SACC's position and this raises the question as to whether they, too, are part of a vast plot organised by one South African liberation movement."

Speaking slowly and thoughtfully, he said he was outraged that the council had been so misrepresented in evidence before the commission.

His memorandum to the commission in Pretoria gave detailed replies to the accusations made by the head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, in earlier evidence.

It ended with a dramatic Biblical parallel between the commission and the appearance of the Apostles before the Sanhedrin, and he quoted: "You risk finding yourselves at war with God."

The SACC did not support withdrawal of investment in South Africa, but there were two very different positions on the issue within its constituency, he said.

It was an "impudence on the part of any servant of the SA Government to question the

Church's role in education".

He pointed out that the Church had been responsible for virtually all black education before the 1950s.

"Of course, education has a role to play in liberation. We are committed to the freedom of the black people and good education is not only part of the road to freedom but ensures that freedom will be exercised responsibly." Mr Storey added that most of the help had been given to students to go through the Bantu Education system. "Are we now to believe that sending a child to a Bantu Education school is part of a subversive plot?" he asked.

He also argued that:

- The council's concern for socio-political, educational and human rights issues was not inspired by any secular party, pressure group or ideology and in particular not by recent thoughts of liberation or black theology. "I resent hearing my Christian heritage being cheapened by naive inferences reminiscent of McCarthyism," he said.
- The suggestion that the SACC was manipulated by overseas donors was "an attempt to cheapen and devalue an amazing story of Christian charity which has brought untold benefits to the people of our land".
- The SACC was selective in its charity only because its resources were limited.
- That detainees and their families were helped because "there is none so vulnerable, none so helpless, none so utterly alone and without hope" as a detainee in solitary confinement.
- That the World Council of Churches had no authority over the SACC.
- That the SACC resolution on conscientious objection had come not from the council but from a member church and said there was nothing sinister behind it.
- That to say the SACC had mischievous designs because of its involvement in the emergent trade unions was as inappropriate as suggesting that a father should not be involved with his child.

Star 11/3/83



A sculpture of the Madonna and infant Jesus hung for 23 years in the Florida, United States, home of Virginia Cryan. Now it has been identified as the work of sculptor Donatello, and art experts were quoted last week as saying it would fetch up to R4 million if put up for sale. Experts have not yet made a decision about the work.

Ian Ferguson
Correspondent
Tel 11/3183
of the SA Agri-
cult, Mr Jaap Wil-
sterday that the
now estimated that
maize crop would
million tons — as
normal harvest of
p tons.

Because the expect-
ed had not material-
ized now too late for
to make any dif-

Maize Board
its own official
later stage and
how much maize
be imported. At
ed maize would
in Johannesburg,
a local price of
which the farmer
13.

estimated that the
would be only
opposed to a pre-
of 300 000 tons,
sorghum crop
bw 169 000 tons,
90 tons.

the estimate of
debts to co-ops
fewed upwards
on to R873 mil-

ment price rul-
ation fund of the
s now R209 mil-

debtedness was

Maize crop drops to less than half of normal

close to R7 000 million, an average of about R100 000 for each farmer. Mr Wilkens said it was impossible for the stricken farming community to soldier on with such a millstone around its neck.

He said the SAAU had asked the State to consolidate all farm indebtedness into long-term loans repayable over 20 years after a grace period of two years. This would also enable the co-ops to resume their normal function of giving short-term production credit.

Farmers who wished to withdraw marginal fields from crop production should have access to low-interest medium-term credit to buy stock.

The threatened financial collapse of the agricultural sector was not only the result of the drought, but was also due to structural ills in the price and cost system. The policy of protection of industry at the farmer's expense had to be drastically modified to make farming a sound proposition again, he concluded.

SACC aid in political trials is questioned

Pretoria Correspondent

The legal aid given by the South African Council of Churches (SACC) to accused in political trials could be seen as being politically motivated, the Eloff Commission heard yesterday.

Mr K von Lieres, chief investigating officer for the commission of inquiry into the affairs of the SACC, said in the majority of cases supported by the SACC, the offences had been directed against the State.

Cross-examining the Rev Peter Storey, president of the SACC, in Pretoria yesterday, Mr von Lieres asked whether it would be correct to say that at least part of the motivation in providing this defence would be to show either solidarity or sympathy.

"With the ideals, perhaps, but not necessarily with the actions," Mr Storey replied.

Mr von Lieres gave an example of the same crime, but with a distinction between motives: one for personal gain or satisfaction, the other for political motives. Would the SACC provide defence for both, he asked.

MAJOR FACTOR

"There is a difference between people who do things out of political idealism — for their people — and some one who commits a crime purely for his own gain," Mr Storey said.

"A major factor of our life, in a sense, is the situation of injustice under which people are living. While it must be clearly understood the provision of defence in no way implies approval of offences involving violence, we understand how people are brought to that point.

"Very often a person (accused of a political offence) may have come to trial after a long period in detention — and there is none so helpless, so vulnerable, so utterly alone — and I would question every statement made in detention.

"Sentences for this kind of action in our country are perhaps heavier than for a 'normal' incidence of arson, for example.

"There is no remission of sentence for a political prisoner."

Mr von Lieres suggested it was "not so much compassion for a lonely individual, but for his motivation in committing the offence" that was behind the legal aid.

The hearing



WORLD AT A GLANCE

Argentina's flag on UK is

LONDON — Argentine forces last year made a bid on the uninhabited British dependency of Thule, 643' of the Falklands, to hoist the Argentine flag, the British Ministry said last night. — Associated Press.

Gangster shooting: 10 de

LONDON — Police rounded up 10 people for questioning in connection with two gangland-type shootings since last September, Scotland Yard said. No one immediately made against the seven men and the Associated Press.

R1,6-m Krugerrand plot

LONDON — A housewife and five men — two of the be millionaire club-owners — have appeared in a court connection with an alleged excise evasion plot involving Krugerrands thought to be worth R1,6 million. — The Star

Nuclear protesters defy o

LONDON — The Greenham Common peace women to return to their anti-nuclear protest camp despite order granted to Newbury District Council against demonstrators and "persons unknown". The order council to evict the women. — The Star Bureau.

Historic pregnancy abort

LONDON — For the first time a woman had become with an egg provided by another woman and fertilized sperm from a hospital sperm bank. But she suffered a spontaneous abortion after 10 weeks. — The Star Bureau.

Peru demos die in police i

LIMA — Three people were killed and four wounded when a policeman opened fire at demonstrators in Lima during a 24-hour national strike, police spokesmen said.

Ivory Coast to move capi

ABIDJAN — The Ivory Coast Government has decided to move the nation's capital from Abidjan to Yamoussoukro, Felix Houphouet-Boigny's home town. A statement at a meeting adopted a Bill proposing the transfer on Wednesday. — Reuters.

Antelope given artificial l

VIENNA — Veterinarians at the Olomouc Zoo in Czechoslovakia have fitted an antelope with an artificial leg which replaced its natural leg, the official Ceteka news agency said yesterday. — Reuters.

Synthetic heart 100 days

SALT LAKE CITY — Early last December, a dying little hope was given an artificial heart. Today, Mr E. celebrates his 100th day after the operation. He remains in good condition and is recovering slowly from aspiration pneumonia. — Associated Press.



PEOPLE

British spy Maclean

dies lonely Moscow d

MOSCOW — British spy Donald Maclean (right) has died here of cancer.

SACC 'is not told how to use funds'

Pretoria Correspondent

A representative of one of the overseas church organisations which provides the South African Council of Churches with funds has told the Eloff Commission it does "not dictate how the money is to be used".

This evidence sheds new light on one of the central issues facing the commission: Whether the SACC is controlled by "external influences which are against the existing situation in South Africa".

Pastor Jens Thomsen, general secretary of Dan Church Aid of Denmark, told the commission the relationship between the SACC and the Danish organisation was open and friendly, with mutual trust.

He said the SACC described the work to be undertaken when applying for funds, and the donor organisation received a report on the project.

"We need to know if the funds have really been used for that for which they were given," Mr Thomsen said.

He said his organisation had direct telex and telephone links with the SACC, and an effort was made annually to meet officials personally.

He told the hearing that although Dan Church Aid had in the past been "not quite fully satisfied" with the council's audited reports, the situation had improved, and "we now have full trust in the council".

Asked how Danes would receive the news that they could no longer send money to the SACC (if the recommendation that it be declared an affected organisation, and so had to depend on local funding alone, came into effect), Mr Thomsen replied: "The general public in Denmark would not understand."

SAC 15/3/82

30X

304

red n, le is e
e
t, at d-to i-e
y
e
l
l, at
y
se
ll
i-
n-
be
s
it
-
e
g-
at

Pacifist minister raps SADF

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Council of Churches supported conscientious objectors because of injustice and not because of the expectations of the liberation movement, the Eloff Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday.

The Rev Rob Robertson, a part-time SACC worker and Presbyterian minister of St Antony's United Church in Pageview, said this while giving evidence before the five-man commission in Pretoria yesterday.

He also accused the SA Defence Force and the government of ignoring proposals made in a responsible way by the church and so forcing the church to engage in what the SADF had wrongly labelled "resistance to national service".

Evidence given earlier by Brigadier E H Niewoudt of the SADF "showed a complete lack of understanding of the moral considerations that motivate conscientious objectors, and a suspicion of their motives, which assumes they must be enemies".

'Total onslaught'

There was good evidence, Mr Robertson said, that the SADF saw "every organization that in any way opposed any part of government policy as an orchestrated part of a total onslaught".

Mr Robertson described himself as a life-long pacifist who had given up a career as an electrical engineer "to direct my whole life to demonstrating a Christian alternative to war".

However, since the majority of churches accepted the idea of a "just war" and believed that violence might become necessary to change seriously unjust and oppressive societies, his pacifism was a minority view in the SACC.

The SADF had tried to argue that conscientious objection had begun with an SACC resolution on the issue in 1974. "I have gone to great pains to show this is not the case."

'Public concern'

"Nothing but a Christian concern for the conscience of individuals prompted the outcry."

He attacked Brigadier Niewoudt's suggestion that the SACC was conducting an orchestrated campaign against the SADF. This was unjustified since public concern "went far beyond anything that I could personally have conjured up".

The SACC had never pronounced on the rightness or wrongness of the SADF cause but had called on conscripts to weigh the question.

There was also evidence that the SADF had tried to use chaplains for political purposes and therefore there was every reason for the church to oppose identification of their chaplains with the army.

None of the SADF evidence supported their conclusion that the SACC played a leading role in the opposition to military service.

The hearing continues today.

Govt action on cash for SACC 'will anger Dutch'

By ANTON HARBER

ANY move to stop Dutch churches financing the work of the South African Council of Churches would embitter the Dutch people and create a storm of indignation, the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC was told yesterday.

This was said by Ds Cornelius Roos, chairman of the synod of the Nederlandse Hereformeerde Kerk, one of five European church leaders giving evidence before the commission in Pretoria.

Another Dutch church leader, Mr Marius van der Heuvel, said his country was "no enemy of white South Africans — we are blood relatives".

The commission also heard that the Presbyterian Church of South Africa is committed to the SACC and believes it plays a vital role in the church and in society.

This was said by the general secretary of the church, Mr Ian Aitken.

Ds Roos said apartheid was a sin in the light of the

Bible and thus Dutch church support for the SACC was inevitable.

The SACC opposed apartheid, not on political grounds but because of their religious conviction, he said.

"It is my conviction that the submission by General Johan Coetzee, head of the Security Police, does injustice to this deep religious conviction.

"We wish to firmly contradict Gen Coetzee's suggestion that our financial support for the SACC has a power-political meaning or that there could be manipulation of the SACC through financial support," he said.

The Lutheran Bishop of West Berlin and chairman of the German churches' South African Commission, Bishop Martin Kruze, said German churches would be deeply hurt if a country with a Christian heritage prevented them from developing their relationship with the SACC.

The hearings continue today.

The Rand Daily Mail London Bureau reports that in

response to an appeal received from Bishop Desmond Tutu, supported by Archbishop Philip W R Russell, Archbishop of Cape Town and Primate of the Church of the Province of South Africa, the Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed a delegation from the Anglican communion to be present in Pretoria during the final days of the hearing of the Eloff Commission.

The delegation will consist of the Most Rev Alastair Haggart, Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church and vice-chairman of the Anglican consultative council, the Most Rev Paul A. Reeves, Primate of the Church of the Province of New Zealand, Mrs Pamela Chinnis of the executive council of the Episcopal Church in the United States, Mr Clyne Harradance, a member of the Anglican Church of Canada and a lawyer, and Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's adviser on Anglican communion affairs.

The delegation will leave for South Africa next Friday.

'SACC stance on apartheid' caused probe

By ANTON HARBER

IT IS widely believed in the United States that the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the South African Council of Churches is being held only because the SACC opposes apartheid.

This was said yesterday when two leading American churchmen and members of the central committee of the World Council of Churches gave evidence before the commission in Pretoria yesterday.

Dr J Oscar McCloud and the Rev Arie Brouwer both affirmed their support for the SACC, condemned apartheid as a heresy, and issued powerful appeals to the Government not to take action against the council.

Both of them were also extremely critical of allegations made against the SACC by the head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, in earlier evidence.

Mr Brouwer, a minister of the Reformed Church in America, testified on behalf of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the US (NCCCUSA), an organisation with 40 million members.

To declare the SACC an affected organisation would not isolate the organisation but would further isolate South Africa from the world community, he said.

"Such a deed would again testify against this nation and more tragedies will follow upon those which already weigh heavily on this land," he said.

"In our view the SACC is the only surviving mass movement in South Africa where black and white can come together to speak to one another.

"It is an oasis of grace and peace in a land of injustice, anger, guilt, and fear.

"It is the last, best hope for this society. For God's sake, for all our sakes, do not extinguish that light," he said.

Mr Brouwer said his church considered its contact with the SACC to be one of its most important relationships with church bodies

anywhere in the world.

He described how his church had broken off ties with its sister church, the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in South Africa, with great difficulty because "we know we must cry out against such a false gospel and against such an evil policy as apartheid".

He criticised the NGK for "tailoring" the Gospel to its situation and not engaging the issues his church had raised in discussions with the NGK.

Speaking about allegations that the SACC's work was often too secular, he replied: "Nothing could be further from the truth. The Church is God's agent of reconciliation for the world.

"To call this work a secular programme is to challenge God's purpose for the world and his commission to his Church," he said.

Dr McCloud, general director of the Programme Agency of the United Presbyterian Church in the US and also a NCCCUSA executive member, described apartheid as a "most blatant denial of the will and purpose of God".

He declared the strong support his church had for the ministry and witness of the SACC and said it would continue to give its financial support as long as it was needed.

For American Christians to do anything less, he said, would be to deny who they were and what they believed.

Gen Coetzee's allegation that much of the SACC's work was political rather than theological was a "false issue".

"If working to alleviate the suffering of the masses in South Africa is political, then this country is alone in the world in holding this view," he added.

It was an old tactic to attempt to discredit an organisation by saying it was manipulated by outside sources, he said.

While his church was aware there had been some difficulties with the financial procedures of the SACC, it believed great improvements had taken place in this area.

The hearing was adjourned until Thursday.

World support for ⁽³⁰⁴⁾ SACC

Tribune Reporter

20/3/83

THE Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the South African Council of Churches adjourned this week after several international religious leaders pledged their support for the council and condemned apartheid.

Appearing before the commission in Pretoria this week, Reverend Arie Brouwer of the World Council of Churches and general secretary of the Reform Church in America said to cut off international funds from the SACC would not isolate the council, but would rather further isolate South Africa, a land already standing alone in the world.

He also said to call the SACC an "effected organisation" would be an act of extreme prejudice.

Although funds to the SACC could be cut off, the unity felt with the movement throughout the world could never be severed, he said.

"We were and are puzzled and distressed that a people who had suffered so terribly at the hands of the oppressors during the Boer War could so easily put on the heavy mantle of oppressors."

Mr Brouwer said although one could never discount the complexities of the South African situation, the Gospel could never be tailored to the situation.

In South Africa a false Gospel is used to uphold "sinful and oppressive structures," he said.

The SACC had not strayed from its "mission of God" in its work for justice and peace.

"Beyers Naude and others may be banned and God forbid that Bishop Tutu and Allan Boesak be separated from their own people and from the world church."

Mr Brouwer said it would be double injustice if financial assistance was denied to those already deprived by unjust economic circumstances.

It would also deny them their responsibility to fulfill their Christian vocation. And to suggest the SACC "is an instrument of international conspiracy would compound the injustice."

Dr Oscar McCloud, a member of the finance committee of the WCC, described the SACC as a "prophetic organisation" and also condemned apartheid.

"If working to alleviate the suffering of the masses in South Africa is political, then South Africa is alone in the world in this view," he said.

Foreign church leaders back SACC

304 Staff Reporter
THE SACC Council of Churches was "an oasis of grace and peace in a land of injustice, anger, guilt and fear", the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC heard this week.

"It is the last, best hope of this society. For God's sake, for all our sakes, do not extinguish this light," the Rev Arie Brouwer, speaking on behalf of the 40-million member National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States (NCCCUSA), told the commission.

Mr Brouwer was one of seven European and American church leaders who gave evidence before the commission in Pretoria this week. All affirmed their support and confidence in the SACC and issued powerful appeals to the Government not to take action against it.

Some of them also directly attacked the earlier evidence of the head of the Security Police, Lt-General Johan Coetzee, and denounced apartheid as a sin and a heresy.

Mr Brouwer told the commission it was widely believed in the US that the inquiry was only being held because the SACC opposed apartheid.

"In our view, the SACC is the only surviving mass movement in South Africa where black and white can come together to speak to one another."

To declare the SACC an affected organisation — stopping it from getting overseas money — would not isolate it, but would further isolate South Africa from the world community.

Dr J Oscar McCoun, a leader of the United Presbyterian Church in the US and also a NCCCUSA executive member, said Gen Coetzee's allegation that much of the SACC's work was political rather than religious was "a false issue".

"If working to alleviate the suffering of the masses in South Africa is political, then this country is alone in the world in holding this view," he said.

Ds Cornelius Roos, chairman of the Synod of the NHK in Holland, told the commission that any action to stop Dutch churches financing SACC work would create a storm of indignation in that country.

The Lutheran Bishop of West Berlin, Bishop Martin Kruze, said German churches would be deeply hurt if a country with a Christian heritage prevented them from helping the SACC's good work.

The Rev W Conring, chairman of the church development services of the German Evangelical Churches, said SACC reports on money given to it by the churches had shown serious shortcomings, but they did not consider the matter closed.

Mr Joergen Nielsen, chairman of Dan Church Aid, the Danish funding agency, said its relationship with the SACC was one of "reciprocity and trust".

Boesak speaks out for SACC

CAPE TOWN
25/3/83
304

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — It would be a sad day for South Africa and for the underprivileged section of the population if the SA Council of Churches were declared an "affected organization", the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, said in evidence here yesterday before the commission inquiring into the affairs of the SACC.

He had been reminded that the Commissioner of Police-designate, Lieutenant-General Coetzee, had recommended that the SACC be declared an affected organization.

Dr Boesak told the commission that the Afrikaner churches also spoke out for the Afrikaner in times when he found himself in a difficult position.

He said that at the volkskongres of 1947 it had been said that the poor had the right to say — "I ask not for your charity, but for the opportunity to live the life of a human being".

He added: "Direct in this line is the further conviction that attention should be given to bringing about real changes in the social, political and economic system so that not only the consequences of the harm can be opposed, but that the causes of the harm can be uprooted."

Dr Boesak said WARC had the highest regard for the SACC as an instrument of real conciliation in South Africa.

"We are convinced the SACC filled the role of conciliator convincingly, and tried in our divided land to bring together people and churches."

This was clearly to be seen in the life and witness of the secretary-general of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

It was the involvement of the SACC and its witness in the social political reality in South Africa



Dr Allan Boesak

where there was most controversy.

The SACC in this was doing nothing new.

The history of the Afrikaner churches was ample evidence that the church in South Africa was never hesitant where necessary clearly to choose sides in support of the oppressed and deprived.

"The language of the SACC and the practical involvement of the council hardly differs from the language and involvement of, for instance, the NG Kerk when the Afrikaner himself found himself in a difficult position."

'Another system'

He quoted a DRC churchman as saying in 1847 that justice must be done to the poor and oppressed, and if the system did not serve this purpose, public consciences must be called on to demand another system.

Dr Boesak said preachers who took part in the rebellion of 1914 were put in prison as rebels, dangerous to the State. For many Afrikaners they were heroes.

For the government the SACC was a threat. "But for millions of black people, the council is a shining and encouraging witness of evangelism, a sign that God is still at work in history, and that he does not forget the small and weak, the poor and the oppressed."

REPORTS ABOUT MATADELE-
nd and urged the Gov-

CITY COINS

CAPE TOWN'S OLDEST
NUMISMATIC
ESTABLISHMENT

specialising in
**BUYING, SELLING
AND VALUATIONS**
OF

all related numismatic
materials

NATALIE JAFFE

CITY COINS

Ground Floor, Tulbagh
Square, Hans Strijdom Ave,
Foreside. 9am - 4pm.
Tel 25 2633.

ASSOCIATION SAID AFTER an
emergency meeting that
Nick Worrall, a corre-
spondent in Harare for
the Guardian newspaper,
appeared to have been
unfairly singled out, as
others had written simi-
lar accounts of events in
the province.

The association asked
for an early meeting with
the minister.

It is reported from
Bulawayo that one of Mr
Joshua Nkomo's drivers,
Mr Yona Neube, whom
the fugitive Zapu leader
had said was shot dead by
security forces when they
searched his Pelandaba
home on March 5, is alive.
He is in Mpilo hospital in
Bulawayo, being treated
for a gunshot wound. —
Sapa-Reuter

Church warns govt on Tutu

Own Correspondent

LONDON — The Arch-
bishop of Canterbury, the
Most Rev Robert Runcie,
yesterday issued a clear
warning to the South Afri-
can Government that "in
touching Bishop Desmond
Tutu", they would be
touching part of the
worldwide communion of
the Church.

He was speaking at a
press conference on the
eve of the departure of

four of a five-member del-
egation he had appointed
to be present for the final
days of the hearing of the
Eloff Commission investi-
gating the South African
Council of Churches.

The delegation flies
from Heathrow today.

Speaking from Lambeth
Palace, the Archbishop
said he had received a re-
quest from Bishop Tutu,
general secretary of the
SACC, for support from
the rest of the Anglican
community when he goes
before the commission.

The Archbishop said
that the church feared
that Bishop Tutu might be
discredited and the SACC
"also discredited or even
dismantled".

Mr Terry Waite, the
Archbishop's adviser on
Anglican commission af-
fairs, would be represent-
ing him in South Africa.

Other members of the
delegation are the Primus
of the Scottish Episcopal
Church, the Most Rev
Alastair Haggart, who is
also the vice-chairman of
the Anglican Consultative
Council; Mrs Pamela
Chinnis, of the executive
council of the Episcopal
Church in the United
States; Mr Clyne Harra-
dance, a member of the
Anglican Church of Can-
ada.

The fifth member, the
primate of the Church of
the Province of New Zea-
land, the Most Rev Paul
Reeves, is already in
South Africa.

Asked at Lambeth Pal-
ace by a journalist why
Bishop Tutu should be in
his present position, Mr
Haggart said "the record
of Bishop Tutu is a con-
stant question-mark about
the policies of the South
African government. The
government might now
want to rid itself of a
troublesome priest.

"This is not the first
time a government has
wished to take such ac-
tion".

Technikon, business, liaison call

Staff Reporter

THE DIRECTOR of the
Cape Technikon, Dr T C
Shippey, yesterday called
for closer co-operation
between technikons and
the business and industri-
al community.

In an address to the
Public Relations Institute
of South Africa, Dr Ship-
pey said the Technikon
depended on liaison with
this community to train
"the product required".

Technikons provided
the back-up for profes-
sionals trained at univer-
sities. Because of this it
should be realized that
the two institutions had
an equally important part
to play in the community.
They should never try to
compete with one another
but strive to complement
each other, Dr Shippey
said.

The Technikon's great
service to the community
was that it provided a
route to higher education
founded on the need to
apply knowledge in a
skilled and productive
manner.

US racing drivers appear

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Two
visiting American Oval
Track racing drivers, Ter-
ry Nish and Dick Zimmer-
man, have been arrested
in connection with
R25 000 worth of uncut
diamonds.

They appeared in the
Johannesburg Magis-
trate's Courts yesterday
and were remanded.

HERMAN- SEA FOOD

NEW HARBOUR
HERMANUS
TEL (02831) 2 1

SPEC

5 kg box Smoked Hake
5 kg box Hake Fillets
Large Kabeljou
Smoked Salmon Sides
Smoked Salmon Sides
Smoked Salmon Slices

CORNER CUPBOARD FROM LIGNUM WOODCRAFT



Address:
203 Main Rd
Plumstead
Gabriel
House
PHONE:
71 3736

Very-Day Low!

Table Top
Frozen
Cauliflower

R1,49

Choice Grade
1 kg

Table Top
Frozen
Cottage Pie

R1,59

500 g

Table Top
Frozen
Baby Hake

99c

1 kg

Table Top
Frozen
Concentrated
Orange Juice

72c

400 ml

Table Top
Frozen
Ranch Burgers

R2,95

750 g

EXCL

OK

GREY MILLS, KAYE-EDDIE 10652/10018

shops.

Whites need to be liberated — SACC witness

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

WHITES in South Africa were in need of liberation so they could become human beings, the general secretary of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Rev Mutlanyane S Mogoba, said yesterday.

Addressing the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the South African Council of Churches, Mr Mogoba said he had spent three years on Robben Island after being convicted under the Unlawful Organisations Act.

He said it was difficult to remain silent when the SACC was fighting for its life. Christianity was the only force that could save South Africa from imminent destruction.

South Africa would ignore the clear message of history at its peril, he said.

The SACC represented the Christian contribution to the problem of South Africa. It was not dictated to by any foreign forces.

It would be tragic if whites continued to ignore the longing of so many people for peace.

The highlighting of the oppression of people had been one of the tasks of the SACC.

Asked what would happen if the SACC were declared an "affected organisation", Mr Mogoba said:

"This would create anger and frustration. People would find themselves doing desperate things."

The president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, told the commission it would be a sad day for South Africa and for the under-privileged section of the population if the SACC were declared an

"affected organisation".

Dr Boesak reminded the commission that the Afrikaner churches had also spoken out for the Afrikaner in times when he found himself in a difficult position.

He recalled the Volkscongress of 1947, where it was said the poor had the right to say: "I ask not for your charity, but for the opportunity to live the life of a human being."

Dr Boesak said: "Direct in this line is the further conviction that attention should be given to bringing about real changes in the social, political and economic systems so that not only the consequences of the harm can be opposed, but that the causes of the harm can be uprooted."

Dr Boesak said the world alliance had the highest regard for the SACC as an instrument of real conciliation in South Africa.

The history of the Afrikaner churches was ample evidence that the church in South Africa was never hesitant, where necessary, clearly to choose sides in support of the oppressed and deprived.

Dr Boesak said Afrikaans preachers who took part in the rebellion of 1914 were put in prison as rebels and dangerous to the State. For many Afrikaners they were heroes.

For the Government the SACC was a threat. "But for millions of black people the council is a shining and encouraging witness of evangelism. A sign that God is still at work in history, and that He does not forget the small and weak, the poor and the oppressed," Dr Boesak said.

The Archbishop of New Zealand, the Most Rev Paul Reeves, said there would be great concern and sadness if the SACC were declared an "affected organisation".

Loans for boxc

WHEN State-owned houses are offered for sale to the people who rent them at a special, one-year discount price from July 1, prices in Soweto are likely to be between R700 and R1 200.

Employers and township people have been asking HOMEFRONT: Will building society bonds be available for small loans on matchbox houses?

The answer is: Maybe. Although the Government's idea is to offer rented houses to their black tenants for sale under 99-year leasehold, and although some building societies have dropped their past insistence on "white" housing standards (which made it impossible for blacks to get loans on township matchboxes), this does not mean that building societies will be prepared to accept just any house as security for a loan.

Mr Peter Richardson, president of the Association of Building Societies, told HOMEFRONT yesterday:

"Certainly we will consider applications for small loans, provided: The man who applies for a loan can afford to own a home;

"The basic construction must satisfy our normal standard requirements.

"I'm not talking about finish, or whether or not the house has ceilings: I'm referring to the need for sound walls and a sound foundation, and whether the roof has been put in properly."

What about people who



By LIN MENC



PETER RICHARDSON ... "no jerry-build"

want to demolish and rebuild?

Building societies cannot lend money to people to buy and then demolish their houses, Mr Richardson said.

"There is no way allow the destruction of security on which lent money," he said.

But if people demolish houses and demolish they could apply to a society for a loan to new building.

A

Varsity race bar slated

Mail Reporter

CONCERN at the Government's policy of excluding students of other races from "white" universities and technikons was repeatedly expressed at a special meeting of the civil engineering profession and the Department of Manpower in Johannesburg yesterday.

A suggestion that the new black Vista University would train engineers was dismissed as a "disaster" by one prominent speaker.

The SA Institution of Civil Engineers convened the meeting to discuss their careers and education project, which aims to overcome the

shortage of engineering skills in South Africa by selecting and developing black school children with the aptitude for a career in engineering. Under a pilot Soweto project launched last year, Standard 8 pupils are selected for education and career enrichment programmes.

Mr Cliff McMillan, an executive member of the institution, said the problem of the admission of black and brown students to "white" universities and technikons could have serious implications for the Soweto project when their first candidates matriculated at the end of next year.

Dr P J van der Merwe, Di-

rector-General of the Department of Manpower, said the admission of students of other races lay with the Department of National Education — not his department. Dr Charles Skeen, former executive director of Roberts Construction, said the Soweto project had originated because universities had complained that black students suffered from certain disadvantages.

If now, when the scheme was under way and the students being prepared to hold their own at these universities, "we throw a new thing at them like Vista, we are looking for disaster", Mr Skeen said.

Roodepoort bond wins prize

THIS WEEK'S R10 000 tax-free bonus Bond Bonanza prize has been won by the holder of certificate number 2108295074, bought at the Witbeek Post Office in Roodepoort, the Treasury announced in Pretoria today.

Brothel-busting police chief attends parlour trial

Mail Reporter

A POLICE CAPTAIN, who narrowly missed death when three shots were fired at him, was in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court observing a brothel trial yesterday.

Captain Hans Klevhans

brothel.

The police captain missed death by centimetres on Wednesday when three shots were fired from a white sedan parked across the street from his home in Verwoedpark, Alberton.

German Govt rejects proposals

Mail Correspondent

BONN. — The West German Conservative-Liberal coalition has not accepted the foreign policy recommendations of the Bavarian leader Mr Franz-Josef Strauss, including his recommendations on Southern Africa.

Party managers of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), its Bavarian sister party the Christian Social Union (CSU), and of the liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP), told journalists in Bonn this week that the coalition partners had agreed on a common approach in all fields except foreign policy issues.

These problems, especially in the area of the Middle East and Southern Africa, would continue to be discussed at top level during the next few weeks.

Observers interpreted this

Weather

The Weather Bureau's TRANSVAAL: Fine to thundershowers over the morning over the FREE STATE and CLOUDY and warm to the CAPE south of the with isolated thunders NATAL: Partly cloudy over the Drakensberg SOUTH WEST AFRICA: north-eastern parts w BOTSWANA: Partly C Sapa.

TEMPERATURES ARE Rand Daily Mail Weather Station

YESTERDAY: WEDNESDAY March 23, 1983 Temperatures: 09h00 14h00 21h00 18°C 25°C 15°C Humidity: 85% 45% 70% Max temp: 26°C Min temp: 14°C Rain 24 hours to 20:00 9.1mm Sunset today: 18h17 Sunrise tomorrow: 06h12

SOUTH

Soweto's busy bishop

Sam Mabe meets the man behind the myth

By Sam Mabe

IF YOU went to his Orlando West home in Soweto when he is not in church, at work or out of town, chances are that you might find him asleep. He sleeps at the slightest available opportunity. At work, he devotes 15 to 30 minutes of his lunch time to sleeping.

To him sleeping is a hobby. His other hobby is reading and he also confesses to being a fanatic for Beethoven's classics which he has recorded on a tape cassette he plays in his car every morning and afternoon when driving between his home and his office.

But his peculiar sleeping habits do no infringe on the time he requires

to be a father, a husband, a priest, one of South Africa's most outspoken critics of apartheid and to run the South African Council of Churches (SACC), of which he is the general secretary.

This is because Bishop Desmond Mpilo Tutu has an internal clock which reminds him that he has other responsibilities besides sleeping. It drives him out of his bed at 3.45 am every day.

Being up so early in the morning gives the bishop enough time to read the Bible, do some studying and to write an article or two for some of the local or overseas publications.

SILENCE

He also spends about

30 minutes on his knees and in silence, a meditation which he says helps him to bring his thoughts together to gear him for the day's commitments. He has jokingly said that this is the only thing his critics in Government circles would have loved him to do more often, and preferably, for much longer periods.

Hereafter, he dons his tracksuit, a pair of sneakers and takes to the dusty streets of Soweto. He enjoys fairly good health which rarely gives him reason to visit the medics. He believes that the 30 minutes jogging he does over three kilometres every week day also gives him good mental and emotional health.

"But you don't have to kill yourself. Do as much running as your body can take and be regular about it. That's the best way to keep the doctor off your doorstep," he says.

He leaves his home at 6.20 and once he has taken holy communion at the St Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg, Bishop Tutu reports in at his office on the third floor of Khorso House (house of peace), where he starts doing some devotional reading and drafting of business letters.

To keep abreast of what goes on inside and outside South Africa, he reads all of Johannesburg's English and Afrikaans newspapers as well as various other

overseas publications.

Bishop Tutu says he starts his day in earnest at 9.30 when he starts honouring and making appointments and answering an endless stream of phone calls. This is when his office starts becoming a hive of activity.

At almost any given hour of the day, there is someone to see him in his office. It could be an admirer paying him compliments for some of his daring attacks on Government policy, a churchman, a tourist, a politician or a journalist. The only journalists who don't frequent Bishop Tutu's office are those from the Government-controlled South African Broadcasting Corporation, who probably

see him more as a noisemaker than a newsmaker.

Until his passport was withdrawn by the Government as punishment for his criticism of apartheid while overseas in 1981, Bishop Tutu used to travel a lot to many African countries, Western Europe, Britain and the United States.

He still travels a lot within the borders of South Africa and is often invited to open all sorts of prayer services by church and political organisations, and to de-



Bishop Desmond Mpilo Tutu.

liver speeches which do not endear him to the authorities.

Socially, he leads a fairly active life. He and his wife, Leah, are often invited out for dinners and they also reciprocate by entertaining at their home from time to time.

The bishop is a gifted preacher who delivers powerful sermons at his parish in Mzimphophe.

HUMOUR

Blessed with a good sense of humour, Bishop Tutu will inject life into any occasion at which he is given the opportunity of opening his mouth. And when he opens his mouth, he keeps it open and in the process, he makes himself a number of friends — and enemies too.

He has a popular habit of opening all his speeches with jokes ridiculing some of the controversial racist utterances made by Government officials. He also has some public speaking skills peculiar to him. In his speeches, he takes his audiences through a series of emotions.

He can at times become so emotionally charged that he brings everybody listening to him to the verge of tears. But unexpectedly and only seconds before the flood gates open, he will skillfully apply his humour in such a way that the atmosphere changes suddenly and everybody will burst into laughter. And when it's time to laugh, laughing is what the bishop will do.

This is one skill which makes Bishop Tutu an incredible person, especially when considering the sensitivity of some of the things he says and cracks jokes about.

His favourite drink, which he takes every evening before having his supper, is rum and coke or brandy mixed with ginger ale.

Does he ever play any significant role in doing household chores like fixing an electric plug, changing a bulb or weeding the garden during his spare time?

"Well... that is Leah's territory. I usually sleep during my spare time. I am no handyman at all and Leah does everything. She is the mechanic of the house.

"She loves gardening and although I never help her, at least I do tell her when the garden looks nice," says Bishop Tutu.

SACC head wants equal rights for all objectors

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Military service meant the State was not asking individuals to perform a mere duty of citizenship, but was asking them to kill the Reverend Peter Storey, president of the South African Council of Churches, said yesterday.

He added "This is so serious a matter that no Christian can put his conscience in the hands of the State."

Mr Storey was addressing a meeting at the Diocesan Hall, Doornfontein, Johannesburg, protesting against the Defence Amendment Bill currently before Parliament.

The Bill defines four classes of conscientious objectors. It extends the period of service or detention for all classes, except those objecting on religious grounds who are still prepared to serve as non-combatants.

Others objecting on religious grounds may perform extended public service, while those objecting on moral or political grounds face eight years in prison.

Mr Storey rejected distinctions between objection on Christian and other moral grounds, and called for the same rights for non-Christians, to make a stand on the basis of conscience.

He argued that the new Bill was only one aspect of the militarisation of South African society. South Africa had hitherto shown a "decent irreverence" for militarism.

Mr Storey sketched some consequences of militarism.

- Violence was glamorised.
 - People — or at least the enemy — became dehumanised.
 - Morality was selective, with different values for the enemy.
 - Political flexibility was lost.
- "The military response reduces options for solving a problem."

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, said South Africa had become a military state in the last 20 years, and pointed to "civil institutions drawn into the military".

Compulsory school cadet programmes and participation by the army in roadblocks during what were portrayed as "routine crime prevention exercises" were examples.

Mrs Duncan observed that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had brought the army into government structure.

She argued that South Africa was in conflict because it lacked a democratic government, and its whites took refuge in a fighting myth — that "communism" was the enemy. In reality the enemy was "the son of the man who cleans your street or of the woman who brings around your tea at the office", Mrs Duncan said.

The meeting resolved to demand that distinctions between objectors be dropped, and that the Bill be withdrawn pending consultation with community groups and churches.



As South Africa approaches winter, Britain is gearing up for summer. Model Honey shows what British lasses will be wearing for the spring-summer season. Her outfit comprises a jade blouson and matching trousers worn with a jade striped blouse. All the items sell for around R44.

Christians begin Holy Land celebrations

JERUSALEM — Devout Christians began Easter celebrations yesterday with a traditional Palm Sunday procession from the Mount of Olives through the gates of ancient Jerusalem.

Several thousand local Arab Christians and pilgrims from abroad trudged in a double line on the 90-minute walk from Bethpage to St Anne's Church, where tradition says the Virgin Mary was born.

Israeli police and border guards kept an unobtrusive watch over the procession route — but security seemed no heavier than in previous years, despite recent outbreaks of Palestinian violence.

Israeli officials said they expected about 70 000 tourists for the Easter and Jewish Passover holidays — about 10 percent less than last year.

Jews begin celebrating the eight-day Passover holiday tonight. — Sapa-Associated Press.

Rebels step to take over

TEGUCIGALPA — Rebels trying to topple Nicaragua's Sandinist Government said yesterday that fighting had intensified in the Nicaraguan hamlet of Fatima near the Costa Rican border, according to a rebel radio report monitored in the Honduras capital.

In San Jose, however, Costa Rica's Interior Minister Mr Alfonso Carro said yesterday that

HÄGAR the Horrible

®

By Dik Browne



Suppression the 'final straw' **SACC inquiry** **warned of ban** **consequences**

By ANTON HARBER

IF THE South African Council of Churches were effectively suppressed there were many people outside the country who would consider this the final straw, Mr Terence Wait, a representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury, said yesterday.

Mr Wait, a member of the private staff of the archbishop, was giving evidence before the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC as one of the five-man delegation sent by Dr Robert Runcie to the hearings.

Mr Justice C F Eloff and his four fellow commissioners also heard Bishop Gunnar Lislerud, Lutheran Bishop of Norway, say that his church had withheld money from the SACC in 1981 because of reports of financial irregularities.

The reports had come from the SACC itself. As soon as the position had been rectified, the contributions had resumed, he added.

He also said that any step to close down the SACC would make more enemies for the country and make friends and foes of South Africa wonder about the country.

The inquiry also heard two local church leaders, the Rev Joseph Wing, general-secretary of the United Congregational Church in SA, and Dr Khosa Mgojo, president of the National Conference of the Methodist Church, reaffirm their churches' support for the SACC.

Mr Wait told the hearing certain unnamed local newspapers had said the Archbishop of Canterbury might have been trying to "intimidate" the commission by sending a delegation.

This must be clearly refuted, he said, since the archbishop had only acted after a request from the local church.

Councils of churches all over the world exercised a prophetic voice and often came

into conflict with their respective states. But if a church or society attempted to silence this voice, it would be the poorer in the long run, he added.

It would be against the principles of the church for recipients of funds to become puppets of those who donated the funds, he said.

The Norwegian bishop surprised those attending the hearing yesterday by conversing in fluent Zulu with SACC officials. Bishop Lislerud spent almost two decades teaching in South Africa.

He drew a comparison between the SACC and the role of the Afrikaans churches in giving witness to socio-ethical issues during the struggle against British rule.

He had come to express the belief that the Norwegian churches, who donate about R400 000 to the SACC annually, were sister churches of their South African counterparts.

When churches could not support themselves, it was the privilege of other churches around the world to assist them, he said.

The money given by his country had no strings attached except that it had to be used for humanitarian purposes.

They were in complete agreement with the "socio-ethical" work of the SACC since the church had learnt throughout history that greater emphasis must be placed on these matters.

It would be a mistake if the Government sought to hinder such work, he added.

Mr Wing, who is also an honorary life vice-president of the SACC, said the council had only tried to "make the unchanging Gospel relevant in a changing church; a changing society, and a changing world".

Dr Mgojo described the SACC as a "light on the hill, a source of hope" for black people.

His church contributed R2 000 annually to the SACC, but its members were too poor to allow it to contribute more, he said.

The hearings continue today.

CASE TIME 20/3/83 (304)

Own Correspondent

He referred to reports in local newspapers (which he did not name) which had said the Archbishop of Canterbury may

He had come to say that the Norwegian churches, who donate about R400 000 to the SACC annually, were sister churches of the South

The hearings continue today.

good point
? or only one
(Tatibook? Nelson's Green)
"Lenses in Motion" ---

Hands off SACC, says visiting Anglican

304 Jan 30/3/83
By Carolyn Dempster

If the South African Council of Churches was declared an affected organisation, many people outside South Africa sympathetic to its problems would be pushed to an extreme, an adviser to the Archbishop of Canterbury said last night.

The Anglican church delegation member to the Eloff Commission of Inquiry, Mr Terry Weighte, said the commission had come as a surprise to overseas Anglican churchmen.

"The council here is no different from other world councils fulfilling a prophetic function," he said.

The Canadian Anglican Church's General Synod's solicitor and pro-locutor, Mr J H Clyne Harradence said that in the event of mismanagement of SACC funds there were always legal procedures

to resort to.

"We do not donate funds for ulterior motives, but unfortunately this leaves an inference which can never be answered. No-one was officially invited from outside the country to attend the commission. That is why it is so important that we were invited by Bishop Tutu and Archbishop Russell to justify our purposes, to show that what was done was done out of charity and love," Mr Harradence said.

Cap Times 30/7/83
304

Eloff 'retrial of Jesus' remark rebuked

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury was yesterday severely reprimanded for comparing the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the South African Council of Churches with "a retrial of Jesus Christ in absentia".

Mr J H Clyne Harradence, QC, who was giving evidence before the commission in Pretoria, immediately withdrew the remark when the head of the commission, Justice C F Eloff, reprimanded him.

Allegation

The inquiry, which wound up its fourth set of open hearings yesterday, also heard an allegation that the commission provided a platform for the government to discredit the SACC, as a build-up to extra-legal action against it.

This was said in a report of a division of the British Council of Churches read to the hearing by Dr Alastair Haggart, Archbishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church and also a representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The president of the Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, told the hearing that member churches of the SACC appeared to have insufficient influence over the council.

He went on to add, however, that he had the highest respect for the SACC as a pioneer and pace-setter in Christian concern in South Africa.

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Phillip Russell, said there had never been any suggestion of the misuse of SACC funds, only that their bookkeeping had been bad.

'Tricks'

Mr Harradence accused the head of the security police, General Johan Coetzee, of using "prosecutorial tricks" by suggesting that SACC was controlled by foreign paymasters. Such a suggestion left one without an answer, for even if it was denied the suspicion lingered, he said.

Bishop D P Rapoo, head of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, said there would be great suffering and bitterness if the SACC was prevented from continuing its work.

The commission will reopen hearings on May 9.

Eloff inquiry into SACC is 'Christ re-trial'

By ANTON HARBER

A WITNESS before the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the South African Council of Churches was severely reprimanded yesterday for comparing the commission to "a retrial of Jesus Christ in absentia".

Mr J H Clyne Harradence, QC, who was giving evidence before the commission in Pretoria, immediately withdrew the remark when the head of the commission, Mr Justice C F Eloff, reprimanded him.

The inquiry, which wound up its fourth set of open hearings yesterday, also heard an allegation that the commission provided a platform for the Government to discredit the SACC, as a build-up to extra-legal action against it.

This was said in a report of a division of the British Council of Churches read to the hearing by Dr Alastair Haggart, Archbishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church and a representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The president of the Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, told the hearing that member churches of the SACC appeared to have insufficient influence over the council.

The SACC often took up positions in advance of its member churches and seemed to speak more forcibly for the members than the members spoke for themselves.

This was possibly the major reason his church had only observer status on the council.

But he said he had the highest respect for

the SACC as a pioneer and pace-setter in Christian concern in South Africa, and hoped it would continue to fill this role.

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Phillip Russell, said there had never been any suggestion of the misuse of SACC funds, only that the book-keeping had been bad.

He paid tribute to the general-secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, describing him as a "man of deep sincerity, prayer and devotion" and said any attack on Bishop Tutu was an attack on his church as well.

The SACC, like any human organisation, was not without fault, but the Anglican Church was grateful for its courage, strength and wisdom.

Mr Harradence accused the head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, of using "prosecutorial tricks" by suggesting the SACC was controlled by foreign paymasters.

Such a suggestion left one without an answer, for even if it was denied, the suspicion lingered, he said.

Mr Harradence said his church, the Anglican Church of Canada, had given R200 000 to the SACC over seven years but the suggestion that it manipulated the SACC through these grants was "reprehensible".

As a QC, he found it strange that the terms of reference of the commission should be so wide and felt that the matter should be dealt with in court if there was any wrong-doing.

The commission will reopen hearings on May 9.

Dispatch 31/3/83

Decision soon on BCC field worker

ZWELITSHA — Police dockets on the detained field worker of the Border Council of Churches, Mr Mzwandile Msoki, of Mdantsane, were with the attorney-general, the Commander-in-Chief of State Security, Lt-General Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

The attorney-general, Mr W. F. Jurgens, said he hoped to decide by next week whether or not to prosecute. He had received dockets from the police referring to

alleged possession of prohibited and subversive publications, he said, and was waiting for further information.

Mr Msoki was arrested by the Ciskei police in Mdantsane on December 30 and has been in detention since then under Ciskei's security laws. —
DDR

Chief, Tutu in 3/3/83 304 verbal battle

Mercury Reporter

A VERBAL war has broken out between Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu leader.

First shots to be fired were by the chief in the Legislative Assembly at Ulundi yesterday, when he criticised the SACC for turning down requests for aid for Inkatha projects because they were so-called 'homeland' projects.

He accused the SACC of hypocrisy and claimed the organisation was controlled by a 'clique' who represented a destructive force in black politics by being bent on increasing the divide that existed.

The bishop promptly retaliated by stating: 'Chief Buthelezi is a liar.'

'He has a habit of attacking everyone, and his cross-fire is now apparently also aimed at me. I can list several projects in KwaZulu, as well as other homelands, to which the SACC has contributed aid.'

Happy

'The SACC exists to serve all people who need assistance. It has been instrumental in founding co-operative farms, agricultural schemes and many training projects.'

'But it is a policy decision not to work with homeland governments, though we are happy to help any homeland church groups. The SACC will also not deal with political organisations such as Inkatha.'

'Chief Buthelezi knows this well and appears also to have chosen to overlook work carried out by the Zululand Council of Churches.'

In his speech Chief Buthelezi said the Inkatha Development Office had several times applied to the SACC for financial assistance for its various projects, but with no success.

The SACC had vast funds at its disposal but Inkatha had declined to give evidence to the Eloff Commission now investigating the financial affairs of the SACC.

New Zealand churches ask for Tutu visit

The Star's Foreign News Service

WELLINGTON — Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches and black anti-apartheid activist, has been invited to visit New Zealand in August.

The invitation has come from the National Council of Churches, the National Catholic Commission for Evangelisation, Justice and Development and the Maori Council of Churches.

But whether the bishop comes depends on the South African Government — which has stopped him from travelling abroad by withdrawing his passport — and Pretoria remains silent.

"If the South African Government is so ready to let New Zealand MPs visit their country, why can they not allow Bishop Tutu to come here?" asked the general secretary of the NCC, the Rev Angus MacLeod.

The NCC's international affairs spokesman, the Rev Peter Glensor, said the appeal for Bishop Tutu to be allowed to visit New Zealand had been put directly to the South African Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, last year — with no response.

It is hoped that Dr Alan Boesak of Cape Town, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and leading theologian, will also visit this country.

The World Alliance of Reformed Churches met in Ottawa last August and suspended the Dutch Reformed Church because of its unwillingness to condemn apartheid.

A spokesman for the South African Consul General in Wellington said that nothing had yet come from South Africa about Bishop Tutu's visit.

Allocation: no principle of allocation
all + unduly limited

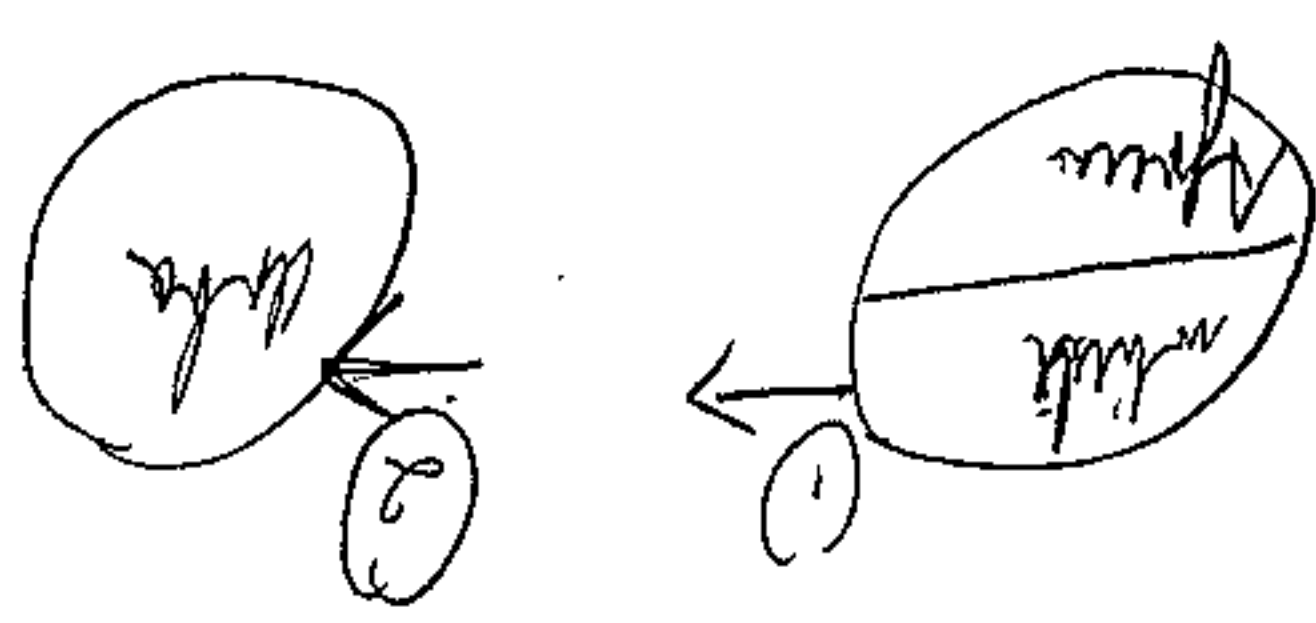
matter of fact as regards well-being of hospital

high

allocation → expenditure, principle, investment, growth

your profit maximization

- (1) profit profit maximization
- (2) change in demand and supply
- (3) change in demand and supply



growth points - production

D. Dispath
Decision 9/4/83
next week

ZWELITSHA — A decision whether to charge a field worker of the Border Council of Churches, or not, might be made next week.

The Ciskei Attorney General, Mr W. F. Jurgens, said yesterday he hoped to make a decision by early next week.

Last week Mr Jurgens said he hoped to make a decision this week.

He had received dockets from the police referring to alleged possession of prohibited and subversive publications.

Mr Msoki was picked up from his house in Mdantsane at the end of December. — DDR

BUTI CALLS FOR RECOGNITION OF ANC, PAC



Rev Sam Buti

it, the woman there — with Mary. "The three day around-the-clock ing had paid off," Mr Maputla. A spokesman for Mabopane police firmed a woman been arrested charged.

City Press 10/14/83
JOHANNESBURG — In a bold political move, the Rev Sam Buti has challenged the Government to recognise the ANC and PAC.

Outlining his move, Rev Buti, the past president of the SA Council of Churches, said he was sending a letter calling for the recognition of the two outlawed bodies to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Letters have also been sent to the SACC, the individual churches and homeland leaders, including Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who says the ANC is trying to assassinate him.

Mr Buti, now leading the Alexandra liaison committee, said the aims was to set South Africa on a "reconciliatory" road.

Mr Buti said by recognising the ANC and the PAC, the Government would be saving South Africa from a bloodbath.

"But if the Prime

Minister will listen and unban these two bodies, a future country would be born through peaceful means.

"Let the Government allow the PAC and the ANC to air their views and hear what they have to offer. It is the only way to a democratic and just society."

Mr Buti said the plea to free Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners was to be included in this new approach.

The General Secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said it was true the ANC and the PAC had considerable support among the masses.

He told City Press: "We agree with Rev Buti and will aid him in this call."

Boya in US

FLAMBOYANT Tom Boya, the ambitious chairman of the Daveyton Council, flew to the US this week to meet, among other leaders, the fiery Rev Jesse Jackson of Operation Push.

Boya has been invited to tour the US for a month followed by a two-week tour of Britain under the Leadership Exchange Programme.

In Chicago he hopes to meet civil rights leaders and visit the Operation Push offices run by Rev Jackson.

He hopes to study their housing programmes.

Mr Boya, who left his wife and four children behind, said: "My first stop will be Washington DC."

On arrival there, he will visit the National Committee against Dis-

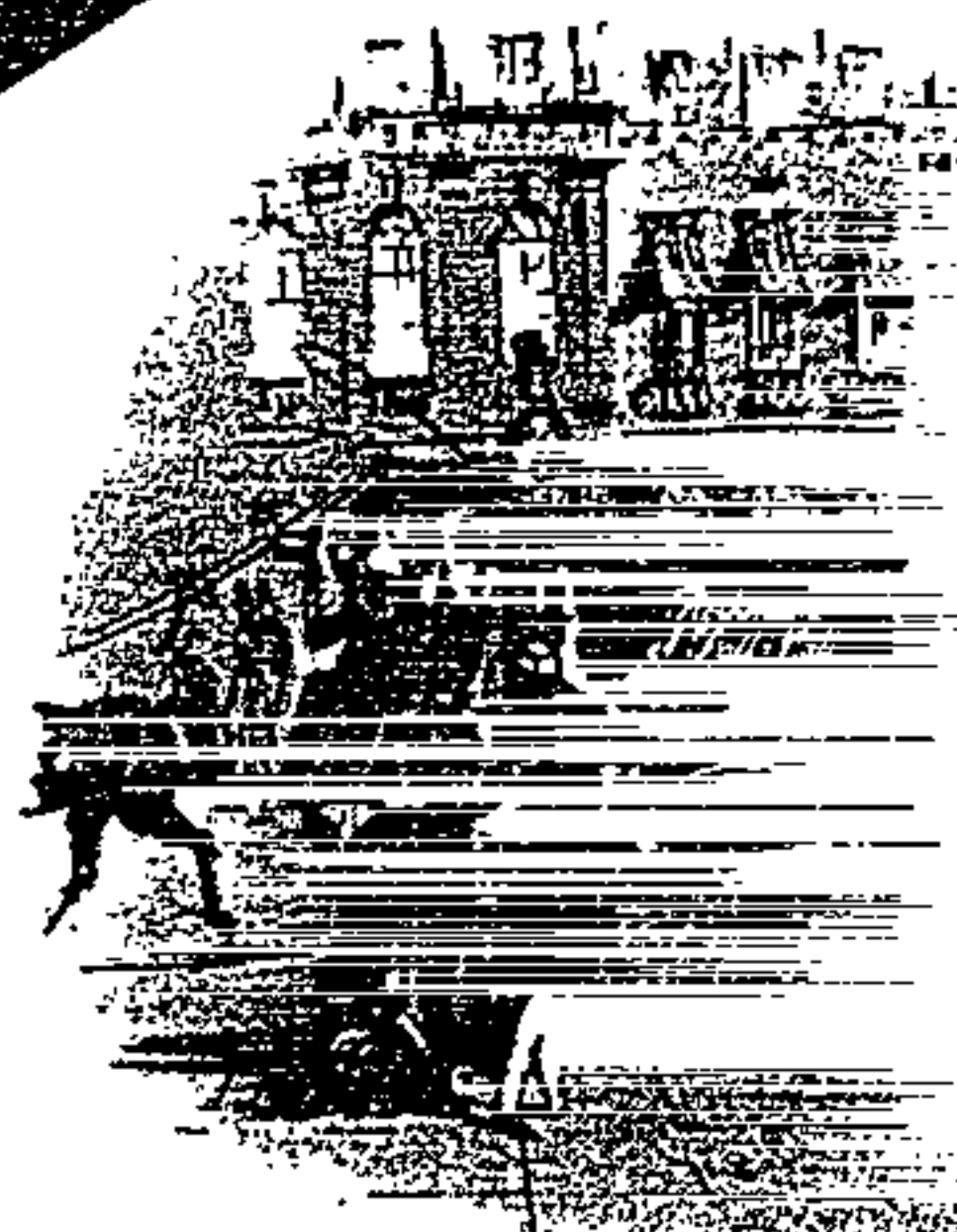
Daveyton mayor to meet Jesse Jackson

CP Reporter

scheduled to visit the National Urban League to study their housing projects and those of the Association for Government Assisted Housing.

Mr Boya is in his third term as chairman of the Daveyton Council. He has repeatedly said working "within the framework of apartheid" was the only way to get the views and grievances of

NOW



London's Consulate c INT



* As sold in London.

In regular packs or in tins, Consulate will always give you thr
 *The finest tobacco. *S...
 *The pleasure of smoking

Consulate — famous for t

I channelled confidential funds - Rees

304

By Rashid Chopdat

Star 11/4/83

Mr John Charles Rees, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said in the Rand Supreme Court today that he had channelled

grants and disbursements, many of which were confidential and sensitive, through banking and building society accounts controlled by him.

Mr Rees had pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Goldstone to 43 counts of fraud, alternatively theft, involving R379 000.

The charges relate to alleged fraudulent withdrawal of money from the Asingeni Relief Fund and the Dependents Conference Fund, both controlled by the SACC, and depositing them into one or more of his accounts.

In a lengthy statement explaining his plea, Mr Rees denied:

- Making any representations or concealing anything from the SACC or its accounting service.
- Exceeding his discretionary powers or misappropriating any of the alleged sums of money or any other money.
- Prejudicing the SACC, its accounting service, any one of the funds, the donors or contributors by any representation or concealment.

Mr Rees said that, after he had resigned his post as general secretary in May 1977, he continued to fulfil several powers and duties of the general secretary, including the signing and requisitioning of cheques and exercising discretionary powers relating to the Asingeni Relief Fund.

He said the Actipax Fund comprised money made available to him personally for disbursement, a stipend and a travelling allowance.

From June 75 to May 78 he made numerous grants and disbursements from discretionary funds, many of them confidential or "sensitive", and were channelled through banking and building society accounts controlled by him.

The hearing is continuing.

9/11/83
↓ ↓

I = M

(X)

Rees faces 43 fraud charges

Star 12/11/83
304

By Rashid Chopdat

Cheques valued at about R30 000 were drawn, allegedly without authorisation, by Mr John Rees, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, shortly after he resigned from that post, the Rand Supreme Court was told today.

The Reverend John Thorne, of Bosmont, said that he had no knowledge of these transactions which took place during his four-month term as general secretary of the SACC.

The transactions were first brought to his notice last year by the investigating officer.

Mr Thorne was giving evidence for the State at the trial of Mr Rees (45), of Kensington, Johannesburg, who pleaded not guilty to 43 counts of fraud, alternatively theft involving R379 000.

The State alleged that Mr Rees was not authorised to conduct financial transactions from the Asingeni Relief Fund and the Dependents Conference Fund after resigning his post in May 1977.

SOLE DISCRETION

Mr Thorne told Mr Justice Goldstone that, in terms of the constitution of the SACC, discretionary powers to operate funds had been given solely to the general secretary.

He said, after taking office, he realised that he was not suited for the post and decided there was no point in studying the administration system of the SACC.

The executive committee supported him and Mr Rees was called back to his former post in September 1977 to carry on until Bishop Desmond Tutu took over.

Mr Thorne said he did not get to the point of taking over all the duties of general secretary. He did not recollect operating the Asingeni Relief Fund and the Dependents Conference Fund.

He said that, although Mr Rees had resigned as general secretary, he was still the chairman of the Ecumenical Trust Fund which had jurisdiction over the Dependents Conference Fund.

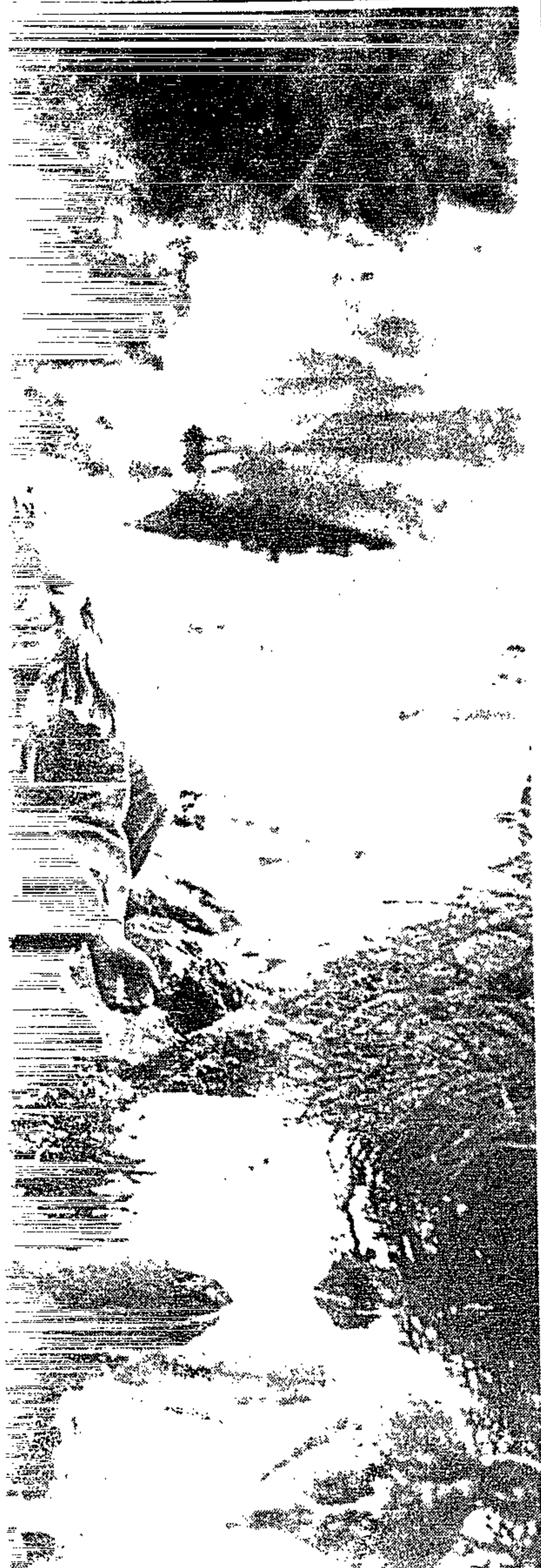
After leaving the SACC, Mr Rees had been commissioned to prepare a manual on the administration of the SACC to facilitate the work of future general secretaries and to write a history of the SACC.

Mr Thorne said that the finance committee had been struggling to organise a proper administration but those responsible for financial administration were not coping.

Proper accounts and balances could not be given when asked for, said Mr Thorne.

The finance committee rectified this by forming the South African Council of Churches Accounting Services.

The case continues.



streams. Leigh-Anne Burnard (5) of Randburg decided the rainy weather was just right for a splash in the Braamfontein Spruit at Craighall.

● Picture by Alan Coxon.

'gun' water saving measures on the cards

WINTER OF '83

strictions, he said.

"I'm very worried. I don't think we can expect rain before October, and that has to be the basis of our planning."

The RWB has cut con-

In-house radio for Jo'burg Hospital

Welfare Reporter

For an hour every day the patients of Johannesburg Hospital will have their own programme of

tariffs and the periodic were "big gun" measures and would be introduced

Boesak warns on move to bar funds

Star

The Star's Foreign News Service

12/4/83

LOUISVILLE — Confrontation between the churches and the Government will only become sharper if the South African Council of Churches is barred from receiving overseas funds, Dr Allan Boesak said in an interview here.

Dr Boesak, President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said the Government would be hard pressed not to declare the council an "affected organisation" after receiving recommendations to do so by police in testimony before the Eloff Commission.

Dr Boesak, who is visiting seminaries in Kentucky, Pennsylvania and California during a tour arranged by the United Presbyterian Church, also expressed the hope that victories by the Conservative Party in the forthcoming by-elections might "help sort out the direction of white politics."

"I am kind of hoping that Dr Treurnicht will win," he said. "His policies bring some clarity into the incredible confusion that the National Party has brought into white politics. If Treurnicht wins the Nationalist Party will be forced to say what they really want."

l
g
d

Stevenson tells of assurance by Rees

No proof, court is told

(304) 2014
12/4/83

By ANTON HARBER

A SENIOR official of the SA Council of Churches yesterday said he had not seen concrete evidence to prove or disprove the allegation that Mr John Rees, former general secretary of the SACC, had council funds in his personal possession.

Mr Matt Stevenson, deputy general secretary and financial administrator of the SACC, told the Rand Supreme Court he was still uncertain over these allegations.

But he agreed under cross-examination that two accountants who had investigated the council's records had found no reason to believe Mr Rees had misappropriated any money.

Mr Stevenson was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Rees, who is now director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, on 43 counts of fraud and alternatively theft involving R379 000 of SACC funds.

Mr Rees, appearing before Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

In a statement read to the court at the beginning of the trial, Mr Rees said he had continued to fulfil several of the powers and duties of the general secretary after his resignation.

This related to a charge that he had fraudulently concealed the fact that he no longer had the authority to do so.

Referring to the charge that he used SACC funds for purposes which exceeded his mandate, he said he was vested with discretionary control over these funds "limited only by the dictates of good faith and conscience".

Many of the grants were channeled through accounts controlled by him because they were confidential or sensitive.

Although he was not able to account for all these funds, he denied they were used for purposes outside his mandate.

He also denied concealing anything which it was his duty to reveal or exceeding his discretionary powers over the funds.

Mr Stevenson told the court he had been asked by the present general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, to take over the financial administration of the SACC in 1979, because, in Bishop Tutu's words, they were "in a mess".

His initial impression was that the financial control was not as bad as he had been led to believe, but after a while he noticed that these controls were not being adhered to.

He then concluded that the whole system of financial administration needed to be reviewed, he told the court.

Mr Stevenson's evidence was cut short when the judge upheld objections that Mr Stevenson was not competent to comment on events before his appointment to the council.

The charges relate to the period in 1977 and 1978 when Mr Rees was the general secretary.

Mr Stevenson told the court of meetings between senior officials of the SACC when Mr Rees had given an assurance that no SACC funds were in his personal possession, apart from the possibility of a small residue from a discretionary fund.

But he said he had not seen any evidence to prove this. There had been no documentation or records of the funds.

The case continues today.



MR. MATT STEVENSON
No documentary proof



MR JOHN REES
Gave assurances

Distasteful to give evidence against Rees — Bishop Tutu

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told a Rand Supreme Court judge today that he found it extremely distasteful to give evidence against Mr John Rees and that he was doing so only in response to a subpoena.

After being sworn in, Bishop Tutu said he was taking part in the hearing with great reluctance.

He said he found it extremely distasteful "to have be acting against somebody whom I consider a friend and whom I hold in high esteem."

He was giving evidence as a State witness at the trial of Mr Rees, a former general secretary of the SACC. Mr Rees had pleaded

not guilty to 43 counts of fraud involving R379 1000.

The State alleged that unauthorised cheques had been drawn from the Dependents Conference Fund and the Asingeni Relief Fund operated by the SACC.

The bishop said, to the credit of Mr Rees, the Asingeni Relief Fund had been established with the concurrence of church leaders in the SACC because of the happenings of June 18 1978 and the aftermath.

He said the general secretary was given sole discretion to assist victims of the uprising.

Later the fund extended its parameters to assist those involved with the security trials.

Bishop Tutu said under his control he had made it clear that only he or his designated

representative could authorise grants. When he took office in March 1978 he had not been briefed about his duties.

This was probably because Mr Rees had been given the mandate to prepare a manual on this aspect and that Mr Rees had been asked to remain as a consultant to be called when needed.

Bishop Tutu said he did not see the manual. The explanation given to him was that the document was probably gathering dust at John Vorster Square police headquarters.

During March 1978, the Bishop sought an explanation from Mr Rees about a cash cheque of R80 000 that was requisitioned by Mr Rees from the Asingeni Relief Fund for lawyers' fees, bail, transport, medical expenses and food.

The Bishop said he had not authorised this payment.

He said Mr Rees explained that he had authorised the payment because it was required urgently and the Bishop was not available.

Mr Rees also said the payment was for artificial limbs and artificial eyes of people who had been injured in the June 1976 uprising.

The Bishop said he accepted Mr Rees' explanation and had no reason to doubt the bona fides of Mr Rees.

Earlier the Bishop said that had he known about his duties before taking office, he would have remained in Lesotho riding horses.

He had been appointed Bishop of Lesotho some months before he was chosen as general secretary of the SACC.

The case is proceeding.

AKG45 13/4/83 204

oldies

2
RAND DAILY MAIL, Wednesday, April 13, 1983

Rees case told of 'silly' claims

By ANTON HARBER

CLAIMS that Mr John Rees had acted fraudulently in carrying out certain tasks of the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches after his resignation was silly and malicious, the Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday.

The Rev John Thorne, past president and general secretary of the SACC, was giving evidence during the second day of the trial of Mr Rees when he agreed to this statement by Mr J Krieger, SC, for Mr Rees.

Mr Rees is facing 43 charges of fraud and alternatively theft involving R379 000 of SACC money.

Giving evidence for the State, Mr Thorne also told the court that Mr Rees was "irreplaceable" as general secretary of the SACC and enjoyed high esteem and affection within the organisation.

Mr Thorne, who occupied the witness box all day, spoke softly and thoughtfully as he affirmed Mr Krieger's praise for Mr Rees.

The court heard that Mr Rees was a natural choice for general secretary because of his outstanding record and his voluntary contributions to the council.

Under him the SACC grew into a very large organisation and its activities increased enormously. For 16 years he kept the organisation running, and because of this he became irreplaceable.

It was Mr Rees who set up the Asingeni Trust Fund, a discretionary fund under the control of the general secretary, to deal with the problems that followed the Soweto uprising of 1976.

Mr Thorne said he had been in the ministry for 30 years and had grown up with the idea of a discretionary fund.

Mr Rees had reported on the fund in great detail and regularly and the council had endorsed the expansion of the fund into new

areas of activities.

Mr Thorne agreed that there had never been a suggestion that any of these activities — including the setting up of food kitchens, advice offices and the Sached Educational Trust — were outside the ambit of Mr Rees' discretion.

He said he had preferred not to know of sensitive areas financed by the general secretary through the Asingeni Fund, such as those which involved personal privacy.

"That was the purpose of investing sole discretionary trust in one person," he added.

If Mr Rees had not continued to fulfil some of the functions of the general secretary after Mr Thorne's appointment, the council would not have coped, Mr Thorne said.

This related to a charge that Mr Rees had fraudulently continued to draw on the discretionary fund after he had resigned.

Mr Thorne said there was complete validity in Mr Rees doing this because it was a difficult time when responsibilities were be-

ing handed over.

Questioned by Mr K Attwell, for the State, Mr Thorne said he had no knowledge of any one else having permission to draw on the discretionary funds when he had become general secretary.

But when shown reports of the Asingeni Fund, he agreed that he had seen full reports of the fund and the cheques that had been issued by Mr Rees during this period.

Mr Thorne had known that financial control was lacking, that funds had been overdrawn and that the staff was unable to cope with the administration.

But the finance committee, at the instigation of Mr Rees, had proposed an entirely new system of financial control to streamline and improve the administration, he said.

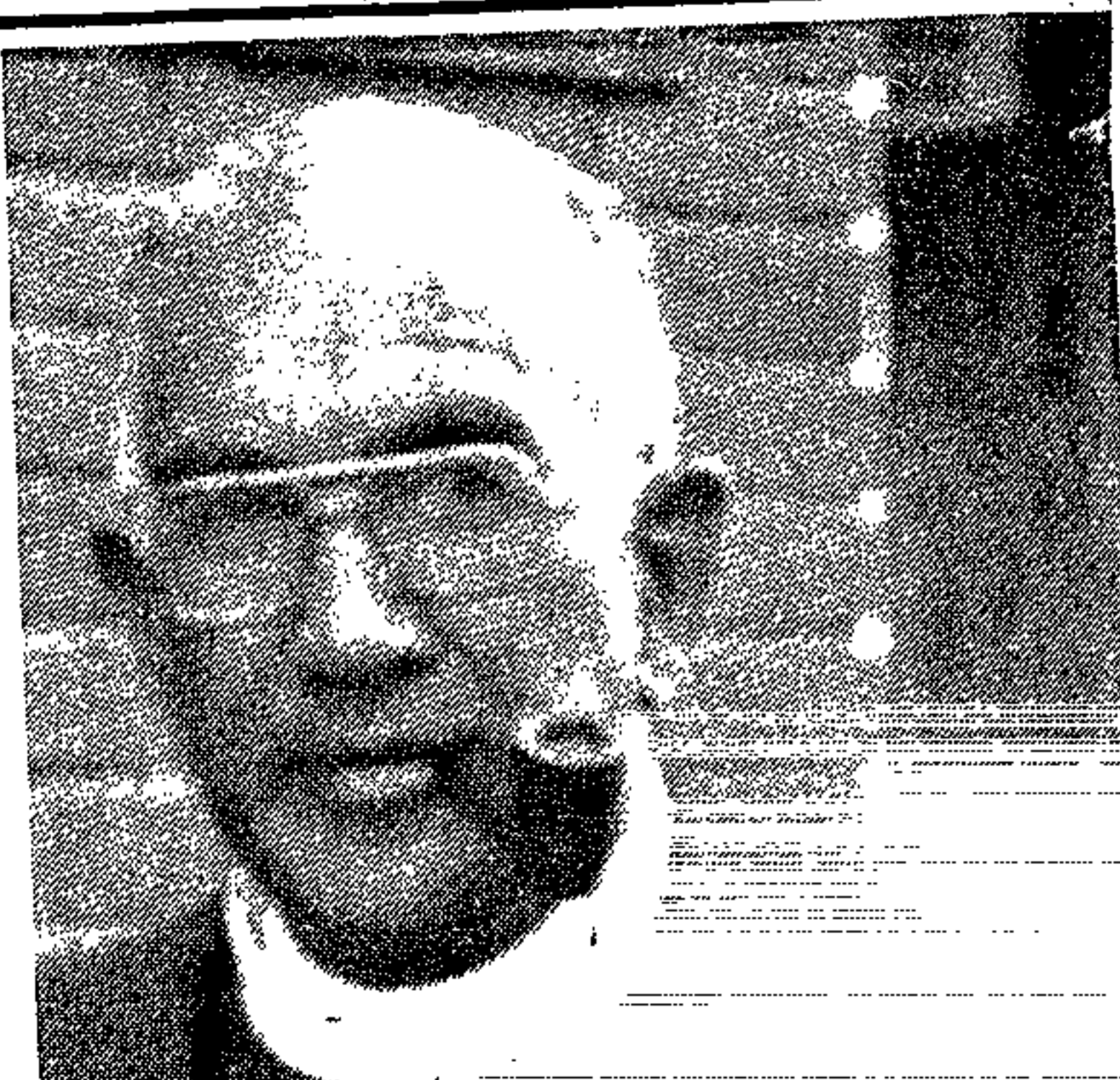
The case continues today.
(Mr Krieger is assisted by Mr B Doctor and instructed by Mr Raymond Tucker. The SACC's interests are being watched by Mr P Booysens. Mr Justice R Goldstone is presiding).

Sowetan B/4/83

Rees on R379 000 fraud charges

COURT TOLD OF CHEQUES

FORMER GENERAL SECRETARY of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev John Thorne, yesterday said he was surprised when for the first time last year, he saw SACC cheques he knew nothing about, which had been drawn in 1977 while he was general secretary.



By SAM MABE

Testifying in the Rand Supreme Court where Mr John Rees, his predecessor, is appearing on charges of fraud involving R379 000, Mr Thorne told Mr Justice Goldstone that nobody had told him about the drawing of any cheque during his four month term as the SACC's general secretary.

Mr Thorne said it was only when he was approached by the officer investigating Mr Rees' case, that he got to know there were transactions which had taken place, about which he knew nothing.

At the time of his resignation as general secretary, he had not reached a point where he had taken over all the duties of general secretary and Mr Rees had at all times helped with the running of the SACC because he had the experience.

ABROAD

Mr Thorne also said after being appointed general secretary in June 1977, he went abroad for about a month and when he returned, he realised that he was not suitable for the job.

He thought Bishop Desmond Tutu, who was in Lesotho at the time, was the most suitable person for the job and as a result, he resigned in September of the same year.

He added that he gained the impression that Mr Rees had not

necessarily relinquished his post as chairman of the Ecumenical Trust by ceasing to be the SACC's general secretary. As chairman of the fund, he always signed cheques.

For most part of yesterday, Mr Thorne provided the court with background evidence of his relationship with the SACC and the role played by Mr Rees during, and after his term as general secretary.

DEVOTED

He described Mr Rees as an outstanding man who had even devoted his time to the work of the SACC long before he was employed by the council.

He left the post after 16 years and it was then that it was realised that he was irreplaceable. After leaving the SACC, Mr Rees was commissioned to prepare a manual on the administration of the SACC and to write its history.

Mr Thorne admitted under cross-examination by counsel for Mr Rees that the SACC became unpopular with the authorities because of the political activities it found itself involved in.

He said there would be no reason for the SACC to exist if it were to be declared an affected organisation, because it existed for the

purpose of channelling funds in response to various needs.

Mr Thorne also said that with regard to how some funds were used, it sometimes became necessary for the right hand not to know what the left hand was doing.

(Proceeding).

FORMER SECRETARY: The Rev Thorne.

304 ~~103~~ ~~111~~
D. Dipatchu
13/4/83

BCC man in court

ZWELITSHA — A field worker of the Border Council of Churches, Mr Mzwandile Msoki, of Mdantsane, appeared briefly in the magistrates court here yesterday on charges under the Ciskei National Security Act of 1982 and under the Publications Act.

He was not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

The case was postponed to May 16 for trial in the regional court.

He was released on R200 bail and warned to appear in court. A warrant of arrest would be issued and bail estreated if he did not, he was told. — DDR.

Tutu finds testifying 'distasteful'

8/14/83 (304)
By Rashid Chopdat

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told a Rand Supreme Court judge today that he found it distasteful to give evidence against Mr John Rees and was doing so because he had been subpoenaed.

Bishop Tutu said he was taking part in the hearing with great reluctance and found it extremely distasteful "to have to act against somebody whom I consider a friend and whom I hold in high esteem."

He was giving evidence as a State witness at the trial of Mr Rees, a former general secretary of the SACC. Mr Rees has pleaded not guilty to 43 counts of fraud involving R379 000.

The State alleges that unauthorised cheques had been drawn from the Dependents Conference Fund and the Asingeni Relief Fund operated by the SACC.

The Bishop said the Asingeni Relief Fund had been established with the agreement of church leaders in the SACC because of the events and aftermath of June 16, 1976.

The general secretary was given sole discretion to assist victims of the uprising. Later the parameters of the fund were extended to assist those involved with the security trials.

NOT BRIEFED

Bishop Tutu said that when he took office in March 1978, he had made it clear that only he or his designated representative could authorise grants.

He said he had not been briefed about his duties. This was probably because Mr Rees had been asked to prepare a manual on this aspect and to remain as a consultant to be called when needed.

Bishop Tutu said he did not see the manual. The explanation given to him was that the document was probably gathering dust at John Vorster Square (police headquarters).

During March, 1978, the bishop sought an explanation about a cash cheque of R60 000 requisitioned by Mr Rees from the Asingeni Relief Fund for lawyers' fees, bail, transport, medical expenses and food — which the bishop had not authorised.

Mr Rees explained that he had authorised the payment because it was required urgently and the bishop was not available.

Mr Rees said the payment was for artificial limbs and eyes for people injured in the June, 1976, uprising.

in
vo
rg
s-
st-
of
to
st
st

rather one-sided, but
well argued.

(132)

12 1/2
20

CAME Trials 12/4/83 30c

Tutu tells trial of 'distress'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Bishop Desmond Tutu yesterday told the Rand Supreme Court he found it "distasteful in the extreme" to have to testify against his predecessor as general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Mr John Rees, a friend he held in the highest esteem.

He did so with the greatest reluctance and only in response to a subpoena, he said.

Bishop Tutu was giving evidence for the State at the trial of Mr Rees on 43 counts of fraud, alternatively theft, involving R379 000 of SACC money.

Bishop Tutu told the court he had been "distressed" when police showed him proof that Mr Rees had drawn from SACC funds.

He had known Mr Rees had drawn R60 000 from the Asingeni Fund and had asked him about it.

Mr Rees had explained it was a payment for artificial limbs for victims of the 1976 Soweto uprising.

Bishop Tutu had accepted this, but had issued instructions that only he as general secretary could withdraw from the Asingeni Fund.

During their investigation, police had shown Bishop Tutu two other cheques — for R6 000 and R22 950 — made out by Mr Rees against the fund.

Bishop Tutu said a spe-

cial meeting of the SACC's praesidium considered allegations against Mr Rees and a police request that they bring charges.

When police had produced evidence of SACC money being paid into Mr Rees's personal accounts, the council had decided to seek explanations from Mr Rees.

The explanation given was that Mr Rees had operated another fund out-

side the SACC and had occasionally advanced funds from this to the Asingeni Fund when the latter was empty.

The payments were refunds of these advances. The council had declined to take action against Mr Rees, Bishop Tutu said.

The hearing continues.

Mr J Kriegler, SC, and Mr B Doctor, instructed by Mr Raymond Tucker, appear for Mr Rees. The SACC is represented by Mr P Booysen. Mr Justice R Goldstone presides.

Tutu called as witness in Rees trial

Sowetan
14/4/83
304

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), told a court yesterday that he would have remained in Lesotho to ride horses if he had known what the SACC's general secretary meant.

He was testifying in the Rand Supreme Court where his predecessor, Mr John Rees (45), is appearing on charges of fraud, alternatively theft from the coffers of the SACC involving more than R1/4-million.

The Bishop said he was distressed when, after he had confronted Mr Rees with a R60 000 cheque he had signed without his authorisation, he discovered last year that there were two more cheques which Mr

By SAM MABE

Rees had signed without his knowledge or his authorisation.

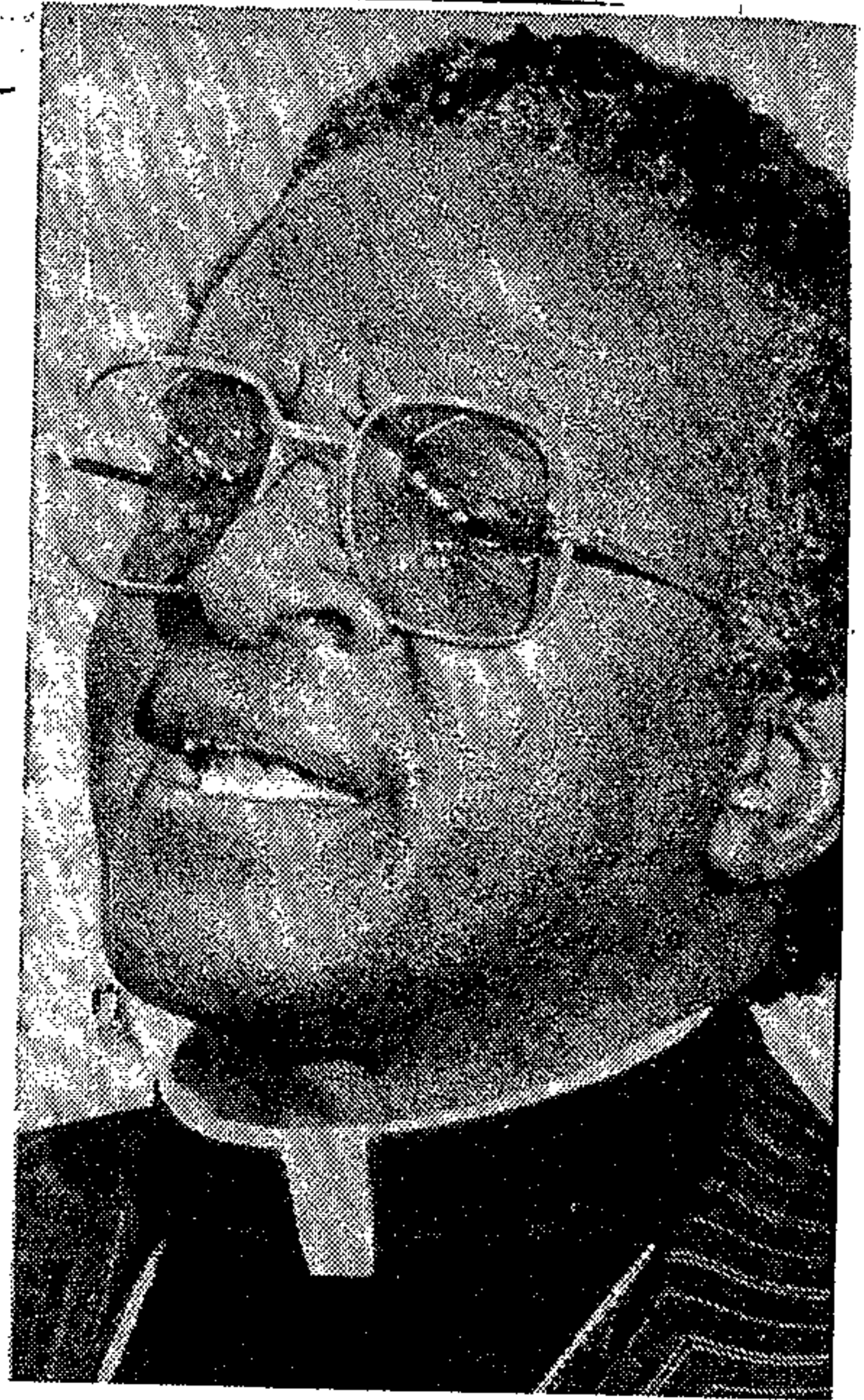
He said it must have been around March 1978 when it came to his notice that Mr Rees, who at the time was no longer general secretary, had signed the cheque.

"I do not remember what drew my attention to it but when I saw it, I knew it was something that would need an explanation and I asked

Mr Rees why he had signed a cheque without my authorisation and he told me that it was because I was not physically accessible at the time he required the money.

"He also said the money was to be used for buying artificial limbs and eyes for some people who had been injured during the unrests of 1976," Bishop Tutu said.

He added that he accepted Mr Rees' explanation but made it clear that he (the Bishop) was the only person authorised to sign cheques and he also warned the council's accountants not to honour any cheque unless it was



TUTU: SACC secretary-general.

countersigned by him.

But when the police were investigating charges against Mr Rees last year, they showed him a cheque for R6 000

and another one for R22 950, both of which had been signed by Mr Rees without his knowledge or his authorisation.

Tutu testifies 'reluctantly'

By ANTON HARBER

BISHOP Desmond Tutu told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday he found it "distasteful in the extreme" to have to testify against Mr John Rees, a friend he holds in the highest esteem.

Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was giving evidence for the State — with the "greatest possible reluctance and only in response to a subpoena" — at the trial of Mr Rees, who preceded him as SACC chief.

Mr Rees faces 43 counts of fraud, alternatively theft, involving R379 000 of SACC money.

Bishop Tutu had been "surprised and possibly distressed" when police had shown him proof that Mr Rees had, after he had resigned, drawn from SACC funds.

He had asked Mr Rees about a R60 000 cheque Mr Rees had drawn from the Asingeni Fund and had been told it was payment for artificial limbs for victims of the 1976 Soweto uprising, and he (Bishop Tutu) had not been available at the time.

Bishop Tutu accepted this, but issued instructions that only he as general secretary could withdraw from the Asingeni Fund. During their investigation, police had shown Bishop Tutu two other cheques — for R6 000 and R22 950 — made out by Mr Rees against the fund.

If the cheques had been made out before his conversation with Mr Rees, he wondered why they had not been drawn to his attention. If they were made out after the conversation, he wondered why this act had been repeated, he said.

The fact that the Asingeni Fund had been massively overdrawn when he took office was a major concern and it was decided the council could not continue to build up deficits, Bishop Tutu said. He had travelled overseas especially to get assistance to make up the fund's deficit.

He told the court of a special meeting of the council's praesidium to consider the allegations against Mr Rees and a police request that they should bring charges against him.

The meeting had felt they could not break their trust in Mr Rees unless there was incontrovertible evidence against him. They held him in high esteem and had to have faith in him.

When police had produced their evidence of SACC money being paid into Mr Rees' personal accounts, the council decided to ask their legal rep-

resentative to seek explanations from Mr Rees.

The explanation given was that Mr Rees had operated another discretionary fund outside the ambit of the SACC and he had occasionally advanced funds from this to the Asingeni Fund when the latter was empty.

The payments were refunds of these advances. The SACC had then declined to take action against Mr Rees, Bishop Tutu said.

Asked by Mr K Attwell, for the State, how he felt about the existence of this fund, Bishop Tutu said it would be unusual for no-one in the SACC to know about it.

The cross-examination of Bishop Tutu will continue today.

Mr Rees is represented by Mr J Kriegler, SC, and Mr B Doctor, instructed by Mr Raymond Tucker. The interests of the SACC are being watched by Mr P Booysse. Mr Justice R Goldstone presides.

82/14/4/83

Tutu asked for SACC documents

By Rashed Chopdat

Defence counsel for Mr John Rees yesterday called on the South African Council of Churches general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, to provide certain documents which had not previously been available to them.

Bishop Tutu was a State witness at the trial of the former SACC general secretary. Mr Rees (45) had pleaded not guilty to 43 counts of fraud involving R379 000.

Before cross-examining Bishop Tutu, Mr J Kriegler SC told Mr Justice Goldstone he believed certain SACC documents had not been made available to the defence.

Mr Kriegler then asked Bishop Tutu to make notes of the documents requested by the defence.

Mr Kriegler said that in February 1978 Bishop Tutu and two others represented the SACC in Europe and United States.

He said the defence was particularly interested in any report-back made by any of the men and the response of the SACC to the reports.

Other documents called for included minutes of the finance committee and the executive committee for 1975-1978 and of the finance committee's action committee; the general secretary's report presented to the 1978 conference; a letter addressed to Bishop Tutu from the Rev Warner Konring; and copies of documents which may have been removed at the behest of the Eloff Commission.

Bishop Tutu asked the judge if privilege could be claimed on some of the documents, but Mr Justice Goldstone said he could not advise him and their counsel should assist.

The defence then sought an adjournment to consider the bishop's evidence.

The hearing continues.

Appearances: Mr Kriegler and Mr B Doctor appear for Mr Rees, and Mr K Attwell for the State.

T
t
v
J
N
y
J
tr
m
le
fr
co
le
C
V

D
G
t
I
t
p
f
i
y
E
?

(304) Star 15/6/83

Tutu doubt about cash withdrawal

By Rashid Chopdat

The South African Council of Churches' general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, was unhappy about an unauthorised R60 000 withdrawal made by his predecessor, Mr

John Rees but he did not doubt the explanation.

Bishop Tutu said this in the Rand Supreme Court today when being pressed for an answer by defence counsel, Mr J Kriegler, SC.

Mr Rees (45) of Kensington, Johannesburg, has pleaded not guilty to 43 counts of fraud involving R379 000 of SACC money.

When seeking an answer from the bishop, Mr Kriegler said he was proceeding with the cross-examination on that line reluctantly but he had been forced to do so by the bishop.

Mr Krieger then put it to Bishop Tutu that he had found Mr Rees' explanation about the R60 000 withdrawal patently unacceptable and he could not have been satisfied with it.

Bishop Tutu said he found the explanation unacceptable and that he did not act further as it would appear "that one was trying to undermine the good name of my predecessor."

"I was unhappy about the withdrawal but I had no doubt about the veracity of the reason," Bishop Tutu said.

The explanation given to Bishop Tutu by Mr Rees was that the bishop was not available to authorise the urgent payment for artificial limbs for those injured during the 1976 Soweto riots.

In his earlier evidence, Bishop Tutu said after seeking an explanation from Mr Rees, he had told the SACC accounting section to only honour requisitions signed by him.

Proceeding.

*Shirley
slip*

More talks on details of coloured poll

304
S. Post 15/4/83

Post Reporters

THE national leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said today he would be having more talks with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, before a date for the proposed coloured referendum on the constitutional proposals was set.

Mr Hendrickse was commenting on his meeting with Mr Botha in Cape Town yesterday.

The meeting was held at Mr Hendrickse's request to discuss the question of a referendum to test the coloured community's views on the Government's constitutional plan.

Mr Botha gave the assurance that the date and details of the "test of opinion" would be decided on in later negotiations.

Mr Hendrickse said the Labour Party believed the Government had a "moral responsibility" to call a referendum for coloureds since it had been decided to have one for the white electorate.

He was "very satisfied" with Mr Botha's decision, he said.

The Evening Post's political correspondent, Johann Potgieter, reports from Cape Town that the Labour Party and the South African Indian Council executives were told coloured and Indian opinion would be tested after the all-white constitutional referendum.

The national chairman of the LP, Mr David Curry, said last night his party interpreted this as meaning there would be a referendum similar to that for white voters.

This would be done "after further negotiation" with the Government.

The LP executive, led by Mr Hendrickse, and Mr Amichand Rajbansi's SAIC executive met Mr Botha separately yesterday afternoon.

In his Press statement, Mr Botha confirmed his previous position that white voters — "who had elected the present Parliament" — would be consulted "after the legislation on the constitution had been approved by Parliament but before implementation".

The statement added — and this is taking the previous position somewhat further — that it was agreed to create a suitable opportunity to test the opinions of coloureds and Asians.

"However at a later stage the method and date will be negotiated with the leaders of these communities," Mr Botha said.

The Press were not allowed near Mr Botha's offices before or during yesterday's discussions.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1983

Bishop refuses to answer question on Rees

Sowetan

304

TUTU KRIEGLER REUS

BISHOP Desmond Tutu yesterday, refused to answer a question relating to a vote of confidence passed by the SACC's executive committee on Mr John Rees, regarding the state of affairs within the SACC when Mr Rees resigned as general secretary.

NO ANSWER: Bishop Tutu.



Bishop Tutu was speaking under cross-examination by Mr J Kriegler, SC, who is representing Mr Rees, who is facing charges concerning 43 counts of fraud to which he pleaded not guilty in the Rand Supreme Court.

Bishop Tutu was questioned on a resolution in which the executive committee of the SACC had praised Mr Rees for his performance while he was general secretary and also said that, on his resignation from the SACC, he had left the council in a good condition.

Bishop Tutu refused to say whether or not he agreed with the resolution and said that he would rather not answer the question.

"I'd prefer not to answer because I am pressed in areas I would rather are left as they are," he said. Mr Kriegler then charged that Bishop Tutu was suggesting that the SACC's executive was

covering something up. At an earlier hearing, Bishop Tutu had stated that he was taking part in the hearing with the greatest possible reluctance.

He said he found it distasteful to have to act against someone he considered a friend and one whom he held in the highest esteem.

The Bishop emphasised again under cross-examination that as far as he was concerned, Mr Rees had no right to requisition cheques after March 1, 1978, because he (the Bishop) had assumed the responsibilities of general secretary and he alone had the right to requisition cheques.

He said he had not been aware that even after the end of February 1978, Mr Rees had been disbursing funds. It was only when he saw the R60 000 requisition made by Mr Rees that he realised that there was an anomaly somewhere.

Being general secretary made him vulnerable to criticism from those who differed with some of the decisions he took in exercising his discretionary powers, Bishop Tutu said.

Proceeding.

304 2014 16/4/83

Tutu was 'unhappy' with SACC finances

By ANTON HARBER

BISHOP Desmond Tutu said yesterday he had been unhappy with the financial administration of the SACC when he took over as general secretary from Mr John Rees.

Bishop Tutu was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Rees in the Rand Supreme Court on 43 counts of fraud and alternatively theft involving R379 000 of SACC money.

The court also heard an allegation yesterday that there was "something sinister" in the consultation Bishop Tutu had with the investigating officer during his investigation.

Mr J Kriegler, SC, for Mr Rees, asked Bishop Tutu what had happened in the interview to make him remember things he had forgotten for four years and which he should have been reminded of many times before.

When Bishop Tutu replied that nothing sinister had occurred, Mr Kriegler said: "I put it to you that that is beyond belief." Bishop Tutu had no comment to make.

Bishop Tutu had earlier said he preferred not to be questioned on the state of the administration at his takeover.

The large crowd in the Rand Supreme Court fell silent when the judge, Mr Justice R Goldstone, asked Bishop Tutu why he had said this.

Speaking softly and carefully, he replied that he was particularly distressed to enter this area because he had not wanted to say anything unfavourable about "someone I love".

He said he had known of an executive committee resolu-

tion that had praised Mr Rees for his administration after they had received a sharp letter from him.

"But I was very unhappy from the beginning with the state of financial administration," he told the court.

"I reported on various occasions that we often got computer print-outs that were, to say the least, difficult to follow even though we had three accountants present at these meetings.

"The fact that when I took over the Asingeni Fund was R200 000 in the red meant that the state of the fund was not as the executive committee resolution said.

"We would not have gone on a second trip to solicit funds that year if in fact everything that had been told us was so," he said.

He added that he had not said this at the meeting that passed the resolution praising Mr Rees because he did not want to gain credit by discrediting someone else.

Bishop Tutu also said he had to give full credit to Mr Rees for developing the council into an extraordinary body during his term of office.

"But it was sad that the administration lagged behind," he said.

Earlier, Mr Kriegler had told the court that Bishop Tutu had produced only three reports on the Asingeni Fund since he took over the administration, while Mr Rees had produced 15 in two years.

Mr Kriegler read to the court minutes of an SACC meeting which said Bishop Tutu had full knowledge and consent of the overdraw-

of the Asingeni Fund by Mr Rees after his resignation.

Mr Rees is charged with making three disbursements from the fund when he was no longer general secretary.

Bishop Tutu denied this, saying he would not have called Mr Rees to explain the first of these withdrawals if he had not done it without authorisation.

Mr Kriegler said he would demonstrate that Bishop Tutu's memory "must be playing tricks" and that what he remembered of Mr Rees' explanation was "palpably untrue".

He said Bishop Tutu would never have accepted such an explanation and his later behaviour was inconsistent with such an acceptance.

Mr Neville Matterson, former chairman of the finance committee of the SACC, told the court that one of the reasons the finance section had been moved out of the SACC building after 1978 was because of the pressure put on staff members to sign cheques.

He said staff members were being pressured to sign cheques for compassionate reasons without any knowledge of the state of the accounts.

He also said that if Mr Rees had operated a discretionary account outside the SACC, as police had told him, he could have been breaking his employment contract, which obliged him to give himself fully to the council.

He said he had never been aware of any such account.

The trial continues on Monday.

(Mr J Kriegler, SC, and Mr P Doctor, JC, instructed by Mr Raymond Tucker, appear for the defence. Mr K Attwell is prosecuting and Mr A Booysens, JC, is watching the interests of the SACC).

Tutu weeps after giving evidence

By MARION WHITEHEAD

BISHOP Desmond Tutu bowed his head and wept outside the Rand Supreme Court this week after giving two-and-a-half days of evidence involving his friend and former colleague John Rees on 43 charges of fraud, alternatively theft.

During his evidence, Tutu repeatedly stressed he took the witness stand with the "greatest possible reluctance and only in response to a subpoena."

The distressed bishop's emotions overflowed as he left the court and an elderly woman approached him and blessed him.

"It's a sickening and distasteful thing to be forced to give evidence involving a friend," he told the Tribune.

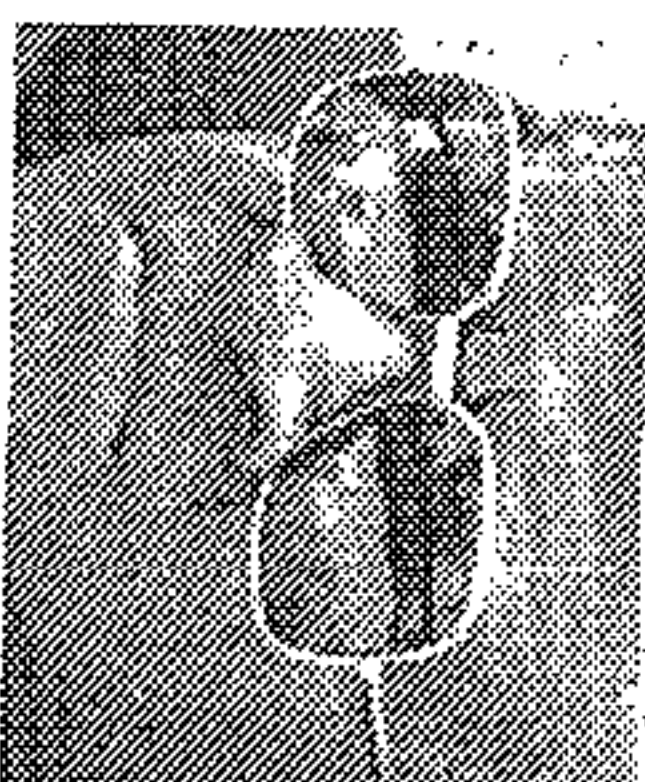
At the recess he strode back into the court to seek forgiveness. "I'm sorry, John," he said, as the two men clasped hands.

Rees, Bishop Tutu's predecessor in the job of general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, is charged with 43 counts of fraud, alternatively theft from the Dependents' Conference Fund and the Asingeni Relief Fund — both created by the SACC to give financial assistance to apartheid victims.

Mr Rees has pleaded not guilty to all the charges which involve a total of R379 000.

In a statement read to the court at the start of the trial, Mr Rees denied the fund was used for purposes outside his mandate. As secretary general, he was vested with discretionary control over these funds, "limited only by the dictates of good faith and conscience."

Referring to charges that he had fraudulently drawn money from the Asingeni Fund after he resigned as secretary general in February 1978, he said he had continued to fulfil several of the powers and duties of that officer after his resignation.



☐ Bishop Tutu...sickening and distasteful

S. Tribune
17/4/83

In his evidence, Bishop Tutu said he had been "surprised and possibly distressed" when police showed him proof that Mr Rees had drawn three cheques totalling R88 950 from SACC funds after his resignation.

He had had knowledge of one of the cheques, for R60 000 on March 29, 1978, and had queried it with Mr Rees. Mr Rees explained the money was needed urgently for artificial limbs and eyes for people injured in the 1976 Soweto uprising and as Bishop Tutu had not been available at the time, he had written out the cheque for R60 000 from the Asingeni Fund himself.

"I accepted, as I had always done, Mr Rees' bonafides and had no reason to doubt what he said was true," Bishop Tutu told the court.

He had not known Mr Rees had drawn another two cheques without his authority after this discussion until he was notified by the police.

He said the SACC praesidium had met to consider the allegations against Mr Rees and sought an explanation from him.

They were told Mr Rees had operated another discretionary fund outside the ambit of the SACC and that Mr Rees had occasionally advanced funds from this to the Asingeni Fund when it was overdrawn. Money paid into Mr Rees' personal bank accounts were refunds of these advances, Bishop Tutu said.

He told the court the Asingeni Relief Fund had been massively overdrawn when he took over as secretary general and that he had made a fund-raising trip overseas to replenish it.

BISHOP PROTESTS ABOUT HIS EVIDENCE AGAINST REES

What Tutu told the SACC cash trial about the man he loves

17/4/83 S. Express 304

By ARLENE GETZ

TWO friends faced each other this week in a dramatic courtroom confrontation over a fund set up to help victims of apartheid.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, was the reluctant State witness in the trial of his friend and predecessor, Mr John Rees, on 43 charges of fraud, alternatively theft, involving R379 000 of SACC money.

"If I had known what was involved in the running of the SACC I would have remained riding horses in Lesotho," Bishop Tutu, who took up his post in March 1978, told the Rand Supreme Court.

Mr Rees, who became the SACC's general secretary in 1970, had expanded it into an imposing body that left his successor with a myriad of complex tasks to be performed.

The charges relate to 1977 and 1978, during and immediately after Mr Rees's tenure as general secretary.

The bishop told Mr Justice Richard Goldstone that — despite an SACC executive resolution of confidence in Mr Rees — he had not been satisfied with the way Mr Rees had left the council's



● Bishop Tutu
... administration concern

financial affairs.

The well-attended court was left in stunned silence after the bishop took a deep breath, grasped the sides of the witness box and said softly: "I did not want to say or do anything unfavourable to a person I love."

"I was very unhappy right from the beginning at the state of the financial administration of the council."

"We discovered early in March 1978 that a major fund (the Asingeni Relief Fund) was considerably in deficit. This could not have meant finances were as satisfactory as the resolution said."

The executive's resolution followed a "sharp" letter by

Mr Rees in March, 1979 demanding to place on record that he had "never left the council in a mess or badly financed, and that to the contrary all was well".

Bishop Tutu said he kept silent in spite of his unhappiness, because he did not believe in gaining credit by discrediting his predecessor.

"I had wished to keep quiet about that," he said.

Earlier he had expressed his "extreme distaste" at having to testify against Mr Rees, whom he considered an esteemed friend. He was there only in response to a subpoena, he said.

Bishop Tutu spent the bulk of his two-day testimony under heated cross-examination by Mr J Kriegler, SC, for Mr Rees.

"My relationship with Mr Rees was like that in a marriage — you have to believe in the faithfulness of the spouse even if there is evidence to the contrary."

Bishop Tutu told the court that although he had been unhappy with Mr Rees's explanation of his withdrawal of a R60 000 cash cheque when he no longer had the authority to do so, he had accepted it as true.

The cheque was one of three totalling more than R88 000 allegedly withdrawn by Mr Rees against the Asingeni Relief Fund.

This discretionary fund, from which only the incumbent general secretary could authorise withdrawals, had been founded in June, 1976.

First established to provide food, shelter, blankets and medical supplies after the Soweto riots, it had expanded into a fund "to assist the victims of the apartheid system", said Bishop Tutu.

The court heard that Mr Rees told Bishop Tutu he had withdrawn the R60 000 in March, 1978 — after his resignation as general secretary — because the bishop had been absent at the time.

At the time the fund was at least R200 000 in the red.

Mr Rees had explained the money had been used to pay for artificial limbs and eyes, said Bishop Tutu.

"Mr Rees had no justification for withdrawing that cheque and I later told our accounting services that I was the only person authorised to withdraw from the Asingeni Fund."

Mr Rees has pleaded not guilty to the charges, which also relate to the alleged fraudulent withdrawal of money from the SACC's Dependents' Conference Fund and their depositing into one or more of his accounts.

In a lengthy statement explaining his plea, Mr Rees said that after he had resigned as general secretary he had continued to fulfil several powers and duties of the general secretary.

He denied concealing anything from the SACC or its accounting service; exceeding his discretionary powers, or misappropriating any of the alleged sums of money or any other money.

The trial continues tomorrow.



ing high treason charges, spoke at a Press conference yesterday in London. Council of Churches, Canon Paul Oestreicher.

243 WMM 20/4/83 Don on alien Pressmen

listed to provide the dates of birth, national and residence status — permanent resident or holder of temporary work permits — position they hold and the education they work for. Please note that persons are employed without a valid work permit must be in possession of a valid work permit. The letter said employers are requested to fill the full quota under specialised category of employment as well as the number of vacancies in each category and to submit the details by mid-April, 1983.

Van der Merwe, yesterday confirmed the contents of the letter and that it had been sent only to newspaper publishing companies.

He told the Rand Daily

Mail newspaper companies had been told in response to enquiries that details were being sought about employees in all departments and not only the editorial departments.

He said that there was a need to exercise more effective alien control measures. There had been consultations with a wide range of organisations to this end during the second half of last year.

He said that the letter to newspaper companies should be seen as a step in the direction of strengthening alien control measures.

The bodies consulted on the matter included the Federated Hotel Association of South Africa (Fedhasa), the South African Agricultural Union (Saaau), Associated

Chambers of Commerce (As-socom), the Afrikaans Handels Instituut (AHI), and the United Municipal Executive

Mr Van der Merwe said that in the selection of immigrants the department was trying to ensure that the jobs of South African citizens should not be jeopardised in the allocation of jobs to immigrants.

Employers in the newspaper industry — as in other industries often supported the applications of immigrants.

His department felt it would be useful to have the information requested in the letter when it prepared individual applications for submission to the immigration selection board

WMM 20/4/83 Federation plans for

were seven unions who were prepared to act in the interest of workers and commit themselves to building a new federation.

It said Fosatu had backed moves towards a new federation "as it has always believed that a common policy was crucial to the workers' movement."

It said the meeting had cleared Fosatu's

Teenagers on phone box charge

Mail Reporter

THREE teenagers appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday after they were allegedly caught breaking open a public telephone and assaulted the policeman who arrested them.

'Rees gave money to the SACC'

By ANTON HARBER

MR JOHN REES — accused of defrauding the South African Council of Churches of R379 000 — donated R2 600 to the SACC in 1977, the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

The court also heard that while he was general-secretary of the SACC, Mr Rees had meticulously paid for all the stamps on his personal letters.

These two claims were put by Mr J Kriegler, SC, for Mr Rees, while cross-examining two witnesses.

Mr Rees is facing 42 charges of fraud, and alternatively theft of SACC money between 1976 and 1978.

The first witness, Mr Alpheus Mbatha, former chief accountant at the SACC Accounting Services (SACCAS), said the computerisation of SACC accounts had only taken place in July 1978, six months after Bishop Desmond Tutu had become general-secretary.

Earlier, Bishop Tutu had cited bad computer print-outs as evidence of the poor administration he allegedly inherited from Mr Rees.

Mr Kriegler showed Mr Mbatha reports that Mr Rees had donated R1 600 to the Missions and Evangelism Division of the council and R1 000 to the Ombudsman's Office.

Mr Mbatha said Mr Rees had not been a regular donor and these might simply be donations that had not been properly cleared. Mr Kriegler said this was "highly improbable" and Mr Rees would say that these were in fact donations by himself.

On the charge that Mr Rees fraudulently concealed his resignation, Mr Mbatha said it was generally known that Mr Rees had left the post.

Mrs Susan Jackson, who was Mr Rees's secretary, confirmed this in her evidence.

She said large amounts of cash were involved in disbursements from the Asingeni Fund, the discretionary fund controlled by the general-secretary.

Many of the recipients of Asingeni Fund money had felt they might be victimised by the police for their involvement in the Soweto uprising and Mr Rees had agreed not to record their names on any documents, she said.

She had signed cheques without knowing who the recipients would be.

to the SACC'

By ANTON HARBER

MR JOHN REES — accused of defrauding the South African Council of Churches of R379 000 — donated R2 600 to the SACC in 1977, the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

The court also heard that while he was general-secretary of the SACC, Mr Rees had meticulously paid for all the stamps on his personal letters.

These two claims were put by Mr J Kriegler, SC, for Mr Rees, while cross-examining two witnesses.

Mr Rees is facing 42 charges of fraud, and alternatively theft of SACC money between 1976 and 1978.

The first witness, Mr Alpheus Mbatha, former chief accountant at the SACC Accounting Services (SACCAS), said the computerisation of SACC accounts had only taken place in July 1978, six months after Bishop Desmond Tutu had become general-secretary.

Earlier, Bishop Tutu had cited bad computer print-outs as evidence of the poor administration he allegedly inherited from Mr Rees.

Mr Kriegler showed Mr Mbatha reports that Mr Rees had donated R1 600 to the Missions and Evangelism Division of the council and R1 000 to the Ombudsman's Office.

Mr Mbatha said Mr Rees had not been a regular donor and these might simply be donations that had not been properly cleared. Mr Kriegler said this was "highly improbable" and Mr Rees would say that these were in fact donations by himself.

On the charge that Mr Rees fraudulently concealed his resignation, Mr Mbatha said it was generally known that Mr Rees had left the post.

Mrs Susan Jackson, who was Mr Rees's secretary, confirmed this in her evidence.

She said large amounts of cash were involved in disbursements from the Asingeni Fund, the discretionary fund controlled by the general-secretary.

Many of the recipients of Asingeni Fund money had felt they might be victimised by the police for their involvement in the Soweto uprising and Mr Rees had agreed not to record their names on any documents, she said.

She had signed cheques without knowing who the recipient would be.

Mrs Anne Hughes, co-director of the SACC's Dependents' Conference, told the court that Mr Rees had been overseas at the time of the bannings of 1977 and had immediately raised money for an emergency relief fund.

This had been used to help people left unemployed in the wake of the bannings of organisations.

Mr Kriegler is assisted by Mr B Doctor and instructed by Mr Raymond Tucker. Mr Atwell appears for the SACC.

charges, spoke at a Press conference yesterday in London.
es, Canon Paul Oestreicher.

20/4/83 lien Pressmen

Mail newspaper companies had been told in response to enquiries that details were being sought about employees in all departments and not only the editorial departments.

He said that there was a need to exercise more effective alien control measures. There had been consultations with a wide range of organisations to this end during the second half of last year.

He said that the letter to newspaper companies should be seen as a step in the direction of strengthening alien control measures.

The bodies consulted on the matter included the Federated Hotel Association of South Africa (Fedhasa), the South African Agricultural Union (Saau), Associated

Chambers of Commerce (Asocom), the Afrikaans Handels Instituut (AHI), and the United Municipal Executive.

Mr Van der Merwe said that in the selection of immigrants the department was trying to ensure that the jobs of South African citizens should not be jeopardised in the allocation of jobs to immigrants.

Employers in the newspaper industry — as in other industries — often supported the applications of immigrants.

His department felt it would be useful to have the information requested in the letter when it prepared individual applications for submission to the immigration selection board.

20/4/83 Teenagers on phone box charge

Mail Reporter

THREE teenagers appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday after they were allegedly caught breaking open a public telephone and assaulted the policeman who arrested them.

Mr Andre Erasmus, 19, Mr Theo Denton, 18, and Miss Lindy Erasmus, 19, all of De Ville Street, Langlaagte, appeared before Mr M M Muller.

Mr Erasmus and Mr Denton pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Miss Erasmus said she slapped Sergeant Petrus Van Vuuren after he grabbed her

were prepared to act as and commit themselves and federation."

ked moves towards a has always believed policies was crucial

ed elected Fosatu's he committee and discuss the policies federation"

itu's central commitments made by and Components not joined the

to reports that eration of unre that which the

20/4/83 IS for tion

Rees kept modest lifestyle, court told

20 APR 1983

By Rashid Chopdat

Mr John Rees and his family led a modest and unextravagant lifestyle, the Rand Supreme Court was told today by his former secretary, a close family friend.

This evidence was given by Mrs Elizabeth Storey, a State witness at the trial of Mr Rees (45), who has pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Goldstone to 43 counts of fraud involving R379 000 of church money.

She was Mr Rees's secretary during his period as general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

In reply to questions from defence counsel, Mr J Kriegler SC, Mrs Storey said she had known the Rees family for 10 years. Her husband, the Rev Peter Storey, had been their pastor for many years and they had been on visiting terms with the Rees family.

Mrs Storey said the Rees family had not changed the modest lifestyle which they had always led.

She agreed with Mr Kriegler that Mr Rees had kept records of accounts meticulously and that he had been self-denying in claiming back expenses from the SACC.

Mrs Storey said Mr Rees had kept his details separately. She said he had kept stamps at the office for his own correspondence and that of church matters not related to the SACC.

She agreed with Mr Kriegler that Mr Rees had taken pains to make sure he did not take advantage of the SACC.

The case is continuing.



screamed Manilow's placard-bearing
Smuts Airport last night, and there was
the man who "writes the songs that
hole world sing". The award-winning

singer-songwriter will appear at the Sun City Super
Bowl from April 22, singing the songs such as
"Mandy", "Copacana" and "Ready To Take a
Chance Again".

computer
project, the
of its kind
rld. was
Soweto

designed
instruction
as handed
ity of the
by the CS
tion.
consists of
stationary
terminals
classroom
hilanthro-
ch. and a
ch can be
e schools
cto.

High tech for Soweto pupils

20 APR 1983

Accepting the project
on behalf of Wits, the
vice-chancellor, Profes-
sor DJ du Plessis, said it
was significant that pri-
vate industry, academia
and the Government
could co-operate in such
a venture.

The computer-assisted
instruction (CAI) pro-
gramme had proved very
successful in Israel,

where it was developed.
Hopes were high for the
impact it would have on
black education.

Dr AP Fourie, direc-
tor-general of the De-
partment of Education
and Training, said his de-
partment was extremely
optimistic about the ef-
fect of this "powerful
teaching tool.

"The philosophy behind

this project is that we
will harness technology
for testing and drilling
while leaving the teach-
ing of new concepts to
the teacher. In every way
this will assist the teach-
er. We are well aware
that many of our teach-
ers are under-qualified,
but they are doing the
best they can to improve
their qualifications.

"With the computer
project the teacher will
be freed from the dreary
task of preparation and
correction and will be
left to carry out funda-
mental teaching".

See Page 9 of the
Metro section.

Rees kept modest lifestyle, court told

By Rashid Chopdat

Mr John Rees and his
family led a modest and
unextravagant lifestyle,
the Rand Supreme Court
was told today by his for-
mer secretary, a close
family friend

This evidence was
given by Mrs Elizabeth
Storey, a State witness at
the trial of Mr Rees (45),
who has pleaded not
guilty before Mr Justice
Goldstone to 43 counts of
fraud involving R379 000
of church money.

She was Mr Rees's sec-
retary during his period
as general secretary of
the South African Council
of Churches.

In reply to questions
from defence counsel, Mr
J Kriegler SC, Mrs Storey
said she had known the
Rees family for 10 years.
Her husband, the Rev
Peter Storey, had been
their pastor for many
years and they had been
on visiting terms with the
Rees family.

Mrs Storey said the
Rees family had not
changed the modest life-
style which they had al-
ways led.

She agreed with Mr
Kriegler that Mr Rees
had kept records of ac-
counts meticulously and
that he had been self-den-
ying in claiming back ex-
penses from the SACC.

Mrs Storey said Mr
Rees had kept his details
separately. She said he
had kept stamps at the
office for his own corre-
spondence and that of
church matters not relat-
ed to the SACC.

She agreed with Mr
Kriegler that Mr Rees
had taken pains to make
sure he did not take ad-
vantage of the SACC.

The case is continuing.

It couldn't quite pull it off

He got stuck in the chimney above the oil
stove and was only discovered the next
morning when the shop owner lit the stove.

The owner, Mr David Shole, told the
court at a previous hearing he had opened
his shop and lit the stove in preparation for
the day's business.

Things started to warm up when he heard
screams coming from the chimney.

"I looked up the chimney but could not
see past the fan" he said.

He turned off the stove and called the
police.

When Constable Modisa of the Kagiso po-

lice arrived he called up the chimney and
asked who was there.

"I am Caswell. Please get me out of
here," was the reply.

Constable Modise climbed on to the roof
and saw the chimney cover had been re-
moved.

He reached down and grabbed Mooki's
outstretched arms.

Mr Eksteen said if the fan had not ob-
structed Mooki he would have got in and it
was obvious it was his intention to steal.

Mr Eksteen said Mooki had chosen "an
unusual mode of entry".

Mr W J le Roux prosecuted.

RACING.....Page 16
SPORT.....Page 17

874,000 readers
per day you're
The Star

Rees led a modest life, fraud trial told

304
NMH
21/4/83

By ANTON HARBER

MR JOHN REES — charged with fraud involving R379 000 — leads a modest life and has never indulged in expensive holidays, cars or jewellery, the Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Mrs Elizabeth Storey, a secretary at the South African Council of Churches, (SACC), told the court she had known Mr Rees and his family for some time.

Mr Rees, a former general-secretary of the SACC, is facing 42 charges of fraud and alternatively theft of SACC money.

Mrs Storey agreed with Mr J Kriegler, SC, for Mr Rees, that Mr Rees and his family had lived for a long time in a modest house in Kensington and his lifestyle had not changed much in recent years.

She also agreed that he had been "meticulous and self-denying" in his claims for expenses from the SACC and had always kept his personal affairs separate.

He had been "painfully correct in not doing the SACC down" and in ensuring that his private or church photostating and postage was properly paid for, the court heard.

It also emerged yesterday that a number of the building society accounts operated by Mr Rees during the time of the alleged fraud had never contained more than a few rands.

The court heard detailed evidence of the many accounts Mr Rees held with the United Building Society from

an official of the society, Mr Frank Richardson.

It emerged that some of these accounts had only had 21c in them and others — operated under the names Joy, Lyn and Gumbi — were apparently opened for children.

Mr Timothy Potter, the former president of the Transvaal Society of Chartered Accountants, told the court he had been commissioned by the SACC to report on their 1978 audit because there had been rumours of misappropriation of funds.

He held a three-hour consultation with Mr Rees to get explanations of certain aspects of the audit, he said.

Mr Rees had always been co-operative and had made available all the information he had, Mr Potter said.

His report stated that he considered it unwise of the general-secretary to assume responsibility for the huge sums of money in discretionary funds.

He had been told that confidential records of the expenditures in these funds had been given to the SACC's lawyers as a safeguard but these had been destroyed after the audit each year.

He concluded that although the council should not have allowed normal methods of control to fall away and there were no records of the expenditure of these funds, there was also no evidence that any had been misused.

The trial continues today.

Mr Kriegler is assisted by Mr P Doctor and instructed by Mr Raymond Tucker. Mr Justice R Goldstone presides. Mr A Booysens holds a watching brief for the SACC.

21 APR 1983

'Secret' names told to auditor

The Star

Mr John Rees, a former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, had divulged the names of some of the recipients of confidential payments to an external auditor investigating the financial affairs of the SACC, the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

This evidence was given at the trial of Mr Rees by Mr Timothy Potter, a chartered accountant. Mr Rees had pleaded not guilty to 43 counts of fraud involving R379 000 of SACC money.

At an earlier hearing Mr Rees said that he had made payments "of a sensitive nature" through private accounts controlled by him. Mr Rees denied that he had exceeded his discretionary powers.

Mr Potter said yesterday he had been asked by the SACC to investigate certain rumours and alleged misappropriation of SACC funds. He said he had not found evidence of misappropriation.

He said that he had interviewed Mr Rees in connection with confidential payments being made from the Asingeni Relief Fund, over which Mr Rees had sole discretion.

Mr Potter said Mr Rees had not drawn his attention to the fact that certain money from the fund had been deposited in Mr Rees's personal accounts.

Mr Potter said he had received co-operation from Mr Rees, who had answered questions "fully and entirely to my satisfaction".

He had also been told by Mr Rees that he had kept details of payments, including confidential payments, in a sealed envelope which Mr Rees's attorneys held.

Mr Potter said Mr Rees had mentioned a few names to give examples of the need to withhold publication of the names in the records.

The hearing continues today.

Rees 'is meticulous, self-denying'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr John Rees — charged with fraud involving R379 000 — leads a modest life and has never indulged in expensive holidays, cars or jewellery, the Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Mrs Elizabeth Storey, a secretary at the South African Council of Churches (SACC), told the court she had known Mr Rees and his family for some time.

Mr Rees, a former general secretary of the SACC, is facing 42 charges of fraud and alternatively theft of SACC money.

Mrs Storey agreed with Mr J Krieglitz, SC, for Mr Rees, that Mr Rees and his family had lived for a long time in a modest house in Kensington and his lifestyle had not changed much in recent years.

She also agreed that he had been "meticulous and self-denying" in his claims for expenses from the SACC and had always kept his personal affairs separate. He had been "painfully correct in not doing the SACC down" and in ensuring that his private or church photostating and postage was properly paid for, the court heard.

It also emerged yesterday that a number of the building-society accounts operated by Mr Rees during the time of the alleged fraud had never contained more than a few rands.

The court heard detailed evidence of the many accounts Mr Rees held with the United Building Society from an official of the society, Mr Frank Richardson.

Under cross-examination, it emerged that some of these accounts had only had

21c in them and others — operated under the names Joy, Lyn and Gumbi — were apparently opened for children.

Mr Timothy Potter, the former president of the Transvaal Society of Chartered Accountants, told the court he had been commissioned by the SACC to report on their 1978 audit because there had been rumours of misappropriation of funds.

He held a three-hour consultation with Mr Rees to get explanations of certain aspects of the audit, he said.

Mr Rees had always been co-operative and had made available all the information he had, Mr Potter said.

His report stated that he considered it unwise of the general secretary to assume responsibility for the huge sums of money in discretionary funds.

He had been told that confidential records of the expenditures in these funds had been given to the SACC's lawyers as a safeguard but these had been destroyed after the audit each year.

He concluded that although the council should not have allowed normal methods of control to fall away and there were no records of the expenditure of these funds, there was also no evidence that any had been misused.

Questioned by the prosecutor, Mr K Atwell, he said he had not been told that money had been paid into Mr Rees's personal accounts or that these had been repayments of loans.

Mr Potter said he did not think his investigation would have been different if he had known this.

The trial continues today.

State 'cannot prove charge against Rees'

22 APR 1983

By Rashid Chopdat

The Star

304
The State was unable to prove the first of the 43 fraud counts against Mr John Rees, the State advocate said in the Rand Supreme Court today.

Mr K Attwell, Deputy Attorney-General, made the statement towards the end of the evidence of Mr A Mills, the former policeman who was the investigating officer in the case.

Mr Rees (45), of Kensington, Johannesburg, was a former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches. He is charged with 43 counts of fraud, alternatively theft, involving R379 000 of SACC funds.

Mr Attwell told Mr Justice Goldstone that the State was unable to prove count one, relating to a R1 000 cheque drawn on the 'Dependents' Conference Fund and written in favour of Miss L Collyer, which had been deposited in one of the building society accounts controlled by Mr Rees.

He said the State was unable to prove this count because of an essential missing link tying up the deposits. Mr Mills, before completing his evidence, said he had been informed that Miss Collyer was no longer in the country.

Earlier the senior vice-president of the SACC, Mrs Sally Motlana, said in evidence that Mr Rees was a peacemaker during the unrest in Soweto in 1976.

Mrs Motlana said she had known Mr Rees as a close friend for a long time and was shocked when the police informed a presidium meeting in April 1981 about the allegations against him.

"The first person I got in touch with for assistance when I saw the horror of what was happening in Soweto was Mr Rees," she said.

She said Mr Rees was prepared to sacrifice his life to help the people of Soweto during the 1976 riots.

The hearing was postponed to Tuesday to enable defence council to examine two sets of documents submitted as evidence by Mr Mills.

Mr J Kriegler SC and Mr B Doctor, instructed by Raymond Tucker, are appearing for Mr Rees.

Witness: CAPE Times Rees 22/4/83 'risked' 304 life' in Soweto

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr John Rees, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, risked his life in attempts to bring peace to Soweto in 1976, the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mrs Sally Motlana, senior vice-president of the SACC, stated this when she gave evidence for the State at the trial of Mr Rees.

He faces 42 counts of fraud, alternatively theft, involving R379 000 of SACC money.

Mrs Motlana said Mr Rees had been the first person she had phoned for assistance when the uprising began on June 16, 1976.

'Peacemaker'

She agreed with Mr J Kriegler, SC, for Mr Rees, when he said that this phone call had led to the formation of the Asingeni Relief Fund to help victims of the uprising.

"He was a peacemaker. To my amazement he was prepared to sacrifice his life to come to Soweto to meet the youth, their families and other leaders. He tried to bring us together," she said.

She agreed with Mr Kriegler that Mr Rees and she had saved a man's life during the uprising, but gave no details.

She said the SACC had paid for transport for young people to travel around and find those families that needed assistance during the uprising.

'Nothing odd'

The Asingeni Fund had given help to "thousands" of families and there had been a "stream of people" coming to Mr Rees for aid.

She said she had seen all the Asingeni reports and saw nothing odd in the fact that Mr Rees had drawn some of them up after his resignation.

One of the charges is that Mr Rees fraudulently concealed his resignation and drew money from the fund when he no longer had authority to do so.

Mrs Motlana described SACC meetings at which police had presented their claims that Mr Rees had put council money in his personal accounts and had asked the council to make a statement against him.

Explanation

She said the SACC praesidium had accepted Mr Rees's explanation that the payments were for expenses, his salary and refunds of loans he had made from a discretionary fund.

Mr Allan Mills, a former warrant-officer in the Commercial Branch of the South African Police, and the investigating officer, presented to the court detailed schedules of the movement of funds in and out of Mr Rees's 50 bank and building society accounts.

Mr Kriegler rose to complain that he had no previous knowledge of this evidence and said he was amazed at the way the prosecutor was running the case, and had to protest.

Mr Mills's evidence continues today.

Ex-SACC chief 'saved a life'

John Rees a peacemaker, court is told

By ANTON HARBER

THE former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Mr John Rees, saved another man's life and risked his own in his attempts to bring peace to Soweto in 1976, the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

This was said by Mrs Sally Motlana, senior vice-president of the SACC, while giving evidence for the State at the trial of Mr Rees.

Mr Rees faces 42 counts of fraud and alternatively theft involving R379 000, of SACC money.

Mrs Motlana said Mr Rees had been the first person she phoned for assistance when the uprising began on June 16, 1976.

She agreed with Mr J Kriegler, SC, for Mr Rees, when he said this phone call had led to the formation of the Asingeni Relief Fund to help victims of the uprising.

Mr Kriegler described Mrs Motlana as the "mother of the Asingeni Fund".

She said she had wondered where Mr Rees got the energy to run around organising and concerning himself with the plight of people in Soweto during that period.

"He was a peacemaker. To my amazement he was prepared to sacrifice his life to come to Soweto to meet the youth, their families, and other leaders. He tried to bring us together," she said.

She agreed with Mr Kriegler that Mr Rees and herself had saved a man's life during the uprising, but did not give any further details.

She said she had often been called a "sell-out" since it had been made public that she had received R3 000 from the Asingeni Fund and her husband had received R4 000.

She explained the money had been needed to repair her shop and her husband's surgery after their release from detention in 1977. Both buildings had been wrecked.

Asked if she would have preferred the assistance to have remained confidential, Mrs Motlana said she was proud of it and was happy it had been done openly.

She said the SACC had paid for transport for young people to find those families that needed assistance during the uprising.

The Asingeni Fund had given help to "thousands" of families and there had been a "stream of people" coming to Mr Rees for help, she added.

She said she had seen all the Asingeni reports and saw nothing odd about Mr Rees having drawn up some of them after his resignation. She had understood this was in a period of takeover and it had been done with the agreement of the new general secretary.

One of the charges is that Mr Rees fraudulently concealed his resignation and drew money from the fund when he no longer had authority to do so.

She said the SACC praesidium had accepted Mr Rees' explanation that the payments were for expenses, his salary, and refunds of loans he had made from a discretionary fund he controlled outside the SACC.

Mr Allan Mills, a former warrant officer in the Commercial Branch of the police and the investigating officer in this case, presented to the court detailed and lengthy schedules of the movement of funds in and out of Mr Rees' 50 bank and building society accounts.

Mr Mills' evidence continues today.

(Mr K Attwell is prosecuting and Mr Justice R Goldstone presides.)

New turn in case against Rees

By ANTON HARBER

THE trial of Mr John Rees, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, adjourned yesterday for the defence to consider a number of documents handed in unexpectedly by the State.

The documents — detailed and lengthy schedules of the movement of funds in and out of Mr Rees' 50 bank accounts over a number of years — were handed in by the investigating officer, Mr Allan Mills.

Mr Rees faces 42 charges of fraud and alternatively theft involving R379 000 of SACC money.

Mr Mills, a former warrant officer in the Commercial Branch, said he had drawn up the schedules to try to tie up the payment of SACC cheques with withdrawals from Mr Rees' accounts.

Mr J Kriegler, SC, for the defence, asked for an adjournment so he could consider the documents before cross-examining Mr Mills.

Earlier, Mr Mills told the court of explanations given by Mr Rees shortly after his arrest in June last year.

When Mr Mills had asked about payments from his personal account, Mr Rees at first said he had to protect the identity of the recipients of the money.

Later Mr Rees said he had used it to pay for his daughter's university fees and for a provisional tax payment, the court was told.

The manager of the Diepkloof branch of the African Bank told the court his bank had found 15 accounts in the name of Mr Rees, his consultancy company or an organisation called "Search for Alternatives".

The court previously heard that Mr Rees had attempted for a number of years to establish a project called "Search for Alternatives".

The trial will continue on Tuesday.

Mr Kriegler appears for Mr Rees with Mr B Doctor, JC, instructed by Mr Raymond Tucker. Mr Justice R Goldstone presides and Mr K Attwell prosecutes. Mr A Booysens holds a watching brief for the SACC.

204

Rees letters spell out his anguish over SACC silence

BY ARLENE GEITZ

MR JOHN REES — accused of defrauding the SA Council of Churches of R379 000 — was "hurt and horrified" when senior SACC officials did not immediately reject the allegations against him.

Mr Rees, who is appearing in the Rand Supreme Court on 43 counts of fraud, spent more than two years writing distressed letters begging the SACC to express its trust in his administration of the council.

The charges relate to a period between 1975 and 1978, during and after his term as general secretary.

In one of the letters — part of a mound of exhibits handed in to the court — Mr Rees accused the SACC of being duped by police.

"I find it difficult and in fact horrific that my erstwhile employers have not come out immediately

in total and complete affirmation of myself as their former general secretary," he wrote in April, 1981.

Two years earlier he had successfully demanded the SACC executive pass a motion of confidence in his handling of SACC affairs.

"The fact that you have debated the (police investigation) and now desire to place this before an executive committee meeting of the SACC leaves me in no doubt that you do not trust me and are thereby giving, lie to a terrible situation which in my opinion is being master-minded by the South African Police," he wrote in the 1981 letter.

"I am deeply hurt and affronted by the action and cannot conceive how this issue could be debated for

so long by yourselves."

Writing at the time of the police enquiry into his alleged embezzlement of funds, Mr Rees asked: "What possible case could the police have against me if you were to affirm me and the trust which I operated for seven years?"

"Can it be — God forbid — that you are being used to get at me after so many years when I have suffered (I am not overplaying this) so much by way of suggestion that I was either a homosexual, a womaniser, drunkard, etc — all the ploys which were used over the years so as to try and get at me and now by vaccination this appears to be being given credence."

Referring to the Asingeni Relief

Fund — one of the funds from which he allegedly drew large sums when he no longer had the authority — Mr Rees said he had accounted openly for at least 40% of the R205 000 payments he had disbursed.

This fund was set up in 1976 to assist victims of apartheid and was operated entirely at the discretion of the SACC's general secretary.

According to Mr Rees the SACC's accounting division had been aware that many cheques were made out in his favour and deposited into several of his building society accounts to protect the identities of the recipients.

"I would not be truthful if I was to say I could remember every one who benefited from this particular fund but I have sufficient remembrance of the payments, which were of an extremely sensitive nature, to know that for the safety of those persons I would not reveal EVER to whom monies were given.

"By this statement I do not wish it to be understood that I have done anything which is crooked or which I as a Christian am ashamed.

"Should the opportunity present itself I would do it all over again," he wrote.

SACC senior vice-president Mrs Sally Molana said nothing in the letter struck her as inconsistent.

Appearing as a State witness, she said she was "surprised" when she heard police were investigating the

● Mr John Rees, former general secretary of the SACC — pleaded for trust in his administration.

alleged misappropriation of funds by Mr Rees, whom she had known for a number of years before he became general secretary.

He was the first person she contacted when the Soweto riots broke out in 1976. He had established the Asingeni Fund within a week of her call, she told the court.

"John Rees was a peace-maker," she said.

"At the time the students did not want to meet with anybody in authority, particularly whites, but to my amazement Mr Rees be-

came a leader who was prepared to sacrifice his life to come to Soweto to try and bring us together."

Mr Alan Mills, a former warrant officer in the commercial branch of the police and investigating officer in the case, said Mr Rees had operated more than 50 bank accounts and building society accounts.

Some were registered in the name of his wife, Mrs Dulcie Rees, and their children.

The trial continues on Tuesday.



Govt holds down inflation rate down to 13,6%

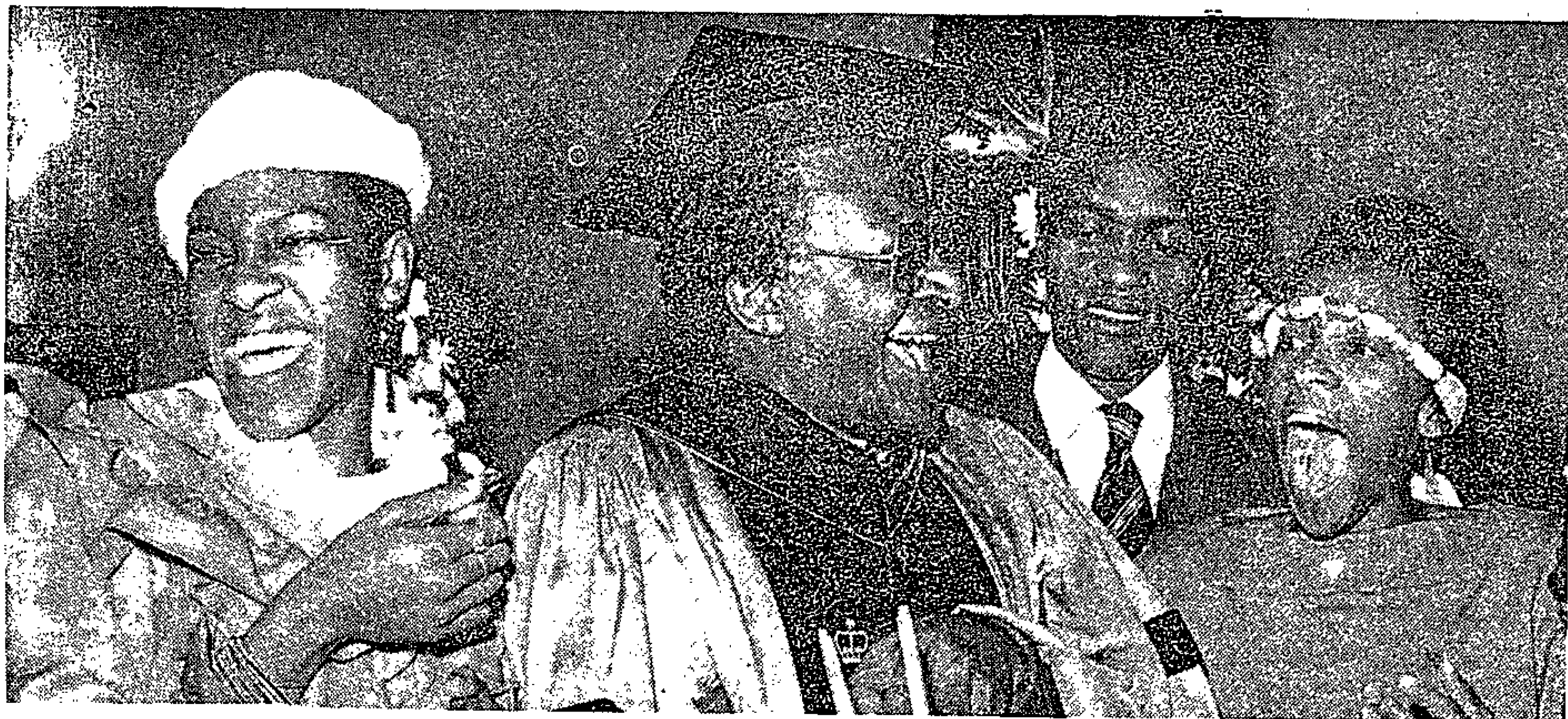
By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

SOUTH Africa's inflation rate dropped to 13,6% — a fall of 1,3% — for the year to the end of March, according to the Consumer Price Index released in Pretoria yesterday.

And a Volkskas economist, Mr Adam Jacobs, said it appeared the downward trend in the rate had begun.

Hopefully, he said, the rate for the whole of 1983 would decline to between 12 and 13%.

The 9,6% increase in the maize price announced yesterday seemed to indicate, too, that the Government was taking a tougher line on administered prices.



● Bishop Desmond Tutu . . . South Africa will never be free until all black South Africans are free.

JO'BURG — South Africa will never be free until all black South Africans are free, is the strong message from Bishop Desmond Tutu's forthcoming book.

The book, *Hope and Suffering*, which comes out in June to coincide with Bishop Tutu's sixth anniversary as general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, is an extensive and penetrating look at present and future South Africa.

"Little wonder," say the publishers, "then that his passport had twice to be revoked by the Government because of his outspokenness on injustice and the quest for freedom by the black citizens of troubled South Africa."

Editor of the book, Mthobi Motloatse, also adds that two million blacks have been uprooted and most recently ending in the death of Mr Saul Mkhize, a leader whose opposition to forced removals has been highlighted nationally and internationally.

The book also tackles a wide spectrum of subjects ranging from Bishop Tutu's open letter to a former South African Prime Minister, black theology, Steve Biko, Robert Sobukwe and "that there will be justice and reconciliation in a new non-racial South Africa where a person will be judged on merit".

The book is also a scoop for the all-

Tutu's message in June book

City Press
24/4/83
304

black recently launched publishers, Skotaville, which will be the first to launch Bishop Tutu in local literary circles.

On the other hand Bishop Tutu is published in the United States. The New York Times described his previous book, *Crying in the Wilderness*, as "the

black voice that wins the broadest acceptance among blacks in South Africa these days.

"And thus grates the most on the ears and consciousness of whites."

Prominent and analytical black consciousness exponent, Father Boetie Tlagale, has written the book's preface.

'SACC cash not in Rees business'

By Rashid Chopdat

Money thought to have been embezzled from the South African Council of Churches had not been channelled through the business of Mr John Rees, a former general secretary of the SACC, said Mr Allen Mills in the Rand Supreme Court today.

Mr Mills is the investigating officer in the case of Mr Rees (45), of Kensington, Johannesburg, who has pleaded not guilty to 43 counts of fraud involving R379 000.

Mr Justice Goldstone was told Mr Mills investigated the case and left the police force in December 1982.

Mr Mills said Mr Rees owned the house in Kensington and had a small number of Krugerrand coins.

There were six deposits in private bank accounts. There was no

show of affluence by Mr Rees, who led a modest life.

Mr Rees had made many trips abroad but it was not clear whether the trips were for business or private purposes, he said.

Mr Mills accepted that in the majority of cases, the air fares were paid by other people.

He was satisfied SACC funds had not been channelled through JC Rees Consultants, which Mr Rees started after leaving the SACC.

Mr Mills said he had presented a bona fide case to the praesidium of the SACC about his investigations. At the end of the meeting he told the praesidium: "I believe the man is a thief."

Mr Mills said he also told the praesidium he had received information that Mr Rees was about to leave the country.

The hearing continues

According to the magistrate, there was not enough evidence to support the claim that police officers were responsible for Neil's death. He even accused Aurret van Heerden of being "morally responsible" for Dr. Aggett's death.

At the inquest, 14 people handed in affidavits citing incidents of torture. Shirish Nanabhai said that he had circular, punctate scars on his arm from being electrically shocked. Premnathan Naidoo claimed that a canvas bag was placed over his head during interrogation; he was made to do sit-ups, push-ups, and other heavy exercises; he was hit on the soles of his feet with wood, and had elastic bands shot at his penis. Sisa Njikelana testified that he was hand-cuffed, put into leg irons and forced to squat continuously. He was given electrical shocks for 30 minutes. Neil Aggett faced 62 hours of interrogation, and soon after was found hanging in his cell.

"They closed the door and put a desk against it so that nobody could come in. He was stripped totally naked and made to run on the spot. He was made to do exercises like press-ups and star jumps...."

At the inquest for Dr. Aggett, Aurret van Heerden, a fellow detainee, gave evidence:

Neil was an African Food and Canning Workers Union organizer. He was detained in November, 1981, and on the 5th February 1982, found dead in his cell. He had hanged himself, according to the police. In a statement made the day before his death, he said: "I was kept awake since the morning of 28 January 1982 to the 30 January 1982.... They made me sit down and handcuffed me behind my back. I was shocked through the handcuffs."

Publi



"We regret the of Dr. Neil A of the eviden detainees sho which Neil wa was responsib until our dem the following sta as Dr. Aggett's s



in Cape issued with the individual continue. "irity laws."

26 APR 1983

304

by SRC Press, UCI.

27 APR 1983



Discharge Rees, defence urges

ARGUS 27/4/83

2011

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Defence counsel for Mr John Rees, director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, today applied to a Rand Supreme Court judge to discharge Mr Rees on 43 counts of fraud involving R379 000 church funds.

Mr Rees, 45, of Kensington here, had pleaded not guilty to the charges. He is a former secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches.

Mr J Kriegler SC, defending, applied for the discharge after the State

had closed its case when the investigating officer, Mr Alan Mills, had completed his evidence under re-examination.

Mr Justice Goldstone was asked for a short adjournment to prepare legal argument after the defence team indicated they were going to apply for a discharge.

Tense

Earlier, there was a tense moment when Mr Kriegler invited the State advocate, Mr Keith Atwell, to state in open court which State witnesses would be made available to the defence.

Asked why it should be done in open court, Mr Kriegler said the State had a moral duty to make witnesses available to the defence and that the State had withheld certain witnesses who might be vital to the defence.

Mr Kriegler said he

was particularly interested in Mrs Constance Koza, the Rev Peter Storey and Mr Oliver John Barret.

Mr Atwell said he had no objection to making the names of these and other witnesses available.

The case continues.

304 RDM
77/4/83

Evidence on Rees challenged

By ANTON HARBER

DEFENCE counsel in the fraud trial of Mr John Rees yesterday called into question the accuracy and admissibility of the key State evidence against him.

Mr J Kriegler, SC, for Mr Rees, told the Rand Supreme Court he would argue against the admissibility of detailed schedules of the movement of money in and out of Mr Rees's account.

The schedules were submitted by the investigating officer, Mr Allan Mills, who faced lengthy cross-examination by Mr Kriegler yesterday on the accuracy and speculativeness of the documents.

Mr Rees faces 42 charges of fraud and alternatively theft involving R379 000 of money from the SA Council of Churches (SACC).

Mr Kriegler also asked Mr Mills a number of probing questions on a 1981 trial in which another SACC official, Mr Alpheus Mbatha, was acquitted of fraud.

He asked:

- Why the State had not called their "key witness", Mr Allan Wentzel, who was Mr Mbatha's superior in the SACC and who would know the most about the charges against him;
- Why Mr Mbatha had suddenly changed his attorney and advocate in the middle of the investigation;
- Why his bail had suddenly decreased from R5 000 to R1 000;
- Why his new attorney had met five times with the prosecutor before the trial began;
- Why his advocate had in-

formation crucial to the defence which had not come from Mr Mbatha.

Mr Mills said he had no knowledge of these matters and had no part in the decision not to call Mr Wentzel to give evidence. The information used by the defence counsel had not come from himself, he added.

He also denied an allegation from Mr Kriegler that he had harassed Mr Rees.

Mr Kriegler had pointed to the fact that Mr Rees was arrested in the middle of a meeting with a major donor, and a number of the witnesses he had been forbidden to have contact with since July 1982 had not been called to give evidence.

Mr Mills said he had arrested Mr Rees during that meeting because he had been booked to go to Cape Town that afternoon and had feared he would abscond.

He also agreed that he had never asked the accused for an explanation of what had happened to the SACC funds he is alleged to have stolen. When Mr Rees had offered to meet him after his arrest, Mr Mills had felt it to be inappropriate.

Mr Mills denied Mr Kriegler's suggestion that the schedules he had drawn up were arbitrary in their choice of the period of time and accounts they covered.

Mr Kriegler said they were speculative, contained a number of "glaring errors" and the method used in drawing them up was fallible.

(Mr Kriegler is assisted by Mr B Doctor, JC, and instructed by Mr R Tucker. Mr K Attwell is the prosecutor and Justice R Goldstone presides. Mr A Booysens, JC, hold a watching brief for the SACC.)

Rees must answer on 31 counts

304 STAR
129 APR 1983

By Rashid Chopdat

A Rand Supreme Court judge today dismissed an application for the discharge of Mr John Rees on 31 counts of fraud involving R305 500 of South African Council of Churches funds.

In rejecting the application by defence counsel, Mr Justice Goldstone said that there was a case to be met by Mr Rees on the 31 counts.

The judge then found Mr Rees not guilty and discharged him on 12 counts, involving R73 500, which the State had abandoned this week. The judge said he would give reasons later.

The State alleged that after making payments Mr Rees had reimbursed himself

from the Asingeni Relief Fund controlled by the South African Council of Churches when the fund was overdrawn by R400 000.

Mr Rees (45) of Kensington, Johannesburg, had pleaded not guilty to the charges. He is a former general secretary of the SACC.

Mr K Attwell, prosecuting, said the State relied on statements from Mr Rees that he was conducting a secret account of R240 000 on behalf of the SACC and that some withdrawals had been made for reimbursements.

But, said Mr Attwell, the State had showed that no secret fund had existed.

He said the Rev John Thorne, a former general secretary of the SACC and a past

president, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, the present general secretary, had stated on oath they had not been told about the cheques that were being made out by Mr Rees.

Bishop Tutu had not been told that a R60 000 cheque had been cashed and deposited by Mr Rees in a private account.

The prosecutor said Mr Rees had not told anybody — not the head of the finance committee nor even Mrs Sally Motlana, a senior vice-president of the SACC — about the secret fund.

Mr Attwell said the disclosure of a secret fund came as a surprise when police drew attention to the alleged unauthorised withdrawals.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

State withdraws 12 charges against Rees

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Twelve of the 43 counts of fraud on which Mr John Rees, 45, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, had been charged would be withdrawn, the Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Mr K Attwell, for the State, indicated to Mr Justice R Goldstone that these counts — concerning a total of R73 500 — against Mr Rees would be formally withdrawn. Mr Attwell was answering the defence's appli-

cation for a discharge of Mr Rees on all counts.

Mr Rees, of Panther Street, Kensington, Johannesburg, has pleaded not guilty to the counts of fraud, alternatively theft of R379 000 from the SACC.

The State alleged Mr Rees had misappropriated the money of two funds set up by the SACC. These were the Asingeni Fund set up to help victims of the 1976 riots and the Dependant's Conference Fund set up to help victims of security legislation.

Mr J Kriegler, SC, for

Mr Rees, applied for Mr Rees's discharge at the close of the State case on Wednesday.

His arguments yesterday consisted mostly of detailed explanation of the movements of monies in and out of the more than 50 accounts Mr Rees had controlled.

These accounts were either in his name or those of his wife or children and his company, JCR Consultants.

Mr Kriegler said it had now become clear that during 1975 to 1978 Mr Rees had circulated "very substantial sums of money" inter alia from the Asingeni Fund and the Dependant's Conference into one or more of the accounts controlled by him.

The fact that Mr Rees was a recipient or payee of cheques, coupled with the fact that they were crossed cheques, was consistent with an "open, patient modus operandi".

"The fact that lawyers in general would see such conduct as odd was not sinister, and that men with commercial experience would find it inconsistent that a man of good faith would mingle trust money with his own funds, "does not apply here," Mr Kriegler said.

He said there was nothing untoward in this mingling for the people who could speak with authority on the mandate of the fund.

If Mr Rees was entitled to reimburse himself from Asingeni Fund for disbursements made, no inference could be withdrawn from payment into his account of Asingeni funds and its remaining there.

Similarly, no inference of impropriety could be made if it was consistent with good faith to pay in the money into his own account for disbursements over a period of time.

"One must be cautious not to infer a breach of good faith from his conduct," Mr Kriegler said.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Kriegler is assisted by Mr B Doctor and instructed by Mr R Tucker.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, April 29, 1983

State to drop 12 of 43 charges against Rees

Court Reporter

TWELVE of the 43 counts of fraud with which Mr John Rees, 45, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches has been charged, will be withdrawn, the Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Mr K Attwell, for the State, indicated to Mr Justice R Goldstone that these counts — involving R73 500 — will be formally withdrawn in his answer to the defence's application for Mr Rees' discharge.

Mr Rees of Panther Street, Kensington, Johannesburg, has pleaded not guilty to the counts of fraud, alternatively theft, of R379 000 from the SACC.

The State alleged that Mr Rees had misappropriated the money of two funds set up by the SACC. These were the Asingeni Fund set up to help victims of the 1976 riots and the Dependant's Conference Fund set up to help victims of security legislation.

Mr J Kriegler, SC, for Mr Rees, applied for Mr Rees'

discharge at the close of the State case on Wednesday.

His arguments yesterday consisted mostly of a detailed explanation of the movements of money in and out of the more than 50 accounts that Mr Rees had controlled in his own name or that of his wife or children and his company, JCR Consultants.

Mr Kriegler said it had now become clear that during 1975 to 1978 Mr Rees had circulated "very substantial sums of money" inter alia from the Asingeni Fund and the Dependant's Conference into one or more of the accounts controlled by him.

The fact that Mr Rees was a recipient or payee of cheques, coupled with the fact that they were crossed, was consistent with an "open patient modus operandi".

He added that the court should also note that Mr Rees' peers had laid no complaints against him, despite continued police pressure.

The hearing continues today.

Cape Times 30/4/83

Rees to face 31 charges, court rules

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A Rand Supreme Court judge yesterday refused an application to discharge Mr John Rees, 45, on 31 charges of fraud.

Mr Rees, of Kensington, Johannesburg, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), was acquitted of and discharged on 12 other charges, involving R73 500, after the State had decided not to pursue these charges.

Mr J Attwell, for the State, conceded that he could not prove money from two funds set up by the SACC had found its way into the more than 50 accounts which Mr Rees had controlled.

Mr Rees was originally charged with 43 counts of fraud, alternatively theft, involving R379 000, from the SACC.

The State alleged that Mr Rees had exceeded the mandates of the Asingeni Fund and the Dependants' Conference Fund. The funds were set up to help victims of the 1976 riots and of South Africa's security legislation.

Mr Rees had allegedly misappropriated monies from these two funds by paying it into his personal accounts.

Mr Justice R Gold-

stone said Mr Rees had a case to meet in the remaining 31 counts against him. The State had established a prima facie case against him.

Mr Attwell argued that Mr Rees had made misrepresentations to the SACC, its officials and the SACCAS regarding the cheques made out by him.

Mr Rees had pretended he was authorized to requisition cheques when he was not allowed to do so.

Mr Attwell described the Asingeni Fund as "convenient". It was under the sole discretion of one man, with no questions asked, as to the control of the money.

The general secretary handled vast amounts of money he never had to report on. "The temptations were legion," Mr Attwell said.

He said none of the senior officials of the SACC were aware the funds' money was mingled with Mr Rees's personal funds till the police drew their attention to it.

This knowledge "distressed and amazed" them, Mr Attwell said.

The hearing was adjourned to Monday.

Mr J Kriegner, SC, assisted by Mr B Doctor and instructed by Mr R Tucker appear for Mr Rees.

Aggett was merely people are known spoken of being found themselves have become depressed confinement has been shocks, interrogated sleep, abused and be an horrific experience more than 650 956 people being have become a part of repression. Another means to

of all the people do not flow from "We cannot accept

most people have the President's Council government has at worstening, and people refuse to demonstrate and South Africa is facing

period 1980 to 1983 the numbers have 1976 25 people died lost their lives while the crisis years after 1963, 55 people have Dr. Aggett was not

learn from it. building - John Vorster was found hanging in On February 5, one year

HE IS BUT O

NEIL AGGETT

WE WON'T FORGET



with Africa. Neil
Fifty three
on. Many have
lpress. They have
s on people. Detainees
Solitary
aced electrical
ited, deprived of
Detention can
Africa in 1980,
e increased with
ly legislation
as been the increase

essentials that

ad: on passed at the
reform, and
ntroducing reforms.

g. The
ployment is
ease. Overseas
likes, boycotts,

over the
Since 1980,
veto unrest in
, 19 people
y. Since

death, and
ral security
ention. He

There is

a 'case

against

Rees

Court Reporter

A RAND SUPREME COURT judge yesterday refused an application for the discharge of Mr John Rees, 45, on 31 charges of fraud. Mr Rees, of Kensington, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), was acquitted on 12 other charges — involving R73 500 — and discharged after the State had decided not to pursue these charges.

Mr J Attwell, for the State, conceded he could not prove that money from two funds set up by the SACC had found its way into the more than 50 accounts which Mr Rees had controlled.

Mr Rees was originally charged with 43 counts of fraud, alternatively theft — involving R379 000 — from the SACC.

The State alleged that Mr Rees had exceeded the mandates of the Asingeni Fund and the Dependants' Conference Fund. The funds were set up to help victims of the 1976 riots and victims of South Africa's security legislation.

Mr Rees had allegedly misappropriated monies from these two funds by paying it into personal accounts.

Mr Justice R Goldstone said in his short judgment yesterday morning the State had established a prima facie case against Mr Rees.

Mr Attwell argued yesterday that Mr Rees had made misrepresentations to the SACC, its officials and the SACCAS (SACC Accounting Services) regarding the cheques made out by him. He described the Asingeni Fund as "convenient". It was under the sole discretion of one man with no questions asked as to the control of the money.

The general secretary handled vast amounts of money that he never had to report on. "The temptations were legion," Mr Attwell said.

He said none of the senior officials of the SACC were aware that funds money was mingled with Mr Rees' personal funds until the police drew attention to it.

This knowledge "distressed and amazed" them, Mr Attwell said.

Killing CARL TINKLE 3/5/85 'deplored'

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Council of Churches (SACC) said in a statement yesterday that it deplored the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Saul Mkhize, the Driefontein community leader, who was allegedly shot dead by police at a meeting.

The SACC, at a meeting of its executive committee last Tuesday, said that "while it is understood that the circumstances of his death are still under investigation, it believes it cannot keep silent in this regard".

Driefontein community was a settled black community holding title deed to its ground and was threatened with uprooting and relocation, the statement said.

"We deplore the fact that Mr Mkhize, who was a chosen leader of this community, should have been killed while trying to defend the rights of the community," the SACC said. — Sapa

Hunger may lead to rural unrest Tutu

May 1983

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has warned that a combination of crippling drought and unemployment in South Africa meant black unrest was more likely in rural areas than in the towns.

Launching the SACC hunger relief fund, Bishop Tutu said: "Trouble will erupt not in the towns but in the rural areas... if men and women will not let their children starve.

"I fear men will kill for food and we will be em-

broiled in something we cannot control."

The Bishop said the situation, particularly in tribal homelands, had been exacerbated by recession and one of the worst droughts in South Africa this century.

The council's director of development, the Rev Saul Jacob, said he had learnt how extensive the crisis was when SACC regional representatives met on Thursday.

The delegates spoke of starvation, malnutrition and death in the homelands, he said. — Reuter.

Fund: Rees won't name sources

For the Non-European Passenger (Durban)

Telephone: (031) 321988

\$	400	
\$	400	
\$	360	
*	360	
*	430	
*	528	
*	567	
*	415	
Ø	100	
Ø	100	
Ø	100	
	Total	White

bership

PILOVES UNION

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr John Rees yesterday declined to tell the Rand Supreme Court the names of three overseas church leaders who gave him R250 000 for a discretionary fund to promote peaceful change in South Africa.

Mr Rees, in the witness box on the 15th day of his trial on 31 charges of fraud and alternatively theft, said the money was used to form the Actipax Fund.

The existence of Actipax could become crucial to the trial of Mr Rees, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, since he has claimed that some of the payments made to him from SACC money were reimbursements of loans from the fund.

'Full control'

Mr Rees said the three men — two from the Quaker and Menonite churches in the United States and one from Germany — had asked him at a conference in 1971 to have full control over the money and disburse it at his own discretion.

He could not remember if they had told him the source of the money, but he had been satisfied with their integrity and trust.

He had known two of them intimately and the third by reputation, but was under trust not to disclose their names.

'Intermediary'

It was understood that the fund would have no connection with the SACC and he had discussed it with no-one else except two of his associates who had heard about it from elsewhere.

One of them, the Rev R Mahabane, had offered his assistance and had often been an intermediary in the disbursement of the money.

Asked why they had chosen him, Mr Rees said they had known his stance on non-violence.

The money had been brought to his office in cash by a messenger and he had signed a receipt book for it, he said. Most of it had arrived in amounts of R4 000 to R5 000, some-

times as often as twice a week.

He had kept it in his safe and made regular disbursements from it.

Full records of the fund had been kept and frequent reports on its use were made as part of the agreement with the donors.

The records had been kept in a sealed envelope by the SACC lawyers.

In 1976, he had told the donors that the situation in South Africa had worsened beyond belief and had asked if he could operate the fund alongside the Asinigeni Relief Fund to help victims of the 1976 uprising.

They were shocked at the effects of the uprising and had readily agreed, he said.

'Cheques'

Mr Rees told the court the SACC auditor had told him when he started making discretionary payments for the SACC in 1972 that he should make the cheques payable to himself, since it would then be obvious that he was accepting responsibility for the payment.

Mr Rees also told the court of emergency steps taken by the SACC in 1977 and 1978 when it feared government action against it.

The SACC had taken cognisance of the wave of bannings in October 1977 and the appropriation of money belonging to the organizations that were closed down.

'Special fund'

An emergency national conference had been called to divide the SACC into three parts, in the hope that if the government acted against one part, the others would survive.

A special trust fund was set up under Mr Rees's name to act as an emergency conduit of funds in the event of state action.

In the end, however, the conference had decided that it would be "untheological" to help the government by giving them parts of the SACC body that would be easy to cut off, he said.

Mr Rees's evidence continues today.

Rees silent on names of overseas donors

Fraud trial told of 'fund for peace'

By ANTON HARBER

THE former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Mr John Rees, yesterday declined to tell the Rand Supreme Court the names of three overseas church leaders who had given him R250 000 for a discretionary fund to promote peaceful change in South Africa.

Mr Rees, in the witness box on the 15th day of his trial on 31 charges of fraud and alternatively theft, said the money had been used to form the Actipax Fund.

The existence of Actipax could become crucial to Mr Rees' trial since he has claimed that some of the payments made to him from SACC money were reimbursements of loans from the fund.

The three men — two from the Quaker and Menonite churches in the United States and one from Germany — had asked him at a conference in 1971 to have full control over the money and disburse it at his own discretion.

He could not remember if they had told him the source of the money, but he had been satisfied with their integrity.

He had been under trust not to disclose their names.

It was understood the fund would have no connection with the SACC and he had discussed it with no one else except two of his associates, who had heard about it from elsewhere.

One of them, the Rev R Mahabane, had offered his assistance and had offered been an intermediary in the disbursement of the money.

Asked why they had chosen him, Mr Rees said they had known his stance on non-violence.

The money had been brought to his office in cash by a messenger and he had signed a receipt book for it, he said. Most of it had arrived in amounts of R4 000 to R5 000, sometimes as often as twice a week.

He had kept it in his safe and made regular disbursements from it.

Full records of the fund had been kept and frequent reports on its use had been made as part of the agreement with the

donors.

In 1976 he had told the donors the situation in South Africa had got worse and had asked if he could operate the fund alongside the Asingeni Relief Fund to help victims of the 1976 uprising.

They had readily agreed, he said.

Mr Rees told the court the SACC auditor had told him when he had started making discretionary payments for the SACC in 1972 that he should make the cheques payable to himself, since it would then be obvious he was accepting responsibility for the payment.

Mr Rees also told the court of emergency steps taken by the SACC in 1977 and 1978 when it feared Government action against it.

The SACC had taken cognisance of the wave of bannings in October 1977 and the appropriation of money belonging to the organisations that were closed down and had set up a special trust fund under Mr Rees' name to act as an emergency conduit of funds.

Mr Rees' evidence continues today.

(Mr J Kriegler, assisted by Mr B Doctor is appearing for Mr Rees. Mr K Attwell is prosecuting and Mr Justice R Goldstone is presiding.)

304
NDH
3/5/83

Rees operated peace fund, court is told

The Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday that Mr John Rees operated a R240 000 discretionary fund while he was general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC). The purpose of the fund was to promote peace in South Africa.

Mr Rees (45) of Kensington, Johannesburg, was giving evidence in his defence. He had pleaded not guilty to 31 counts of fraud involving R305 000 of SACC money.

Mr Rees declined to disclose the identity of the three men who had approached him on behalf of the donors, Peace Churches, at an overseas conference of the World Council of Churches because he was bound by a trust agreement.

They had chosen him primarily because of his attitude toward peace and because he had joined them in a call at the WCC for a study on violence and non-violence.

It was agreed between them that the fund would not be mingled with SACC money and that he would not be required to do anything which was inconsistent with SACC work.

Mr Rees said he received small sums of cash — between R2 000 and R4 000 — at his SACC office in Johannesburg. The largest single amount was R14 000.

Mr Rees said he had distributed the money immediately and stored any remaining amount in a safe, to which he had sole access, in the SACC strongroom. He kept records of receipts and disbursements in a small notebook.

These details and that of the Asinigeni Relief Fund and the Dependents' Conference Fund Number Two account were later filed with SACC attorneys in a brown envelope bearing the name of Mr Rees.

Mr Rees applied this procedure for his own protection after taking legal

advice from an attorney friend. One reason was that the SACC was being constantly infiltrated by informers and there was a possibility he could be hoodwinked into making discretionary grants "to persons not genuine".

The other was that as most payments were of a discreet nature, he needed information on hand in case something happened to the grantee or, by implication, to him (Mr Rees).

Mr Rees said it was dangerous to keep such records in the office as there had been cases where policemen took up employment with the SACC. Alternatively there could have been a raid by police and the documents seized.

The hearing continues today.

Membership			Year
Asian and Coloured	White	Total	
1 130	1 130	1 130	1971
1 260	1 260	1 260	1972
1 380	1 380	1 380	1973
1 130	1 130	1 130	1974
1 120	1 120	1 120	1975
..	..	..	1976
1 280	1 280	1 280	1977
1 250	1 250	1 250	1978
Fosatu			1981

Fund: Rees claims he had 'free hand'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr John Rees told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that the church leaders who created the Asingeni Relief Fund had never had a meeting to set parameters for the fund — they had left it entirely at his discretion.

Mr Rees, in his second day in the witness box, also contradicted earlier evidence given by Bishop Desmond Tutu, his successor as general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

He said Bishop Tutu had known he had continued to operate the fund after his successor had taken over.

In earlier evidence, Bishop Tutu said he had been surprised to discover that Mr Rees was still drawing money from the fund.

Mr Rees is facing 31 charges of fraud, alternatively theft, involving R305 000 of SACC money. Twelve other charges, involving R74 000, have already been dismissed.

Mr Rees described how South Africa's

church leaders had held an emergency meeting at the SACC offices the day after the Soweto uprising began.

They had decided to set up a fund to help victims and it had later been called Asingeni — Zulu for "we will not go in" — to show support for the students who would not accept Bantu Education.

It was left entirely to Mr Rees to decide what activities were within the ambit of the fund.

Hundreds of people had swamped the SACC offices in search of assistance and he had given out money for funerals, legal expenses, bail and to help families whose breadwinner had been killed or injured.

In cases where the recipients of the money did not want it to be made public, or where immediate cash payments had to be made, the money was often channeled through accounts belonging to himself or another staff member.

His evidence continues today.

SACC cash 'was given to couriers'

By Rashid Chopdat

Funds of the South African Council of Churches had been used to assist banned black consciousness organisations to reorganise themselves and regroup, and to finance private investigation into a possible political murder, Mr Justice Goldstone heard today.

These disclosures were made in the Rand Supreme Court by Mr John Rees, giving evidence on the 31 counts of fraud relating to alleged misappropriation of money from the Asingeni Relief Fund and the Dependants Conference Fund.

Mr Rees (45), of Kensington, Johannesburg, had pleaded not guilty to the charges involving R305 500. Mr Rees is a former general secretary of the SACC.

While giving evidence, Mr Rees was advised by his defence counsel to testify in general terms about the sensitive payments to avert adverse inferences being drawn.

Mr Rees said that in May 1977 he was approached by the Soweto Students' Representative Council for contributions towards their expenses for their activities. Mr Rees said monthly grants of R7 500 had been made from May until August. One payment of R8 500 was also made.

PROMOTING PEACE

He said the money was handed to couriers designated by the SSRC whose members had used the grants for food, cooking utensils, stationery, desks, settling accounts and hiring of motor vehicles.

Mr Rees said he had made these grants from the Actipax Fund he was operating on behalf of an overseas church group to promote peace and that he had retained the grant from the Asingeni Relief Funds.

He said that after the SSRC was banned in Oc-

tober 1977, together with a number of black consciousness organisations, the payments were made to individuals in the SSRC.

Mr Rees said in October that year, he withdrew R24 000 from the Dependants Conference Fund number two account to assist individuals of those banned organisations and for "matters particularly dangerous".

Mr Rees explained that funds were given to these organisations to regroup and reorganise themselves.

Mr Rees and the SACC had felt it was important for these people to discover their dignity and to establish their identity.

TRANSPORTATION

He and the SACC identified themselves with this aim through the grants.

He said the money had been spent to transport persons — whom he did not want to name — to the various meetings held for the re-organisation. Advance payments had also been made to families of those persons who had found it intolerable to live in South Africa.

Mr Rees said he was involved in getting the people to the meeting and to areas of safety.

Mr Rees said he had come into contact with members of the security police several times. The security police had indicated that they would deal with him by banning him. To date he has not been banned.

In December 1982 Mr Rees was approached to finance a private investigation into the death of Dr. Rick Turner. The shooting of Dr Turner had been regarded as a political murder and investigations drew a blank. This information was given to Mr Rees by those who had approached him.

The court heard that R13 500 had been paid out through an intermediary for the investigation.

The hearing continues.

Court told of risky meetings

Rees refuses to reveal donors' names

304
MOM
5/5/83

By ANTON HARBER

MR JOHN REES yesterday refused to tell the Rand Supreme Court details of the R250 000 Actipax discretionary fund, saying he would not break undertakings to the overseas donors not to do so.

However, Mr Rees, former general secretary of the SA Council of Churches (SACC), told the court he used the fund:

- To give grants of R7 500 a month over five months to the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC).
- To continue these grants to individual SSRC members after the council was banned.
- To give R23 000 for reorganisation after the banning of black consciousness organisations.
- To give R13 500 for a private investigation of the assassination of Dr Rick Turner.

He said he was not prepared to say who the overseas friends were who originally set up the fund, who their South African agents were or where he thought the money came from.

He would not give details of the meetings he financed to help the black consciousness organisations regroup because this was done at great risk to himself and others.

He also refused to hand over a book which he said had coded records of important transactions of the fund.

Mr Rees is facing 31 charges of fraud and alternatively theft of SACC money.

In the witness box for the third day, Mr Rees looked tired and drawn, but became aggressive under cross-examination by the

prosecutor, Mr K Attwell.

He said he had told no-one about the fund at the specific request of the one German and two American church leaders who initiated it.

He had discussed it with only two associates because they had heard about it from overseas and had approached him about it. These two, the Rev E Mahabane and the Rev R Habelgaam, were both deceased.

Mr Rees said the three were members of the Quaker and Manonite churches, and they always acted without publicity. They had also asked him not to put it through a bank account, but to use it in cash.

The money was brought to his office in small cash amounts by a messenger. He had not wanted to know who the messenger was.

A friend he refused to identify had phoned to tell him when the money had arrived.

He had kept it in cash in his safe and gave it out almost immediately.

When it became clear he was to leave the SACC, Mr Rees said he drew up a reconciliation of the fund, and particularly of the amounts lent to the SACC's Asingeni Fund.

He had then started making repayments from Asingeni for these loans.

Some of the money listed in the charge sheet were these repayments, he said.

The balance of the fund had then been banked to finance a project called "Search for Alternatives".

Cross-examination continues today.

Mr Rees is represented by Mr J Kriegler and Mr B Doctor, instructed by Mr R Tucker. Justice R Goldstone presides.

Rees told lies, says prosecutor

304
STAR

5 MAY 1983 By Rashid Chopdat

Mr John Rees told a Rand Supreme Court judge today that he wrote to the South African Council of Churches after there had been insinuations that he was trying to persuade donors to divert funds to projects in opposition to the SACC.

Mr Rees, a former general secretary of the SACC, who is charged with 31 counts of fraud involving R305 500 allegedly misappropriated from the Asingeni Relief Fund and the Dependants' Conference Fund, was being cross-examined about a letter he wrote on March 5 1979.

Mr Rees said that while he was overseas he was criticised by friends for handing a badly run organisation and administration back to the SACC.

When he returned he found that there had been insinuations that he had defrauded the SACC. He wrote the letter to refute the insinuations.

Mr Rees said it had been suggested that he tried to persuade donors to divert funds meant for the SACC into other projects — to which he was alleged to be giving strong support — in opposition to the SACC.

Mr Rees said that the insinuation did not relate to withdrawals of SACC money made by him.

Mr K Attwell, for the State, told Mr Rees that he would argue at the end of the trial that Mr Rees had deliberately given false evidence that he had resigned from the SACC in January 1977.

Mr Attwell said that a minute of the SACC, dated October 1976, recorded that Mr Rees had submitted his resignation which was made public in January 1977.

Mr Attwell suggested that this false evidence was given by Mr Rees to conceal his meeting with the donors of the Actipax Fund in December 1976.

Mr Rees replied that Mr Attwell was at liberty to make this submission and added: "I am not accustomed to telling lies."

The hearing continues.

igate: 'Full and ir' inquiry pledged

Reporter
LL and fair" in-
tion, which
bring to light all
ts and details
ding the death
of Petty-Officer
Webb when the
SAS President
sank in Febru-
year, was prom-
by the Chief
rate of Cape
r C F W van Zyl,
ay.
an Zyl, who is
g at the inquest,
by two asses-
s giving a ruling
objection raised
lnesday against
s being asked
as they were
qualified" to
S Jacobs, the ad-
representing the
ding officer of

the President Kruger,
Captain Wim de Lange,
had appealed to Mr Van
Zyl to rule as inadmissi-
ble questions which he
said "can only have the
effect of prolonging this
inquiry, with a conse-
quent wastage of time
and money".

Experts

Mr Jacobs was refer-
ring specifically to cer-
tain questions put to
witnesses, some of them
junior officers, by the
Deputy Attorney-
General, Mr Frank
Kahn, SC. He said that
to be of any value to the
court, such questions
would need to be an-
swered by expert wit-
nesses.

● In his ruling Mr Van

Zyl said: "The public is
entitled to all the facts
and details with the ex-
ception of classified in-
formation... especially
those members of the
public who have lost
family in the disaster."

If it became apparent
that the South African
Navy's methods and pro-
cedures were incorrect
or that its systems were
to blame, then the in-
quest could result in ap-
propriate steps being
taken to prevent a re-
currence of a similar di-
saster, Mr Van Zyl
added.

This was of such im-
portance that consider-
ations such as time and
cost were oversha-
dowed.

The inquest continues
today.

Rees denies lying to court

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —
Mr John Rees, the for-
mer general secretary of
the South African Coun-
cil of Churches (SACC),
yesterday denied an ac-
cusation that he had de-
liberately lied to the
Rand Supreme Court.

The accusation was
made by the State pros-
ecutor, Mr K Attwell,
during cross-examina-
tion of Mr Rees, who
was in the witness box
for the fourth day.

Mr Rees is facing 31
charges of fraud and al-
ternatively theft of
R305 000 of SACC mon-
ey.

Mr Attwell said to Mr
Rees that documents
showed he had in-
formed the SACC in Oc-
tober 1976 of his
intention to resign be-
cause he felt it was time
for the organization to
have a black general
secretary.

Mr Rees had told the
court that his intention
to resign had become
known in January 1977.

Mr Attwell said he
would be arguing that
Mr Rees gave false evi-
dence to make it seem
as if he only resigned
after a meeting with
overseas associates in
December 1976.

Mr Rees said he did
not tell lies.

Overpaid

Mr Rees also admitted
that he may have over-
paid his personal dis-
cretionary fund, known
as Actipax, by R10 000
when reimbursing it
from the SACC's Asin-
geni Relief Fund.

Mr Attwell said docu-
ments before the court
showed that payments
described by Mr Rees as
reimbursements to Acti-
pax totalled R159 000 in
four months alone.

Mr Rees had earlier
said that the total
amount that had to be
reimbursed was
R149 000.

Mr Rees has said that
many of the monies paid
into his accounts, and
which he is accused of
stealing, were reim-
bursements of money
loaned from Actipax to
Asingeni.

Asked why he had not
made payments directly
from Asingeni instead
of advancing it from Ac-

nie Botha's TV reticence

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

ON. — The former Minister of Manpow-
Fanie Botha, yesterday demonstrated to
television viewers the art of how not to
leads and influence people.

by a British TV reporter to explain the
of power-sharing, he retorted: "If you
South African, you won't understand it.
not prepared to explain it to you."

Transvaal by-elections have attracted
erable interest in Britain, and Mr
s memorable performance was screened
pendent Television's one o'clock news.
British public are unaccustomed to the
of a politician unwilling to grasp with
ands a heaven-sent opportunity to ex-
the party's policies at length.

ish observer commented: "It is a great
with African politicians like Mr Botha
hey have to convince only their elector-
ut the power-sharing policy. The whole
will need convincing."



Mr Fanie Botha

ve to block F loans to SA

MON BARBER
NGTON. — A
States Congres-
b-committee on
yesterday
an amendment
ld effectively
outh Africa
cess to the In-
nal Monetary
(F).

asure, which
is a blow to the
administration,
fore the full
e on banking,
and urban af-
Monday, where
ance seems as-

endment is a

weighted voting system,
the US holds 20 percent
of the fund's votes and
has a powerful influ-
ence over the decisions
of its Western partners.

Had the Reagan
administration decided
to oppose South Africa's
R1.4-billion loan re-
quest last November, it
would have been over-
whelmingly rejected.

The amendment is at-
tached to the adminis-
tration's controversial
request for the US con-
tribution to the IMF to
be increased to R8.7-bil-
lion to help meet a
growing loan demand

Teachers 'betrayed'

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS of teach-
ers had been betrayed
by the government be-
cause it had led them to
believe a fairer educa-
tional deal would
emerge from the De
Lange Report, the pro-
vincial spokesman on
education, Mr Jan van
Eck, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a
statement by the Minis-
ter of National Educa-
tion, Dr Gerrit Viljoen,
that the De Lange Com-
mission's call for a
single education minist-
ry "was open to two
contradictory interpre-
tations".

Mr Van Eck claimed
the government had

that Blanchet, who looks like Coloi
val, is still in jail and is mentally
a result of ill-treatment by the Eng
this man really Blanchet? Vidocq
find out.

11.21: Gute Laune Mit Musik. Kom Saam Ka
Eddi Arendt, Edith Prock and other
ers sing popular melodies from
Produced by E Roets.

11.43: Nuus

12.03: Oordenking. Pastoor Christo de W

TV 2

6.32: Ikhotha Eyikhothayo: Ezabomndeni.
is told by Verity that an operation
necessary.

7.00: Izindaba/lindaba (News).

7.10: Jikelele (Magazine Programme).
Ezinyathelweni ZikaJesus (In the
of Jesus). Jesus In Jericho. A look
Jericho was like when Jesus pass
it on his way to Jerusalem. Present
Kubheka. Ingxoxo Ngezenkolo (In
steps Of Jesus — Discussion Se
discussion about the events in Jer
Jesus was there. Presented by
Bengu. Siyabuya E-Thekwini (Live
ban). Light music featuring local

9.00: lindaba/lizindaba (News).

9.27: Isibikezelo Sezulu/Imozulu (Weather)

9.29: Iphunga Elimnandi/Ezenkolo (Epilog

Last night's T

TV1

THE eight o'clock news
deluge on the Constitu-
tion Bill was remark-
able for the intro-
duction of two new
words into the English
language: "Ownafees"
and "Genalafees", both
freely used by three
commentators.

Anyone able to re-
member which were
own affairs and which
were general affairs
emerges cum laude.

However, it was reas-
suring to be told three
times in two minutes
that in spite of every-
body's affairs, God was
acknowledged too.

How different was the
last in the series of
Then Came the English:
Urbane as ever, even
when covering the mis-
takes of the past 35
years which finally
brought about the Con-
stitution Bill.

It has been a great
programme — one of the
best ever produced by
the English service, and
leaving no doubt that
the English-speaking
are as valid a part of the
country as any other
group.

Earlier "1945", recap-
turing a different view
and mood of South Afri-
cans, again evoked the
feelings of the time.

SATV has a lot of
talent to draw on locally
— and it has shown in
these two programmes
that it can make the
best of South African
history.

RUPERT LANGERMAN

TV2

THE mere fact
Zulu Radio
awards cere
screened live
City Hall in
without interr
underlined t
dominance o
items in the
magazine prog

The previous
Radio Xhosa
ing did not rec
same promine

The Xhosa-s
viewers have fi
hit out at the
viewing-time all
Xhosa-produce
grammes.

However, the
awards were
spectacular
night's. The
showed that the
proud nation
they do things,
in a very big w

To non-boxing
must have been
pleasant sight
a helpless W
der Merwe
sprawled on the
for five minutes
doctor and his
handlers trying
vive him.

Before that
treated to sc
boxing display
Toweel when
pointed Manuel
win the world
weight title in M

JG:

Too late for class

DEATHS

MURDOCH. — Pat, ex
passed away peacefully
May 3 at Steynsburg,
ly remembered by Ivor

Wim de Lange, pleaded to Mr Van rulé as inadmissi- estions which he can only have the of prolonging this y, with a conse- wastage of time money".

Experts

Jacobs was refer- specifically to cer- questions put to asses, some of them or officers, by the ury. Attorney- eral, Mr Frank n, SC. He said that e of any value to the t, such questions ld need to be an- ed by expert wit- es.

In his ruling Mr Van today.

entitled to all the facts and details with the ex- ception of classified in- formation... especially those members of the public who have lost family in the disaster."

If it became apparent that the South African Navy's methods and pro- cedures were incorrect or that its systems were to blame, then the in- quest could result in ap- propriate steps being taken to prevent a re- currence of a similar dis- aster, Mr Van Zyl added.

This was of such im- portance that consider- ations such as time and cost were oversha- dowed.

The inquest continues today.

court

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr John Rees, the for- mer general secretary of the South African Coun- cil of Churches (SACC), yesterday denied an ac- cusation that he had de- liberately lied to the Rand Supreme Court.

The accusation was made by the State pro- secutor, Mr K Attwell, during cross-examina- tion of Mr Rees, who was in the witness box for the fourth day.

Mr Rees is facing 31 charges of fraud and al- ternatively theft of R305 000 of SACC mon- ey.

Mr Attwell said to Mr Rees that documents showed he had in- formed the SACC in Oc- tober 1976 of his intention to resign be- cause he felt it was time for the organization to have a black general secretary.

Mr Rees had told the court that his intention to resign had become known in January 1977.

Mr Attwell said he would be arguing that Mr Rees gave false evi- dence to make it seem as if he only resigned after a meeting with overseas associates in December 1976.

Mr Rees said he did not tell lies.

Overpaid

Mr Rees also admitted that he may have over- paid his personal dis- cretionary fund, known as Actipax, by R10 000 when reimbursing it from the SACC's Asin- geni Relief Fund.

Mr Attwell said docu- ments before the court showed that payments described by Mr Rees as reimbursements to Acti- pax totalled R159 000 in four months alone.

Mr Rees had earlier said that the total amount that had to be reimbursed was R149 000.

Mr Rees has said that many of the monies paid into his accounts, and which he is accused of stealing, were reim- bursements of money loaned from Actipax to Asingeni.

Asked why he had not made payments directly from Asingeni instead of advancing it from Actipax, Mr Rees said he had felt it necessary at the time because Asin- geni was in the red.

Mr Attwell pointed out that he had not wor- ried at other times when it had been overdrawn.

Mr Rees said that ret- rospectively it was not necessary to have done this.

Cross-examination continues today.

ha's TV reticence

PHENSON

Master of Manpow- lay demonstrated to be art of how not to people.

porter to explain the ie retorted: "If you won't understand it. explain it to you."

ions have attracted n Britain, and Mr mance was screened -s one o'clock news. unaccustomed to the illing to grasp with opportunity to ex- at length.

mented: "It is a great icians like Mr Botha. ace only their elector- ing policy. The whole ing."



Mr Fanie Botha

Block 156 357 280 AS to SA

weighted voting system, the US holds 20 percent of the fund's votes and has a powerful influ- ence over the decisions of its Western partners.

Had the Reagan administration decided to oppose South Africa's R1.4-billion loan re- quest last November, it would have been over- whelmingly rejected.

The amendment is at- tached to the adminis- tration's controversial request for the US con- tribution to the IMF to be increased to R8,7-bil- lion to help meet a growing loan demand from Third World coun- tries.

Two senior officials, the US fund executive di- rector Mr Richard Erb and the Assistant Secre- tary of Treasury Mr Marc Leland, appeared before the sub-commit- tee yesterday to plead against the rider, which they claimed would "po-

Teachers 'betrayed'

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS of teach- ers had been betrayed by the government be- cause it had led them to believe a fairer educa- tional deal would emerge from the De Lange Report, the pro- vincial spokesman on education, Mr Jan van Eck, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement by the Minis- ter of National Educa- tion, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that the De Lange Com- mission's call for a single education minis- try "was open to two contradictory interpre- tations".

Mr Van Eck claimed the government had "purposefully" left Cape educational leaders under the impression that they were "seriously considering" the more liberal interpretation of the recommendations.

"But now teachers' hopes have been dashed," he said. "The government has decided to keep its sticky politi- cal finger in education."

6.32: Ikhotha Eyikhothayo. L... is told by Verity that an operation will be necessary.

7.00: Izindaba/lindaba (News).

7.10: Jikelele (Magazine Programme). Including: Ezinyathelweni ZikaJesus (In the footsteps of Jesus). Jesus In Jericho. A look at what Jericho was like when Jesus passed through it on his way to Jerusalem. Presented by S A Kubheka. Ingxoxo Ngezenkolo (In The Foot- steps Of Jesus — Discussion Series). A dis- cussion about the events in Jericho while Jesus was there. Presented by Ds S N Bengu. Siyabuya E-Thekwini (Live From Dur- ban). Light music featuring local groups.

9.00: lindaba/lindaba (News).

9.27: Isibikezelo Sezulu/Imozulu (Weather).

9.29: Iphunga Elimnandi/Ezenkolo (Epilogue).

Last night's TV

TV1

THE eight o'clock news deluge on the Constitu- tion Bill was remark- able for the intro- duction of two new words into the English language: "Ownafees" and "Genalafees", both freely used by three commentators.

Anyone able to re- member which were own affairs and which were general affairs emerges cum laude.

However, it was reas- suring to be told three times in two minutes that in spite of every- body's affairs, God was acknowledged too.

How different was the last in the series of Then Came the English: Urbane as ever, even when covering the mis- takes of the past 35 years which finally brought about the Con- stitution Bill.

It has been a great programme — one of the best ever produced by the English service, and leaving no doubt that the English-speaking are as valid a part of the country as any other group.

Earlier "1945", recap- turing a different view and mood of South Afri- cans, again evoked the feelings of the time.

SATV has a lot of talent to draw on locally — and it has shown in these two programmes that it can make the best of South African history.

RUPERT LANGERMAN

TV2

THE mere fact that the Zulu Radio Astera awards ceremony was screened live from the City Hall in Durban without interruption underlined the pre- dominance of Zulu items in the general magazine programme.

The previous night the Radio Xhosa award-giv- ing did not receive the same prominence.

The Xhosa-speaking viewers have frequently hit out at the limited viewing-time allotted to Xhosa-produced pro- grammes.

However, the Xhosa awards were not as spectacular as last night's. The Zulus showed that they are a proud nation — when they do things, they do it in a very big way.

To non-boxing fans, it must have been an un- pleasant sight to watch a helpless Willem van der Merwe lying sprawled on the canvas for five minutes, with a doctor and his worried handlers trying to re- vive him.

Before that we were treated to some fine boxing display by Viccie Toweel when he out- pointed Manuel Ortiz to win the world bantam- weight title in May 1950.

JOE GUWA

Too late for classification

DEATHS

MURDOCH. — Pat, ex Col SAAF, passed away peacefully on Tuesday May 3 at Steynsburg, aged 80. Fond- ly remembered by Ivor and Sheila.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION TECHNICAL COLLEGE Jan Smuts Drive, Maitland Telephone: 53 2105

HOBBY CLASSES FOR ADULTS 1983

Idon't tell lies, Rees says of court accusation

By ANTON HARBER

MR JOHN REES, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), yesterday denied an accusation that he had deliberately lied to the Rand Supreme Court.

The accusation was made by the State prosecutor, Mr K Attwell, during cross-examination of Mr Rees, who was in the witness box for the fourth day.

Mr Rees is facing 31 charges of fraud and alternatively theft of R305 000 of SACC money.

Mr Attwell told Mr Rees that documents showed he had informed the SACC executive in October 1976 of his intention to resign, because he felt it was time for the organisation to have a black general secretary.

Mr Rees had told the court that his intention to resign had become known in January 1977.

Mr Attwell said he would be arguing that Mr Rees gave false evidence to make it seem as if he only resigned after a meeting with overseas associates in December 1976.

Mr Rees said he was not accustomed to telling lies.

Mr Rees also admitted that he might have overpaid his personal discretionary fund, known as Actipax, by R10 000, when reimbursing it from the SACC's Asingeni Relief Fund.

Mr Attwell said documents before the court showed that payments described by Mr Rees as reimbursements to Actipax totalled R159 000 in four months alone.

Mr Rees had said earlier that the total amount that had to be reimbursed was R149 000. There was a great deal of interaction between the two funds and overpayments were quite possible, he said.

Mr Rees has maintained that much of the money paid into his accounts, and which he is accused of stealing, was reimbursing money loaned from Actipax to Asingeni.

Asked why he had not made payments directly from Asingeni, instead of advancing it from Actipax, Mr Rees said he had felt it necessary at the time because Asingeni was in the red.

Mr Attwell said that he had not worried at other times when it had been overdrawn.

Mr Rees said that retrospectively he could see it was not necessary to have done this.

Mr Rees also told the court there had been an allegation from the SACC that he had diverted their funds into non-SACC projects which he had supported.

He told the court about a letter in which he replied to these allegations. It had nothing to do with any other insinuations about the withdrawal of SACC money, he said.

Cross-examination continues today.

(Mr Rees is represented by Mr J Kriegler and Mr B Doctor, instructed by Mr R Tucker. Mr Justice R Goldstone presides.)

(304) RDM
7/9/83

Rees accused of inventing story of fund

By ANTON HARBER

A STATE prosecutor yesterday accused Mr John Rees of inventing the story of a R250 000 secret discretionary fund to explain the payment of South African Council of Churches money into his private accounts.

Mr Rees, former SACC general secretary who is facing 31 charges of fraud, alternatively theft of R305 000 of the council's money, denied the allegation.

The prosecutor, Mr K Attwell, said the story of the fund, known as Actipax, had been mooted by Mr Rees only after the police began to investigate his finances.

He said Mr Rees would not identify the donors of the money nor their South African agent and that the only people he had told about the fund were deceased.

Mr Attwell said Mr Rees had said the fund involved R250 000 because police had told SACC officials that their investigations involved money in the region of R200 000.

Mr Rees had also said the fund started in 1974, because this was the beginning of the period the police were investigating, he said.

Mr Rees, in the witness box for the fifth day, firmly denied this.

Mr Attwell then said Mr Rees had no evidence to back his claim that payments into his private accounts from SACC money were reimbursements of loans from Actipax to the SACC's Asingeni Relief Fund.

He said Mr Rees had deliberately misled the council when he withdrew this money and had used it for other purposes, or had stolen it.

Mr Rees again denied the charge.

Earlier Mr Rees told the court he did not want to seem to contradict the evidence of Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, a man he respected.

"I have my version and he has his and I find it most unfortunate that we should be juxtaposed like this."

Mr Rees said he could not recall if Bishop Tutu's version of a meeting between the two of them was correct.

He said that all but two of the 31 payments he has been charged with were repayments from Asingeni to the Actipax Fund.

When the judge, Mr Justice R Goldstone, said Mr Rees had been unable to say this the day before, Mr Rees replied that he had now examined his documents and was confident this was true.

He could not explain why he had not examined these documents before.

Asked why he had kept so many accounts and moved money so frequently between them, Mr Rees said he could see now that it might have been simpler to operate only one account, but had not believed that at the time.

He denied the purpose was to disguise the ultimate recipient of the money.

(Mr Rees is represented by Mr J Kriegler and Mr B Doctor, instructed by Mr R Tucker.)

How Rees explained that Tutu house loan

BISHOP Desmond Tutu's controversial R14 000 housing loan, which prompted the sudden arrest of the former General Secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Mr John Rees, was an "open and honourable" transaction, Mr Rees told the Rand Supreme Court this week.

Mr Rees was discussing the loan at his own request during the trial in which he is accused of defrauding the SACC of more than R300 000.

In a dramatic week of evidence Mr Rees also:

- Told the court he had occasionally used his own money to contribute to the "noble cause" of helping the victims of apartheid.

- Revealed the existence of a secret Actipax fund subsidised by mystery donors who sent him cash-filled envelopes containing up to R4 000 to promote dialogue and peaceful change in South Africa.

The State has submitted that this fund was invented by Mr Rees to explain the movement of money during the police investigation of his affairs.

Referring to the R14 000 cheque, Mr Rees said: "A considerable amount of hurt has been occasioned to Bishop Tutu as a result of that payment.

"However, the money came from an honest source who wanted to help the bish-

op with his housing problem and was never intended to embarrass him."

Mr Rees was speaking at the close of his evidence-in-chief during his third day in the witness box.

Earlier, the police officer who investigated the case, Mr A Mills, said he had made his "embarrassing" arrest of Mr Rees last June because he knew Bishop Tutu had returned the R14 000 and was afraid Mr Rees would use the money to flee the country.

Mr Rees later told the court he had not known the source of the gift and had returned the money to the



● Mr John Rees — an "open and honourable transaction".

By ARLENE GETZ

SACC.

However, the intense speculation which surrounded the gift was indicated by correspondence between Mr Rees and Bishop Tutu in 1981.

On November 9, Bishop Tutu, current General Secretary of the SACC, wrote to Mr Rees begging him to give him more information about the loan.

"We have tried to follow up your lead about the possible source of this gift," wrote Bishop Tutu in a letter marked "strictly confidential" and handed in as one of a mound of exhibits.

"We have contacted the

individual you thought was the benefactor and the church organisation. Both of these contacts have no knowledge of such a transfer for this purpose."

The letter continued: "I don't need to tell you that it is of paramount importance for the credibility of the council, myself and yourself that irrefutable evidence of such a transaction be available as soon as possible.

"Can you jolt your memory because I am very anxious and cannot go on living under this cloud of suspicion and innuendo?"

Eleven days later, Mr Rees replied in a letter marked "strictly private and confidential" that Bishop Tutu's request had placed him in a dilemma — "which dilemma, however, I am happy to live with in the light of the very unfortunate circumstances which have arisen".

"As a matter of principle," wrote Mr Rees, "I have made a personal decision that I will not reveal to anyone what discretionary payments I ever made."

Mr Rees said he had received the money from an anonymous German source as a gift to assist Bishop Tutu's housing problem.

The trial continues this week.

SACC starts fund to aid the hungry

1981/11/16
The South African Council of Churches (SACC) has launched an emergency nationwide relief campaign to offset the effects of severe unemployment and the drought which is ravaging the country.

Details of the plan, which includes the establishment of a Hunger and Relief Fund, were outlined by the SACC's director of development, the Rev Sol Jacobs, at a Press conference yesterday.

The secretary-general of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said the council had already given R50 000 to the fund, and also declared 1984 the Year of Water to encourage Christians to provide food and water for all needy communities.

The SACC's emergency campaign will be implemented in three stages.

In stage one all member churches will be asked to:

- Provide food and water for depressed rural communities.
- Initiate bulk-buying schemes in drought-stricken areas.

● Encourage Christian families to adopt a family which has been hard-hit by drought and unemployment.

● Supply schools and creches in urban and rural areas with basic foods and necessities.

The second part of the programme is an "education for awareness" scheme, which will be conducted at two levels, said Mr Jacobs.

"The education awareness campaign will be conducted among church members as well as people affected by the drought.

"We will teach people how to solve their short-term needs created by the drought by using film aids, distributing pamphlets and giving lectures."

The third part of the programme will concentrate on long-term measures such as initiating self-help schemes, the training of drought relief officers and teaching people affected by the drought about the political implications of starvation in the homelands.

304
SACC
9 MAY 1983

Rees refund evidence baffles judge

(304)
SPAR

9 MAY 1983

By Rashid Chopdat

A Rand Supreme Court judge today asked Mr John Rees to explain his inconsistent evidence regarding refunds he had made to a private discretionary fund operated by him while he was general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

Mr Rees (45), of Kensington, Johannesburg, had pleaded not guilty to 31 counts of fraud involving R305 000 allegedly misappropriated from the Asingeni Relief Fund and the Dependants' Conference Fund.

Mr Justice Goldstone said he could not understand Mr Rees's evidence and asked which version should be accepted by the court.

The judge pointed out that in evidence in chief Mr Rees had stated he was unable to recall for what purpose withdrawals had been made in respect of the 31 counts of the charge.

Later Mr Rees said that all but two were for reimbursements to the Actipax Fund, operated by him privately.

This latter evidence was given after Mr Rees had stated that he had referred to a "black book" in which records were kept of transactions for the Actipax Fund.

Mr Rees replied that in some instances the withdrawals could have been for refunds for payments made by him on behalf of the Asingeni Relief Fund and in other instances they could not be refunds.

He had assumed they were refunds because he was responsible for the Asingeni Relief Fund.

He had consulted the black book to tie up payments made by him. The judge inquired if Mr Rees had in fact tied up the flow of funds during his reconciliation attempt.

Mr Rees replied: "Yes and no." He added that he knew this sounded ridiculous, but he knew where the money went to.

Mr Rees said he did not know how he could make the judge understand. He said that he had used the black book to reconstruct the movement of money and that he had no means of checking it out because he had destroyed the records after compiling the book.

The hearing continues.

DDP PAR 4 (105) (304)
**Homes search
in Mdantsane**
E 9 MAY 1983

MDANTSANE — Several homes were searched and many documents removed in what the Commander-in-Chief of Ciskei State Security, Lt-General Charles Sebe, called "a normal law-enforcement raid by the combined forces here on Friday night and early Saturday morning."

General Sebe said one man from Zone 9 was held for theft and would appear in court today.

He confirmed that many homes were searched during the raid.

Mr D. Sifingo and Miss G. N. Botha, both of Zone 8, confirmed visits by Ciskei security men. Both said homes were surrounded by soldiers during the raid in which some documents were taken.

In Zone 5 searches were confirmed to have been conducted in the homes of Mr M. Mazwai and Mr M. Gajule.

Other homes searched belong to Mr J. Citeko, of Zone 4, Mr Sisa Njikelana, national vice-president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, and Mr Vuyisile Mati, of Zone 9.

An employee of the Dependants' Conference, a branch of the South African Council of Churches, Mr Stage Thando Cuntu, said Ciskei security forces raided his house at the weekend.

Mr Cuntu said a truck-

load of soldiers and members of the police in two cars came to his house in Zone 9 at 2 a.m. on Saturday.

Six policemen searched his house.

He said nothing was removed.

He said this was the second raid in five months. Police searched his house on December 15 and nothing was removed.

Four students — Mr Zandisile Sobandla, 20, Mr Vusumzi Sobandla, 18, Mr Linda Majikijela, 21, and Mr Sindile Tabata, 18 — also confirmed the searches and removal of documents.

They said they were taken from their homes and released at a police tent set up near Fort Jackson at the entrance to Mdantsane.

They had to walk home to Zones 2 and 3 they said.

General Sebe said that although he was in charge of the operation, he had not arrived at the checkpoint when the students were released but he doubted the truth of their story. — DDR.

INSIDE

Business 6
Weather: fine 14
TV, radio, tides, ships, aircraft 14
Classifieds 15-23

SACC launches drought relief fund

IN AN EFFORT to help combat widespread poverty and miseria resulting from the worsening drought situation in South Africa, the South African Council of Churches has allocated R50 000 to help launch the Hunger and Drought Relief Fund.

By MONO BADELA

This was announced by SACC general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu at a Press conference at the weekend.

Bishop Tutu blamed the plight of the countless victims of the drought-stricken South Africa on the Government's "unjust social dispensation".

Bishop Tutu said that

many problems were caused by ideological motives: "People are being uprooted from their homes in the cities and dumped in the poverty-stricken homelands and so-called independent states." He said if South Africa was one nation, a more ready solution to

the countless dying of starvation might be found.

He told the conference that the drought was depriving many people of their livelihood and has revealed an inadequate supply and storage of water.

"This has caused acute hunger and health hazards being highlighted in continual outbreaks of cholera epidemic. The economic situation of our land at present is also creating an alarming and escalating unemployment rate."

He referred to the situation "as potentially dangerous". He said the real flash points were in the rural areas where the rate of unemployment was very high.

"Men in future will not sit passively and watch their children die because of hunger. Men will kill for food and unless we do not ameliorate the situation we shall be embroiled in a more serious situation. We have to handle the basic causes and much of the problem stems from the unjust social dispensation in South Africa."

Bishop Tutu said 25 representatives from

member churches of the SACC and regional councils met last week to discuss the hunger and drought crisis in Southern Africa. He said it was decided that a campaign against hunger be launched which would include a project of food and work and an immediate relief programme. Churches were urged to make an all-out effort to ensure that water was available to all the communities; that all church workers help local development initiatives; that 1984 be declared as a Year of Water; and that all Christian people positively work for the abatement of unemployment.

Bishop Tutu appealed to all churches of South Africa to support and co-operate in this programme financially, and to assist the SACC's interdepartmental committee in implementing the vast humanitarian programme.

He said the churches were not in competition with the Government but were aware of the theological imperative to care for the weak and the hungry.

Churches had already started a concerted effort to provide food and water to all the communities in need, particularly those affected by the present drought in the land.

10 MAY 1987

The Star Tuesday

Defence slams church report as 'useless travesty'

Pretoria Correspondent

A substantial Human Sciences Research Council report before the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the South African Council of Churches has been described as "R50 000 of the taxpayers' money down the drain".

"These three volumes constitute a travesty of true scientific research," Mr Sidney Kentridge, SC, told the commission in cross examination of Dr D P Conradie who presented an analysis of Press coverage of the SACC yesterday.

Dr Conradie had presented the last two volumes of three which gave a detailed breakdown of what had been said by and about the council from 1968 until 1982.

Mr Kentridge, appearing for the SACC in the latest open session of the commission into the affairs of the SACC, said the research was "not only unscientific, but arrogant nonsense".

He asked whether it was really necessary to engage 13 researchers to discover that Bishop Tutu found apartheid unacceptable, that the SACC was 100 percent against forced remov-

als, that the "SACC communicates with the SACC".

Dr Conradie admitted that church journals surveyed on their coverage of the SACC were "largely Dutch Reformed Church" papers. The latter church is openly against the SACC.

He also told the commission the HSRC had analysed news reports "sentence by sentence, phrase by phrase", so that it was possible to get several differing results from one report.

Nor had the researchers been concerned with the truth of the reports — just their frequency, he revealed.

Mr Kentridge pointed out the irony of Dr Conradie's report on the media coverage being misreported by a now defunct Pretoria newspaper during the presentation of the first HSRC document earlier this year.

The objectivity of the researchers was also questioned by Mr Kentridge. He pointed out that the report omitted courtesy titles when referring to SACC officials but afforded them to everyone else.

"Your slip is showing, Dr Conradie," said Mr Kentridge.

Rees lied to SACC, court told

304
2004
10/1/83

By TONI REYNEKE
Court Reporter

MR JOHN REES, former general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was an unsatisfactory and evasive witness who should be convicted of fraud because he misappropriated the SACC's money for his personal use, the State submitted during argument in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr K Attwell, for the State, said Mr Rees had fabricated a story of a secret discretionary fund, Actipax — controlled by him — when it became clear criminal charges might be levelled against him.

Mr Rees has pleaded not guilty to 31 counts of fraud, alternatively theft, involving R305 000 from the SACC.

Mr Attwell told Mr Justice R Goldstone he was seeking a conviction on the main counts.

The State alleges that Mr Rees has misappropriated money of two funds controlled by the SACC, set up after the 1976 riots.

Mr Attwell said Mr Rees had admitted that funds under his control were not for his personal use.

Mr Rees agreed the monies he had requisitioned went into his personal accounts. No-one at the SACC was aware of this fact until 1980, Mr Attwell said.

He said there was no way SACC officials could know where the money was going to unless Mr Rees told them.

Mr Rees was an unsatisfactory and evasive witness who could not give satisfactory explanations on numerous occasions.

Referring to the existence

of the Actipax Fund, which Mr Rees said was set up to search for peaceful solutions for change in South Africa, Mr Attwell said there was no need to keep the existence of the fund secret.

Mr Rees had claimed it was a burden to him, yet he never sought another mandate with which to tell SACC officials about the fund.

"The SACC accepted the existence of discretionary funds. They were churchmen who understood the need for anonymity, yet he never told them about Actipax," he said.

The only two SACC officials who did know about the fund, are dead. None of the donors to Actipax were called and no records of the fund were kept with which to corroborate Mr Rees' claim of the existence of Actipax.

"Mr Rees fabricated this story when the SACC was asked to lay criminal charges against him, after they discovered that monies had been misappropriated," Mr Attwell said.

Mr Attwell said there were no designated Actipax accounts and all the money went into Mr Rees' personal accounts. If the existence of the Actipax Fund was ignored, the court was left with the fact that large amounts were moving in Mr Rees' personal accounts for his own purposes.

Mr Rees also never mentioned to an SACC delegation who saw him during 1981 that he had made withdrawals of fund money after his term as general-secretary had expired during 1978.

Mr J Kriegler, SC, for Mr Rees, will begin argument today.

Mr Kriegler, assisted by Mr B Doctor and instructed by Mr H Tucker, is appearing for Mr Rees.

(204) S.M.

Secret fund now vital to Rees case

10 MAY 1983

By Rashid Chopdat

Defence counsel for Mr John Rees today submitted in the Rand Supreme Court that there was a reasonable possibility that the Actipax Fund — a secret fund of R240 000 operated by Mr Rees — did exist.

The existence or non-existence of the Actipax Fund has become a crucial issue in the trial of Mr Rees (45), a former general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, who has pleaded not guilty to 31 counts of fraud involving R305 000.

He allegedly misappropriated funds from the Asingeni Relief Fund and the Dependents' Conference Fund.

Mr Rees claimed that the money he withdrew on 29 of the counts was for re-funds to the Actipax Fund for payments he had made or were to be made on behalf of the Asingeni Relief Fund.

In his legal argument, Mr John Kriegler SC, defending, argued that the Actipax Fund did exist.

He submitted that the State had not challenged the evidence of Mr Rees that he had disclosed the operation of the fund to Mr Oliver Barrett, an attorney of the SACC.

Mr Barrett, the court heard, had been delegated by the SACC to question Mr Rees about alleged unauthorised withdrawals of church money.

Mr Kriegler submitted that all the documents relating to the Actipax Fund had been destroyed, but a black book in which Mr Rees entered receipts and payments supported the defence case.

The advocate argued that if it was found by the court that the Actipax Fund did exist, then money was paid from it in good faith.

Earlier Mr Kriegler suggested to the judge that, to reconstruct the case on a factual basis, the court should consider the personalities of those who had given evidence, the nature of the work of the SACC and the manner in which money was dealt with.

Mr Kriegler said Mr Rees had had no training and no experience in financial matters.

In the witness box Mr Rees seemed confused, over-willing to please and often — unable to be precise.

The hearing continues.

demand court withdraw its name state relationship.

1 MAY 1983

Judgment postponed in Rees trial

By Rashid Chopdat

The trial of Mr John Rees in the Rand Supreme Court was today adjourned to May 18 when Mr Justice Goldstone will hand down judgment.

Earlier Mr J Kriegler SC, defending, called on the judge to acquit Mr Rees, who had pleaded not guilty to 31 counts of fraud involving R305 000.

The State had alleged that Mr Rees (45), a former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, had misappropriated money from the Asingeni Relief Fund and the Dependants' Conference Fund — both discretionary accounts.

In his closing remarks today, Mr K Attwell, prosecuting, said that he was not submitting that Mr Rees had used the entire R305 000 for himself, but that the fund had been used for purposes not connected with the Asingeni Relief Fund.

Even if Mr Rees had given money to an organisation for blind people or for cancer research it was fraud or theft.

Yesterday Mr Kriegler said the prosecutor had submitted that there was something sinister about the more than 40 building society and bank accounts controlled by Mr Rees. If the facts were considered, there was no indication that the 12 domestic accounts of Mr Rees had been used for dishonest purposes.

It was beyond conception that a thief would try to hide money he had stolen from his employers in a building society across the road.

The advocate submitted that seven of the eight other building society accounts used by Mr Rees for SACC work had been opened at the same branch of the building society, and all were in the name of Mr Rees.

The judge was asked to note that all but one account had been closed when Mr Rees had prepared to leave the SACC.

Mr Justice Goldstone commented that it seemed inconsistent for an alleged thief to have had so many accounts.

Mr Kriegler submitted that Mr Rees was unlikely to have concocted false documentation which did not support his claim of the existence of the Actipax Fund.

He said the existence or non-existence of the Actipax Fund (a secret discretionary fund of R240 000 operated by Mr Rees) was the crux of the issue and there was a reasonable possibility that the fund did exist.

If it was found that the fund did exist, then money was paid from it in good faith.

Mr Kriegler said Mr Rees did not have any training or experience in finance. In the witness box Mr Rees seemed confused, over-willing to please and often unable to be precise.

Rees fails as a witness — counsel

Court Reporter

DEFENCE counsel for Mr John Rees, charged with defrauding the South African Council of Churches, conceded in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that his client was an unsatisfactory witness in a "multitude of aspects".

Mr Johan Kriegler, SC, defending Mr Rees, described the former general secretary of the SACC as a man who was "readily confused" in the witness box, "overwilling to please" and, possibly because of his ecclesiastical background, often unable "to be precise in his thinking and speaking".

Mr Rees has pleaded not guilty to 31 counts of fraud. He allegedly defrauded two funds set up by the SACC — the Asingeni Fund and the Dependents

Conference Fund — of R305 000.

Mr Kriegler told Mr Justice R Goldstone that the SACC mushroomed from a small, struggling, sedate organisation with an annual budget of R30 000 in 1977 to a large organisation with an annual budget running into millions of rand.

He said the SACC was run on an informal basis. Its executive committee was composed mostly of clerics who, by vocation and training, were not businessmen.

The activities conducted by the SACC were very complex. There were internal as well as external tensions in the organisation because it became involved in the sensitive area of racial discrimination in South Africa.

By virtue of these activities the SACC resorted to covert

operations, disguised channeling of funds, the use of intermediaries and disguised transactions.

Mr Kriegler referred to Mr Rees as a "juggler" who tried to keep together the defective accounting and administrative system of the Asingeni Fund which had become the SACC's major fund-raising and expenditure project.

Mr Kriegler said that the Asingeni Fund and the Dependents Conference Fund had, after their first two years of existence, increased their income to more than R1 500 000. The general secretary had discretionary powers over these two funds.

The crux of the case against Mr Rees was the existence or non-existence of the Actipax Fund, Mr Kriegler said. This was a secret fund over which the general secretary had the sole control and discretion.

He said Mr Rees could offer no evidence to prove the existence of the fund, because he had undertaken not to disclose donors' identity.

It was for these reasons that a method of payment was devised to protect their identity.

Mr Kriegler submitted that the circumstances which gave rise to the Actipax Fund were likely and viable, nor was it improbable that the fund could be operated secretly.

In referring to the 51 banking accounts under Mr Rees' control, and in which he mingled SACC funds with his personal funds, Mr Kriegler said it was "beyond conception that a thief who wanted to hide money would deposit it in his own name in a building society he regularly used".

The hearing continues.

Mr K Attwell appeared for the State. Mr Kriegler, assisted by Mr B Doctor instructed by Mr Raymond Tucker, appeared for Mr Rees.

I
1
7
304
11/5/83
T
S
E
N
L
A
F
S
O
V
N
T
I
N
P

CAPE TIMES 11/5/83

Rees a juggler, says ³⁰⁴ counsel

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Counsel for Mr John Rees, who is charged with defrauding the South African Council of Churches, conceded in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that his client was an unsatisfactory witness in a "multitude of aspects".

Mr Johan Kriegler, SC, defending Mr Rees, described the former general secretary of the SACC as a man who was "readily confused" in the witness box, "overwilling to please" and, possibly because of his ecclesiastical background, often unable "to be precise in his thinking and speaking".

Mr Rees pleaded not guilty to 31 counts of fraud. He allegedly defrauded two funds set up by the SACC — the Asingeni Fund and the Dependants Conference Fund — of R305 000.

Mr Kriegler told Mr Justice R Goldstone the SACC had mushroomed from a small, struggling, sedate organization with an annual budget of R30 000 in 1977, to a large organization with an annual budget running into millions of rands.

'Informal'

He said the SACC was run on an informal basis. Its executive committee was composed mostly of clerics who by vocation and training were not businessmen.

There were internal as well as external tensions in the organization because it became involved in the sensitive area of racial discrimination in South Africa.

By virtue of these activities, the SACC resorted to covert operations, disguised channelling of funds, the use of intermediaries and disguised transactions.

Mr Kriegler referred to Mr Rees as a "juggler" who tried to keep together the defective accounting and administrative system of the Asingeni Fund, which had become one of the SACC's major projects.

Mr Kriegler said the Asingeni Fund and the Dependants Conference Fund had after their first two years of existence increased their income to more than R1,5m. The general secretary had the discretionary powers over these two funds.

The crux of the case against Mr Rees was the existence or non-existence of the Actipax Fund, Mr Kriegler said.

This was a secret fund over which the general secretary had the sole control and discretion.

He said Mr Rees could offer no evidence to prove the existence of the fund because he had undertaken not to disclose the identity of the donors.

The hearing continues today.

Rees ²⁰⁴ reticence ^{12/1/83} 'not sign of guilt'

Court Reporter

MR JOHN REES' reticence in disclosing certain facts concerning the requisition of cheques to officials of the South African Council of Churches did not necessarily point to his guilt, the Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Mr J Kriegler, SC, defending, urged Mr Justice R Goldstone to acquit Mr Rees on 31 charges of fraud alternatively theft.

Judgment will be handed down on Wednesday, May 18.

The 45-year-old former general secretary of the SACC, is accused of defrauding two SACC funds — the Asingeni Fund and Dependant's Conference Fund — of R305 000. He has pleaded not guilty.

Mr Kriegler submitted to court it was inconceivable that, had Mr Rees been stealing money from the SACC, he would openly and in the usual manner, requisition cheques with which to draw money.

Mr Rees had not been dishonest or evasive when he answered specific queries put to him by SACC officials during 1981.

His reticence in not telling them about a cheque for R22 950 he had requisitioned was not indicative of his guilt, Mr Kriegler said.

Mr Rees was in a unique position where he could distribute funds without any external queries as to the origin and existence of the secret Actipax Fund. The existence of the fund was concealed as long as Mr Rees was in office as general secretary.

Mr K Attwell said, in his replying argument, the State had not submitted that Mr Rees had used the money allegedly defrauded for himself.

304

STAR

12 MAY 1983

Rees did not hide anything, court told

Mr John Rees did not conceal from officials of the South African Council of Churches that he withdrew church money after Bishop Desmond Tutu took over from him as general secretary, defence counsel yesterday argued in the Rand Supreme Court.

Mr Rees (45), a former general secretary of the SACC, has pleaded not guilty to 31 counts of fraud, alternatively theft, involving R305 000 allegedly misappropriated from the Asingeni Relief Fund and the Dependents' Conference Fund.

ACQUITTAL URGED

Mr J Kriegler, SC, defending, urged Mr Justice Goldstone to acquit Mr Rees.

Judgment will be handed down on May 18.

Mr Kriegler said the State prosecutor had criticised Mr Rees' credibility because in 1981 Mr Rees did not tell SACC representatives that he had made withdrawals after Bishop Tutu took over.

He said Mr Rees had not been dishonest or evasive when he answered specific queries put to him by SACC officials during 1981.

OPERATING FUND

Mr Kriegler said it was clear from the evidence that Mr Rees had been operating the Asingeni Relief Fund after Bishop Tutu took over.

He submitted that Mr Rees' reticence in not telling them about a cheque for R22 950 he had requisitioned was not indicative of his guilt.

Dealing with charges relating to the alleged unauthorised withdrawal of funds during the Rev. erend John Thorne's term of office as general secretary, Mr Kriegler submitted it had been established from the evidence and the pleadings that Mr Rees had been operating the Asingeni Relief Fund with the consent and knowledge of Mr Thorne.

Rees verdict on May 18

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr John Rees's reticence in disclosing certain facts about the requisition of cheques to officials of the South African Council of Churches did not necessarily point to his guilt, the Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Mr J Kriegler, SC, for Mr Rees, urged Mr Justice R Goldstone to acquit Mr Rees on 31 charges of fraud, alternatively theft.

Judgment will be handed down next Wednesday, May 18, and the trial was adjourned till then.

The 45-year-old former general secretary of the SACC is accused of defrauding two SACC funds — the Asingeni Fund and Dependant's Conference Fund — of R305 000. He has pleaded not guilty.

Mr Kriegler submitted that it was inconceivable that if Mr Rees had

been stealing money from the SACC, he would openly and in the usual manner have requisitioned cheques to draw money.

Mr Rees had not been dishonest or evasive when he answered specific queries put to him by SACC officials during 1981.

His reticence about a cheque for R22 950 he had requisitioned was not indicative of his guilt, Mr Kriegler said.

Mr Rees had been in a unique position where he could distribute funds without any external queries as to the origin and existence of the secret Actipax Fund.

Mr K Attwell said in his replying argument that the State had not submitted that Mr Rees had used the allegedly fraudulently obtained money for himself.

The State said the funds had been used for purposes not connected with the Asingeni Fund.

SACC 'underground' role denied

By JOHN MOJAPelo
Pretoria Bureau

A SENIOR official of the South African Council of Churches denied while giving evidence before the Eloff Commission in Pretoria yesterday that his using a diplomatic mail bag to communicate with overseas churchmen was an "underground" activity.

Dr Wilmar Kistner, senior director of the Division of Justice and Reconciliation of the SACC, made the statement under cross-examination by Mr K P von Lieres, SC.

Dr Kistner admitted that he asked a German churchman to send him 500 copies of a pamphlet on disinvestment in South Africa in 1981. He asked the churchman to use a diplomatic mail bag of either the Netherlands or West German embassies.

"I was anxious to get the papers to study them and I did not know whether I would have got them through the normal channels," he said.

Although it was not his custom to use this method of communicating with

overseas people he had on three occasions used diplomatic mail bags for his mail.

Dr Kistner denied that the use of a diplomatic mail bag was the "underground" activity he had referred to in a letter in 1977 urging Christians to prepare underground activities for non-violent resistance.

He admitted under that the phrase "underground" conjured up unlawfulness. The phrase "low-profile" should have been appropriate in the context, he said.

Dr Kistner denied that the Ecumenical Visitors' Programme, which handled visits of overseas churchmen in South Africa, was an attempt by the SACC to create "information monopoly" for itself.

The visitors' programme gave overseas churches an opportunity to meet with people of different opinions in South Africa and not only with Government-sponsored agencies.

The SACC did not want to bring a fundamental change in the country but

to contribute to that change and some of the methods used by the church organisation was non-collaboration and non-violence, Dr Kistner said.

"Massive" civil disobedience would lead to the Government negotiating and listening to the people.

Mr Timothy Stewart Potter, who was appointed a special investigator of SACC finances in 1980, was recalled as a witness.

Questioned on the misappropriation of more than R83 000 by the fugitive political trial lawyer, Mr Shun Chetty, Mr Potter said the brief of his appointment by the SACC did not include the Chetty affair.

He had received information about Mr Chetty from conversations he had with certain members of the SACC and auditors and had not investigated the matter himself.

Mr Potter said he was not the author of the phrase used in the Press that he had given the financial situation of the SACC a "clean bill of health".

The hearing continues on Monday.

Top cop 'didn't tell the whole story'

Sunday Express
Correspondent

THE Commissioner-Designate of the South African Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, omitted to tell the Eloff Commission that the Cottesloe conference had rejected apartheid as being contrary to the Word of God.

This was said to the commission at its hearing in Pretoria this week by Dr Wilmar Kistner, a senior director of the reconciliation and justice division of the South African Council of Churches.

The commission has been set up to inquire into the inception and development of the SACC, how it functioned and how it obtained its funds.

Dr Kistner said the extensive critique of the SACC — and by implication its member churches — showed that Police evidence was controlled by a "hidden theology".

The Police memorandum draws on certain rather interesting political sources, incorrect historical pre-suppositions and selective theological insights in presenting a certain model of the church, which cannot be defended either Biblically or theologically.

Dr Kistner denied the allegation by Gen. Coetzee that the SACC had been unduly influenced by certain blacks and by the British Council of Churches in the 1960s to adopt a radical stand against apartheid.

The radicalisation of the SACC in that period was caused by the socio-political situation during the 1970s.

The memorandum, for example, takes no account of the Cottesloe consultation of South African churches.

General Coetzee also ignored in his memorandum the question of legitimacy and use of violence by the State, the oppression of the State, Dr Kistner said.

He said the police were being "highly selective and partial in their use and interpretation of secondary sources".
The hearing resumes tomorrow.

MONTH-LONG SACC FRAUD CASE DRAWS TO ITS CLOSE

HE man who handled donations of millions of rands for the South African Council of Churches faces judgment on Wednesday at the end of a month-long trial on charges of fraud or theft.

Mr John Rees, the 41-year-old former general secretary of the SACC and now director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, stands accused in the Rand Supreme Court on 31 counts of defrauding two SACC funds of R305 000.

He has pleaded not guilty to all charges. "I don't tell lies," he told Mr Justice Richard Goldstone.

Earlier in the trial, Mr Rees listened to Bishop Desmond Tutu, a close friend and present SACC general secretary, give evidence for the State.

"I did not want to say anything or do anything unfavourable to a person I love," said Bishop Tutu. "I was very unhappy right from the beginning at the state of the financial administration of the council."

This week, Mr Johan Kriegler, SC, defending, admitted Mr Rees had given the court differing versions of circumstances surrounding his withdrawal of money from SACC bank accounts, but suggested his client had been confused during five harrowing days in the witness box.

In the closing stages of his two-day argument this week, Mr Kriegler said the judge would find that Mr Rees had been "consistent in his inconsistencies".

Mr Rees had regularly confused the words "reimbursement" and "disbursement".

"It seems," said Mr Justice Goldstone, "that the proper course, where a person gives three versions, is not to place credence on any of them."

Mr Rees is accused of hav-

BY WILMAR UTTING

ing unlawfully requisitioned and obtained a number of SACC cheques while he was in office during 1977 and again in 1978, when he was no longer in office.

The cheques, the State alleges, were paid into a number of private banking and building society accounts.

In his defence, Mr Rees has claimed that the money was not SACC money. It was given to him by overseas donors — two American and one German — whom he refused to name as they had asked him not to disclose their identity.

These secret donors had pledged to send him R250 000 for a special fund to be used at his discretion to promote peaceful change in South Africa.

Mr Rees said this fund had been named Actipax.

Amounts of R4 000 to R5 000 had then been brought to him in cash by a messenger whose name he had never known and did not wish to know.

Mr Rees denied he had invented the existence of the fund for his defence.

He said he had kept a book in which he recorded important transactions, but refused to produce it in court.

Loans were made from Actipax to the SACC's Asin- geni Relief Fund while he was still general secretary.

When he was to leave the SACC, Mr Rees started to repay the Actipax fund with a number of cheques drawn on the SACC's bank account. Some of the amounts referred to in the charge sheet were those repayments, he said.

However, the State alleged that the largest of them — a cheque for R60 000 — was drawn by Mr Rees when he was no longer general secretary and, therefore, no longer entitled to operate the SACC's account.

That cheque was deposited in an account Mr Rees opened at Afribank, with which the SACC was closely associated, Mr Kriegler said. The bank was managed by Mr Allan Wentzel, who was



□ Bishop Desmond Tutu, left. He said he was unhappy about the state of the SACC's financial administration. Mr John Rees, right, faces judgment this week in the SACC fraud trial.



After five harrowing days, Rees faces judgment

304

S. Express
15/5/83

also chairman of the SACC's finance committee.

This deposit would, therefore, have stood out "like a lighthouse", Mr Kriegler said. Banking it there was more consistent with the conduct of an honest man than of a thief.

But, said Mr Justice Goldstone, it could be argued the deposit might as easily have been invested in Mr Wentzel's bank because fewer questions might have been asked there.

In another bank an alert clerk — "if there is such a thing" — might have picked up the deposit and queried it, the judge said.

When Mr Rees had requisitioned the cheque, both he and Mr Wentzel, who handled it at the SACC, knew that Mr Rees had no right to requisition that money.

"Mr Wentzel did not ask questions he obviously should have asked," Mr Justice Goldstone said.

"He was chairman of the SACC's finance committee, chairman of the SACC's auditing company and on the committee of its legal costs trust fund — and knew the money was being withdrawn from the Asin- geni Fund."

SACC 'upheld human dignity'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A senior official of the South African Council of Churches yesterday rejected an allegation that the council had supported a trade union in an attempt to allow a strike at Fattis and Monis to continue indefinitely.

Dr Wolfram Kistner, director of the SACC's division of justice and reconciliation, also denied that the council had become interested in trade unions because of the weakness of its own grassroots support.

Dr Kistner was being cross-examined before the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC by chief investigating officer, Mr K von Lieres, SC.

Dr Kistner said the SACC had supported unions because it was the council's duty to promote negotiation

and discussion.

Workers often had no means of expressing themselves and they needed a way to meet with management and take part in decision-making, Dr Kistner said.

The SACC had to see that human dignity was upheld and that peaceful negotiation was encouraged.

The council had decided to provide meeting places for workers, protest against detentions and harassment of unionists, put pressure on companies to recognize unions, assist the development of worker leadership, attempt to mediate in disputes and help the families of strikers.

SACC financial support for trade unions went mostly to the families of striking workers and was given for humane reasons, he said.

Mr Von Lieres read to

the commission an extract from an SACC document which described trade unions as the most powerful force for change in South Africa and said they should be supported by the SACC.

Migrant workers

Dr Kistner said he agreed with this. The church was not always aware of the needs and experiences of workers, particularly migrant workers.

He also had no objection to a statement by the SACC general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, that unions were the cutting edge of the liberation struggle.

Dr Kistner said the council's task force on resettlement aimed to help people before, during and after they were moved. The victims of resettlement often did not know their rights and the SACC helped them attempt to block the removal.

They had also found that the government did not like to conduct removals under the public eye, so the SACC tried to draw international attention to them.

The hearings continue today.

SACC 'supports trade unions'

By ANTON HARBER

A SENIOR official of the South African Council of Churches denied yesterday that the council had supported a trade union in a bid to allow a strike at Fattis and Monis to continue indefinitely.

Dr Wolfram Kistner, director of the SACC's division of justice and reconciliation, also denied the council had become interested in trade unions because of the weakness of its own grassroots support.

Dr Kistner, who was being cross-examined by the chief investigating officer, Mr K von Lieres, SC, before the Eloff Commission of Inquiry in Pretoria, said the SACC had supported unions because it was the council's duty to promote negotiation and discussion.

Workers often had no means of expressing themselves and they needed a way to meet management and take part in decision making, he said.

The SACC had to see that human dignity was upheld and that peaceful negotiation was encouraged.

Dr Kistner said SACC financial support for trade unions went mostly to fam-

ilies of striking workers for humane reasons.

It was not the task of the SACC to support specific trade unions, since they had to fight their own battles, but it was the SACC's duty to help them organise to give a voice to workers, he said.

The council had decided to provide meeting places for workers, protest against detentions and harassment of unionists, put pressure on companies to recognise unions, assist the development of worker leadership, attempt to mediate in disputes and help the families of strikers.

Mr Von Lieres read an extract from an SACC document which described trade unions as the most powerful force for change in South Africa and said they should be supported by the SACC.

Dr Kistner said he agreed with this. The church was not always aware of the needs and experiences of workers, particularly migrant workers.

He also had no objection to a statement by the SACC general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, that unions were the cutting edge of the liberation struggle.

The hearing continues today.

Mumba is mum about cash source

Mail Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — A Zairean, who was found in illegal possession of forged South African rands, British pounds sterling and US dollars was jailed yesterday for 18 months with hard labour.

David Mumba, 22, was one of four Zaireans arrested last month in connection with the forging of thousands of fake rands, dollars and British pounds in Zambia.

He pleaded guilty yesterday and was sentenced. The other three, who denied the charge, will be tried later.

Police in Lusaka have not found the source of the forged foreign currency.

A police public relations officer, Mr Christopher Mhango, said police did not know whether the press was in Zambia or outside the country.

Rugby's go football

Na:

By

RUGBY'S American Botha, says political perspective club

But it down to the US as politician, he "In any ca lifting Pres he says.

Speaking kaans Univer other South A as sports been well-re concerned at

Death after scuffle

London Bureau

LONDON. — Scotland Yard is investigating the death of a 32-year-old Ghanaian after a struggle in police cells.

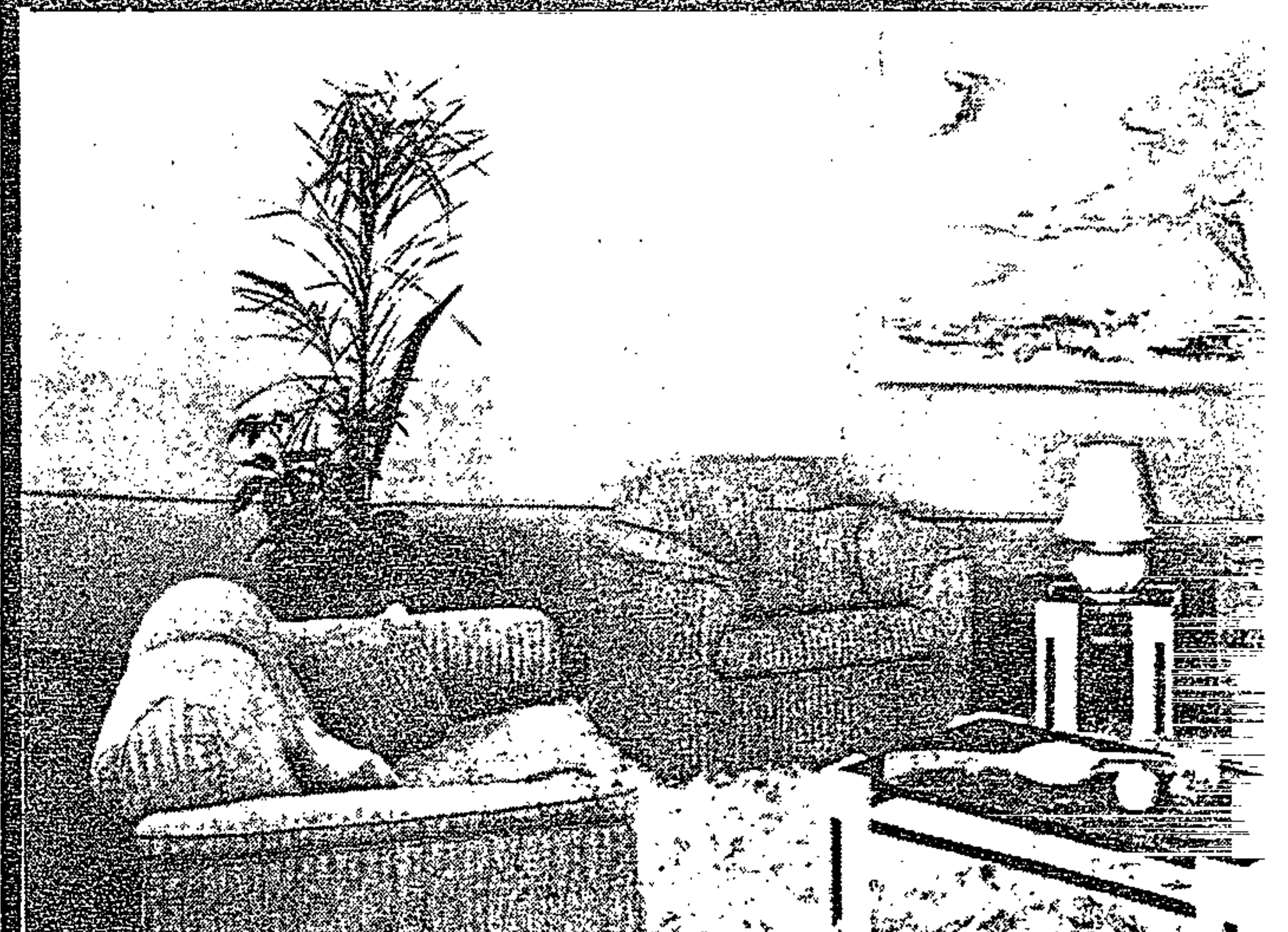
Mr Nicholas Owusu was found unconscious in Rotherhithe police station in London on Sunday after a struggle

with police.

Mr Owusu, arrested after a dispute, was put in a police station but never regained consciousness.

The police would be a Mr Owusu.

VISIT FACTORY SH AND BUY DI



Cap Times 18/5/83

Tutu queries police sources

304

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Bishop Desmond Tutu yesterday said he wondered how the security police had obtained dozens of South African Council of Churches' (SACC) documents and telexes to present to the Eloff Commission of Inquiry.

Bishop Tutu, the general secretary of the SACC, was giving evidence for the second time before the inquiry into the council.

He said he was also amazed that the police were so well informed "through their network of spies" about virtually everything the SACC and its staff had done.

"I have been more amazed that there has been no outcry at this blatant invasion of the privacy of a legitimate organization which has operated legally and openly," he said.

Evidence

He hoped the commission would comment on how this information was obtained.

Despite this, he added, they had been unable to produce evidence to prove that the SACC had been subversive.

The accountant appointed by the commission had found no evidence of illegal financial activity or personal enrichment.

The accountant found that at one stage the council's financial administration had been inadequate, but the council was the first to admit this.

Reading a 130-page submission, he said he wanted to show that his motivation in his work was not political but entirely spiritual.

The two-year inquiry had left him and his colleagues feeling "vulnerable, naked and somehow abused as if we were accused of a heinous felony", he said.

Bursaries

Despite the inquiry, the SACC had continued to provide 1 000 annual bursaries for children in rural areas, to support self-help community, food-growing and health projects.

They had continued assisting the families of political prisoners and detainees and studying issues such as conscientious objection and non-violence.

Bishop Tutu compared the council's finances with those of the SA Defence Force, who had written off R11 000 000 due to bad bookkeeping.

Would the government appoint an inquiry into the SADF's financial administration in line with their concern for the SACC's finances, he asked?

Bishop Tutu's evidence continues today.

Rees guilty on 29 counts of fraud

18 MAR 83 304 SPAR

By Rashid Chopdat and Fiona MacLeod
John Rees, former secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, was convicted today in the Rand Supreme Court on 29 charges of fraud involving R296 000 of SACC money.

Mr Justice R Goldstone found that Rees had requisitioned cheques amounting to R296 000 from SACC funds and paid them into various personal bank and building society accounts.

Rees had said he was entitled to this money in good faith, but he was given no legitimate authority to requisition the cheques by the SACC.

Mr Justice Goldstone said it was irrelevant whether Rees used the money for his own use or for some altruistic purpose.

The judge said the story about the existence of the secret Actipax Fund was not reasonably true and did not stand up in the light of analytical examination.

He said Rees invented the story to explain his debts to the SACC.

In his judgment, the judge said Rees gave contradictory evidence about cheques he drew from the SACC.

Earlier Rees was acquitted on two counts of fraud involving R9 000 after the judge ruled that there had been no evidence that these two cheques had been acquired fraudulently or the money had been misspent.

During the trial the State abandoned 12 counts of fraud against Rees.

Rees (45), of Kensington, Johannesburg, had pleaded not guilty to the remaining 31 counts of fraud involving R305 000 allegedly misappropriated from the Asingeni Relief Fund and the Dependents Conference Fund — both discretionary funds.



John Rees

In his evidence Rees said he had made secret and confidential payments from the Asingeni Relief Fund and then late in 1976 he advanced money to this fund from the Actipax Fund. He said he was operating the Actipax Fund independently of his duties as general secretary of the SACC to promote peace in South Africa.

He had said he was approached in Holland to conduct this fund on behalf of the overseas churches. When he returned to South Africa he did not tell anybody about this fund.

In his judgment, Mr Justice Goldstone dealt with the flow of SACC money into the private accounts of Rees and the eight accounts operated by him for SACC purposes.

Mr Justice Goldstone said Rees gave contradictory evidence about the cheques he withdrew. Initially Rees could not explain what these were for.

Rees, after referring to a secret black book in which he kept records of the activities of the Actipax Fund, stated categorically in all but two of the 31 counts the cheques were for refunds to the Actipax Fund.

But when questioned Rees appeared to backtrack and doubted whether they were all for repayments, said the judge.

Proceeding.

NEWS

ACC accused of 'unfair and irresponsible actions'

Rees fined R30 000 on fraud charges

Prominent Methodist cleric John Rees was today sentenced in the Rand Supreme Court to an effective ten years imprisonment, suspended for five years, and was fined R30 000.

Sentencing Rees (45), Mr Justice Goldstone said that the South African Council of Churches (SACC) had placed an unfair responsibility on Rees.

Rees, a former general secretary of the SACC and now director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, was sentenced to a total of 36 years imprisonment on the 29 counts of fraud involving R296 500. The sentences were ordered to run concurrently.

This means he got an effective ten years, the whole of which was suspended for five years. He was also fined R30 000 (or six years imprisonment) to be paid in three instalments of R10 000 — with the first due on December 1.

Mr Justice Goldstone said he agreed with the defence counsel that the features in this case were unusual if not bizarre, and that no purpose would be served by sending Rees to jail.

The judge said he would not like this judgment to be used as a precedent in future fraud cases of a similar nature.

Rees had acted dishonestly and in breach of duty, particularly to Bishop Desmond Tutu, present general secretary of the SACC.

Mr Justice Goldstone said that the SACC had placed an unfair responsibility on Rees by placing millions of rands in his care. This action of the SACC was irresponsible.

This could be one of the facts which could explain Rees's conduct. The judge was of the view the SACC should share the blame for this set of crimes.

Rees had a choice of leaving the money in the Asingeni Relief Fund or of withdrawing amounts for use at his unfettered discretion. Rees arrogantly chose the latter.

Mr Justice Goldstone took into account that Rees was a first offender who was sincerely sorry for the hurt he had caused.

The court's findings that Rees had not misappropriated the funds for greed was also a mitigating factor.

See Page 2 Metro Section

Industrial Co

Registration:

Founded:

Area of Opera

Officials: Sec

800

Ca

P. Address:

\$
\$
\$
\$
*
*
*
+
0
0
0

405
87
146
199
199
137
137
214
137
137
137
Total

1980		
1979		
1978		
1977		
1976		
1975		
1974		
1973		
1972		
1971		
1970		
Year	African	Asian
	Coloured	

S.A. CANVAS AND ROPEWORKS



son Willem. In 1981 Mr Lizamore discovered been washed away in a stormwater drain. This e had died from burns she received in a fire in their kitchen.

y strikes for cond time

bodies were found
various places along
main.

r Gert Lizamore
present when the
lated body of his
her was found.

n Monday this
Mr Lizamore left
to work at Crown
s, leaving his wife
one-year-old son at
s.

mid-day Mr Wil-
Saunders, Mrs Li-
ore's brother-in-
, heard screams
the house in Vil-
Street while he
sitting on the

rushed inside and
Mrs Lizamore
e. He wrapped a
ket round her, put



Willem Lizamore ...
drowned in a stormwater
drain.

Jail would serve no purpose Churchmen plead for 'saintly' Rees

Star 19/5/83 (304)

By Fiona Macleod and Rashid Chopdat

No purpose would be served by sending a person of the "saintly" character of John Rees to jail, defence counsel Mr Johan Kriegler SC pleaded yesterday in the Rand Supreme Court after three leading churchmen had paid glowing tributes during mitigation.

Mr Kriegler urged Mr Justice R Goldstone to suspend any sentence for Rees, who had been convicted on 29 counts of fraud involving R296 000 of South African Council of Churches (SACC) money.

The advocate said the picture which had emerged in court was that of a saintly man, who unstintingly gave himself when living on borrowed time (when he was ill), and who was generous, frugal in his own habits, served the interests of others and did not seek self-glorification.

Mr Kriegler said he had never had an odder case in his career. If the evidence on the merits of the case and in mitigation was analysed, the result was a bizarre one.

Mr Justice Goldstone commented that there was evidence that Rees had made two donations in his own name from the secret Actipax Fund — which the court found did not exist. This, the judge said, was also bizarre.

Mr Kriegler hoped that the judge would never have a more difficult case.

HARMED OTHERS

Rees was not concerned about his fall from grace, but was concerned that he had hurt and harmed other people and organisations. He was attaching blame to himself and this was grave punishment for him.

Mr Kriegler submitted that Rees was held in high esteem, bordering on reverence, in South Africa and overseas. He would never have the opportunity of fulfilling the role he played as general secretary. This too was a great punishment for him.

Rees was not in a position to pay a

substantial fine and sending him to jail would serve no purpose, submitted Mr Kriegler.

The Rev Peter Storey, president of the SACC, said he did not believe the SACC would seek retribution against Rees. He said nobody would know how many lives Rees had saved.

During the 1976 unrest Rees had managed to convince the authorities not to stop the trains going into the black townships, for if parents had not been allowed to return home a bloodbath would have been likely in Johannesburg.

The Rev Stanley Pitts, Professor John Dugard, president of the SA Institute of Race Relations, and the Rev Stanley Makgoba, secretary of the Conference of the Methodist Church of South Africa, all paid glowing tributes to Rees.

MODEST LIFE

His ability as an administrator, fund raiser, his concern for justice and reconciliation, his modest way of life, honesty and his support for the underprivileged were among the characteristics praised.

Earlier Mr Justice Goldstone had found that Rees had requisitioned cheques amounting to R296 000 from SACC funds and paid them into various personal bank and building society accounts.

The Actipax Fund — a secret fund which Rees claimed to use when SACC funds were low and into which he said he deposited the cheques as reimbursements — had an air of unreality.

In the light of analytical examination, the Actipax Fund had never existed and Rees had invented the story to explain his debts to the SACC, the judge said.

This was evident from his wilful non-disclosure of the fund to the SACC until April 1981, after police investigations into the fraud had begun.

Rees had abused the absolute trust of the SACC by pretending he was entitled to the money in good faith.

Squatter babies in prison with mothers

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Eleven infants and children under the age of two are being held at Pollsmoor prison with their mothers

Opposi-
Andries
ader of

Dismissed
ort's call
ent to
all with
or mean-
and Dr
aim that
lite sov-

lear that
arty be-
the only
cipe for
ands to

whether
d but it is
is debate
onsibility
ts solely
ers of the
ried that
executive

dawn



constitu-
trale of
The en-
caucus
th it."

and Prime Minister.

Mr Heunis stressed the government's belief in retaining a pivotal role for whites while extending political rights to coloured and Indian representatives.

"All leaders in this country will have to scale down their demands," he said, urging recognition of the need for inter-racial consensus in South Africa.

Bitter debate

His reply followed another day of bitter debate.

The two PFP speakers, Dr Alex Boraine and Mr Colin Eglin, rejected the bill as retrogressive and dangerous.

Mr Eglin (PFP Sea Point) said South Africa should weep as the government wasted a rare opportunity to introduce meaningful reform. The PFP would "fight tooth and nail" to prevent the National Party entrenching its racist policy in a new constitution.

Dr Boraine (PFP Pine-lands) said the exclusion of blacks made the constitution politically illegitimate and would encourage those advocating violent change.

The bill now goes to a parliamentary select committee before the Assembly considers its final stages.

● More reports on the debate, page 6

Sport & SATV



WHAT do you think of SATV's coverage of sport? Do you think they should give us more live broadcasts of the major sports, or is their coverage of some of the less popular sports a good thing? If you would like to comment, phone Teleletters on 41 3361 ext 219 between 9am and 12 noon today.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
BEGIN ON PAGE 17 TODAY

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close) \$443,37
FT index (close) .. 689,80
RDM 100 953,00

Rees guilty of R296 000 fraud

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — John Rees, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches was convicted on 29 charges of fraud involving R296 000 in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Johan Kriegler, SC, for Rees, called on the court to impose a suspended sentence.

Witnesses called to give evidence in mitigation of sentence said they were mystified about how Rees could have committed the crimes.

The Rev Peter Storey, SACC president, said it would never be known how many lives Rees had saved during the 1976 Soweto uprising.

When the authorities wanted to stop trains running to Soweto, Rees's phone-calls had persuaded them that this would lead to more bloodshed, Mr Storey said.

Rees had launched and run the African Old Age Pension Scheme, Meals on Wheels and was the most important layman in the Methodist Church.

Professor John Dugard, former president of the SA Institute of Race Relations, said he had always regarded Rees as "one of the most honest and honourable men I know".

The Rev Stanley Magoba, secretary of the Methodist Church, said Rees was respected by all communities in South Africa.

Mr Kriegler said no purpose would be served in sending this "saintly" man to prison and a fine would merely penalize his wife and family.

Rees had fallen from grace in the eyes of the church, the SACC and the SAIRR and this would be more punishment than anything the court imposed, he said.

In an emotional speech in mitigation, Rees said he had not misused any of the money that had been put in his trust.

The case continues today. Bail of R30 000 was extended.

'Ghost' jet mystery

LONDON. — A private Lear jet flew across the Netherlands and Britain and out over the North Atlantic yesterday with no sign of a pilot at the controls, the British Ministry of Defence said.

"It's odd, peculiar, very worrying," a ministry spokesman said.

RAF Phantoms were scrambled to inspect the "ghost" jet.

The British spokesman said: "The jet went up to have a look, but couldn't see anybody at the controls."

The spokesman said the jet had probably run out of fuel and crashed last night.

The West German-registered jet had taken off from Vienna, headed for Hamburg, but never landed, flying over northern Europe.

The spokesman said the Royal Air Force, NATO and a United States aircraft from Iceland were searching for wreckage. — Sapa-Reuter

gy offer: 'Miss Body' in court

respondent

URG. — Former beautiful Laura Cronje was briefly in the magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with shoplifting, using a false name and offering in an orgy with women who arrested her.

Jeanne Cronje, Street, Mayfair.

waited anxiously for five hours before her appearance.

Miss Cronje is alleged to have stolen one 49-cent brick of margarine; three packets of steak worth R5,10; two packets of bacon worth R3,05; a packet of mince worth R2,61, two 99-cent gas cylinders; two picnic lanterns worth R21,50 each; and a soccer ball worth 99 cents.

She is alleged to have given

a false name and address after she was arrested.

Miss Cronje faces a third charge of offering a Detective-Sergeant Van Rensburg and a Detective-Constable Botha an orgy in exchange for her release.

Miss Cronje, holding a rose and clad in a purple see-through dress and a beige knitted jacket called newspaper reporters waiting outside together for a hurried chat.

She said: "I am going to ask the court to hold the case in camera because it's nobody else's business what happened."

Two hours later, during the mid-morning tea adjournment, Miss Cronje desperately tried to telephone her lawyer.

She strolled out, followed by clicking cameras, announcing to surprised members of the public: "It's nice to be famous. I love it."

Immediately after the adjournment, Miss Cronje, without her rose — appeared in court for two minutes.

The prosecutor told the magistrate, Mr PJ du Plessis, that Miss Cronje's lawyer, M Witz, had asked for a postponement. Mr Du Plessis postponed the case to Friday.

A condition of bail is R200 was extended. Miss Cronje reports that the Randburg police.

IDE TV 2 Racing 21
Focus .. 10, 11 Classified 17-21
Weather ... 21 Look at today 21

Aircraft 21 Comics 18 Parliament ... 6
Burger 5 Court Roll... 21 Radio 21
Business .. 14-16 Crossword .. 12 Sport 23, 24
Chess notes.. 8 Editorials... 12 Transport 7
Cinema 10 Horoscope .. 21 Women's 11
Column 8 Motors 22 World Report . 8

The Facts correction section
41-3361 (Mon to Fri)
Cape Times, Box 11,
Cape Town.
(Registered at the GPC
as a newspaper.)

London-based multi-national company sponsoring the single-handed round-the-world yacht race. I am not so happy. If I have money, then I am very happy. Then I am very happy. I am not so happy. If I have money, then I am very happy. Then I am very happy.

Own Correspondent NEWPORT, Rhode Island — Yukon Tada, the Japanese competitor in the BOC Challenge and...



cast

in

17K643 19/5/83

Suspended jail term, R30 000 fine for Rees

304

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Prominent Methodist layman John Rees was today sentenced in the Rand Supreme Court to an effective 10 years, suspended for five years, and fined R30 000.

Mr Justice Goldstone said that the South African Council of Churches, of which Rees is a former general secretary, had placed an unfair responsibility on him.

Rees, 45, was sentenced to a total of 36 years on 29 counts of fraud involving R296 500. The sentences were ordered to run concurrently.

This means an effective 10 years, all of which was suspended for five years. He was also fined R30 000, or six years. The

fine is to be paid in three instalments of R10 000, with the first due on December 1.

Mr Justice Goldstone said he agreed with defence counsel that the features in the case were unusual, if not bizarre, and that no purpose would be served by sending Rees to jail.

The judge said he would not like this judgment to be used as a precedent in future fraud cases of a similar nature.

Rees had acted dishonestly and in breach of duty, particularly to Bishop Desmond Tutu, the present general secretary of the SACC.

Mr Justice Goldstone said the SACC had put an

(Turn to Page 10, col 9)

17K643 19/5/83

Churchman Rees sentenced for fraud

304

(Contd from Page 1)

unfair responsibility on Rees by placing millions of rands controlled by the organisation in his care. The judge described this action of the SACC as irresponsible.

He said this could be one of the facts which could explain Rees's strange conduct. He was of the view the SACC should share the blame for this set of crimes.

The judge said Rees had a choice of leaving the money in the Asinigeni Relief Fund or withdrawing amounts for use at his unfettered discretion. Rees arrogantly chose the latter.

Mr Justice Goldstone also noted that the whole story had not been told at the trial.

He took into account that Rees was a first offender who was sincerely sorry for the hurt he had caused to his family and dear ones and to the

SACC, which he had brought into disrepute.

Rees was held in high esteem in South Africa and overseas. As a church leader, his fall from grace would cause him shame and cast a stigma.

PUNISHMENT

This, said the judge, was a devastating punishment for a person like Rees who, according to the evidence, was living on borrowed time.

The court's finding that Rees had not misappropriated the funds for greed or selfish indulgence was also a mitigating factor.

Two other aspects made the case an unusual one. First, the SACC had not officially laid a charge as it had been felt that Rees was not dishonest. The other was that there was a deep resentment at a belief that the police investigation was part of a vendetta against the SACC.

Rees guilty of R300 000 SACC fraud

By ANTON HARBER

JOHN REES, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was yesterday found guilty on 29 charges of fraud involving almost R300 000.



**HOME
FRONT**

Want help with
your plan?
See Page 3

INSIDE

Appointments	21
Bridge	21
Car Specials	20
Comics	19
Crosswords	20
Legals	21
Metro Mail	5
World News	7
Radio	21
Weather Mail	2
Your Stars	21

Ring the Rand
Daily Mail 710-9111

INSIDE MAIL

● DARKER MANTLE
ON BRIBES SCANDAL
PAGE 11

Flair

● SO WHO'S FOR BALL
IN THE PARK?
PAGE 12

SHOW MAIL

● BOWIE DEFENDS
GAY SCENES
PAGE 9

SPORTS MAIL

● RICE'S LUCK
RUNS OUT
BACK PAGE

After his conviction, Rees said he was "free in spirit". Rees, 46, was addressing the Rand Supreme Court after Mr Justice R Goldstone had found him guilty of all but two of the charges he was facing for fraud and theft of SACC money.

Rees is presently the director of the SA Institute of Race Relations.

Mr Justice Goldstone said he had been driven to the conclusion that Rees' explanation of a secret discretionary fund known as Actipax could not be true in the light of his conduct.

He said Rees had told a "patent lie" in court and had fabricated the Actipax story when faced with the dilemma of having to explain payments of SACC money into his private accounts.

Rees had struck him as an intelligent person who had to make a patently hollow statement when he found himself in a corner.

He had made the type of error typical of a witness fabricating a complicated story, the judge said.

Mr Justice Goldstone also said the role of Mr Allan Wentzel, former head of the SACC accounting services, should cause eyebrows to be raised.

Mr Wentzel said he had not known about Actipax. How then could he authorise the payment of large amounts of

□ To Page 2

after it had cleared a line of trees, it looked as if Mr Higham was trying to turn around.

"It looked like the plane just dropped straight down. He hit the ground with the left wing and the nose and the plane just burst into flame."

Mr Botha and Mrs Higham both drove to where the aircraft had fallen.

"When I saw the blaze, I went to fetch the fire extinguisher from a nearby shed thinking that if we could put out the flames around him, we might get him out," he said.

"When I got back it was too late. I used the extinguisher but it was too small against the raging fire."

He said it looked as if Mr Higham had tried to get out of the burning wreck as he was half out of the aircraft.

The chief fire officer for Bedfordview, Mr Daniel Dewil, said when they arrived on the scene the aircraft had been burnt out and the charred body was half-way out of the cockpit.

"We offered to be present at the take-off if he took off at 9am. This is normal procedure if a plane is taking off at an unusual spot."

A friend of Mr Higham who did not want to be named said he had known him for many years and they had done a lot of flying together.

"He had done about 300 flying hours and has flown many big planes too. He was a very good and experienced pilot, but the human error is always there," he said.

Another friend suggested the reason why Mr Higham had taken off so early in the morning was that he was running a stall for his company at an exhibition at the Milner Park Show Grounds.

Yesterday morning as police, reporters, and aviation officials examined the wreckage, golf went on as normal, with many players being unaware of the horror that had been played out earlier in the day.

Anoti for K

Mail Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — An Athlone magistrate yesterday ordered that 76 men and women arrested in a Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) swoop on the KwaNtsha squatter camp on Monday be remanded till tomorrow when formal applications for bail could be made.

A total of 39 men, aged between 16 and 50, and 37 women, aged between 17 and 40, appeared on charges of squatting illegally or, alternatively, trespassing at KTC site.

Several of the accused faced charges of having remained illegally in the Ficksburg area for more than 72 hours. They were not asked to plead to any of the charges and evidence was led.

The women were later taken to Pollsmoor prison — the men to Guguletu, Maitland and Athlone police stations.

The courtroom gallery was

'Penitent' t during con

RICHMOND. — A Roman Catholic priest in St Andrew's, Virginia, was beaten up in a confessional booth by a man who apparently became enraged by the advice he was given.

Father Gregory Dodge underwent surgery yesterday for facial bone fractures suffered in the attack.

Police Commander L. A. Kerr said the man apparently attacked Father Dodge in the St Francis Church on Saturday, after he became enraged

FA Cup in the afternoon

By RODNEY HARTMAN
Deputy Sports Editor

AN insufficiently strong signal from certain SABC-TV transmitters has prevented a "live" sporting bonanza on Saturday afternoon.

But television organisers have still come up with the best possible alternative for a feast of good viewing for both rugby and soccer fans.

Had the signal from TV 2/3 transmitters been strong enough to carry broadcasts across the nation, the SABC would probably have carried simultaneous live screenings of both the English FA Cup final from London

and the Datsun Currie Cup rugby match between Western Province and Northern Transvaal from Cape Town.

They had hoped to televise the soccer on TV 2/3 and the rugby on TV 1 — but the ambitious plan floundered because TV 2/3 transmitters are not powerful enough.

All three channels will now carry the FA Cup final between Manchester United and Brighton live from kickoff at 3.45pm and an edited version of the Newlands Currie Cup rugby will be screened at 11.06pm.

Next Wednesday all three channels will screen the entire European Cup Final be-

free in spirit and I'd FCI

I'm free in spirit and I'd do it again, says Rees

From Page 1

money into Rees' personal accounts, the judge asked.

The State's case arose from the fact that substantial amounts of money had been paid into Rees' personal accounts and this could not be attributed to the needs of the discretionary funds he controlled.

The key question had been whether Rees' explanation — centred around the R240 000 Actipax Fund — was acceptable, the judge said.

The Actipax story had an "air of unreality". Rees could give no reason why it had been kept separate from the SACC, except that the donors had worked that way.

The story of the one German and two American churchmen who had set the fund up and who Rees would not name was improbable.

To that must be added the strange way the money was delivered in cash by an unknown messenger and the fact that Rees had not told any SACC officials about the fund.

Of the three SACC officials who found out about it, two were dead and one now lived in another country. Evidence from this person, even taken in commission overseas, would have helped, the judge said.

Mr Justice Goldstone rejected the defence submission that Rees had acted openly when he had withdrawn the money from SACC accounts. He was highly trusted and it would have served his purposes to have done it in a normal and open manner.

Rees had admitted in his own evidence that he had lied in at least one requisition for the money.

The judge said he had taken into account the nature of the pressures Rees had been under and the fact that Rees' work was politically sensitive.

Whether Rees had used the money for personal or altruistic reasons was not relevant to the judgment, he said.

In an emotional plea in mitigation, Rees said he had not misused any of the money that had been put in his trust and that with hindsight he could see that he had not needed to act the way he did.

"But if the opportunity came to me again, I would do it again, I would serve in the same way again and would probably make the same mistakes again.

"It was a particular period in South African history and I endeavoured to meet it," he said.

Rees said he was sorry for the pain he had caused his family, his friends, the SACC, the Methodist Church and the Institute of Race Relations.

He realised he had been a bad witness because he had to be evasive about certain things that were confidential.

"But as I stand here before



John Rees, former general secretary of the SACC, outside the Rand Supreme Court yesterday after being convicted on 29 counts of fraud and theft.

Picture: ROBERT TSHABALALA

you today, my spirit is free," he said.

After the conviction Mr Johan Kriegler, SC, for Rees, asked the court how a man who was considered by his church to be "almost irreplaceable" and who had initiated and run "Meals on Wheels", the African Old Age Pension Scheme and other major charities had come to be convicted of fraud and theft.

He put the question to four witnesses.

Mr also said that the opinion of the man in the street would be that the SACC had got no more than it deserved in giving unfettered power over vast amounts of money to one person.

He called on the court to impose a suspended sentence.

The four witnesses, called to give evidence in mitigation of sentence, all said they were mystified by how Rees could have committed the crime.

The Rev Peter Storey, SACC president, said it would never be known how many lives Rees had saved during the 1976 Soweto uprising.

When the authorities wanted to stop trains running to Soweto on the outbreak of violence in 1976, it was Rees' phone calls that had persuaded them that this would lead to more bloodshed, Mr Storey said.

Rees had launched and run the African Old Age Pension

Scheme, Meals on Wheels and was the most important layman in the Methodist Church.

Professor John Dugard, former president of the SA Institute of Race Relations, said he had always regarded Rees as "one of the most honest and honourable men I know".

Rees had offered to resign as director of the SAIRR when he was first charged. This had been rejected by the institute, but it would now have to be reconsidered in the light of the court's findings, he said.

The Rev Stanely Magoba, secretary of the Methodist Church, said Rees was respected by all communities in South Africa. He sat on a number of church committees and had organised the massive Obedience '81 conference for the church.

He was almost irreplaceable in the Methodist Church.

The Rev Stanley Pitts, former president of the church, said he had never stopped being amazed at the amount of public and church work Rees did.

"I cannot conceive of Mr Rees defrauding anyone of anything," he said.

Mr Kriegler said no purpose would be served in sending "this saintly man" to prison and a fine would merely penalise his wife and family, since he did not have the profits of his fraud to pay a fine.

The case continues today. Bail of R30 000 was extended.

John Rees (304) 20/5/83 quits Race Relations

By ANTON HARBER

JOHN REES, who was yesterday fined R30 000 for fraud and theft, has resigned as director of the SA Institute of Race Relations and is now facing a bill of at least R60 000 for his trial.

And the Methodist Church, of which he is the most senior lay member, said it would be examining the sentence and conviction but "continued to respect him for the invaluable Christian work he has done".

Noticeably relieved at avoiding a prison sentence, Mr Rees said yesterday he had tendered his resignation shortly before judgment was delivered.

The judge sentenced him to 10 years' jail, wholly suspended for five years, and a fine of R30 000 to be paid in three instalments over the next 18 months.

Mr Rees said he was intensely grateful at not having to go to prison but he stood by his statement in court that he was "free in spirit".

He said he was in a difficult financial position since

his legal costs would be well over R60 000, but friends and others had made very generous contributions to his expenses.

He had no plans for the future.

The deputy director of the SAIRR, Mrs Hazel Moolman, said the institute's executive would meet at the weekend to consider his resignation. Acceptance of it was "by no means automatic", she said.

In a statement on behalf of the staff of the SAIRR, she expressed sorrow at the decision of the court to convict him.

"During the full period of his term, he has been an honourable and respected director," she said.

At the end of the trial, the staff presented Mr Rees with a bouquet of flowers.

The Rev Khoza Mgojo, president of the Methodist Church, said all compassionate Christians would be relieved that the time of trial for Mr Rees and his family was now over.

Rees sentenced
— Page 3



John Rees shakes hand

with one of many well-wishers who heard him being sentenced yesterday.

Picture: GREG ENGLISH

Jail 'not in society's interest'

Rees is fined R30 000 for fraud, theft

304
RDY
20/5/83

ing and Newspaper

By ANTON HARBER

THE former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, John Rees, was fined R30 000 (or six years) and given a suspended sentence of 10 years for fraud and theft yesterday.

Mr Justice R Goldstone told a packed Rand Supreme Court it was not in society's interest to imprison Rees, a man who had devoted most of his life to his church and to the needs of his society.

It was also not appropriate to give him an entirely suspended sentence, because of the seriousness of the offence, he said.

Rees, who had pleaded guilty to the charges, received a total sentence of 36 years, but since parts of it will run concurrently, the effective sentence is 10 years.

This was wholly suspended for five years, on condition he is not sentenced for any other offence involving dishonesty.

The R30 000 fine is to be paid in three equal instalments in December 1983, June 1984, and December 1984.

Mr Justice Goldstone agreed with the defence counsel, Mr J Kriegler, SC, that this was a unique, even bizarre, case and said he hoped the sentence would not be used as a precedent to show that people convicted of fraud should not go to prison.

Ordinarily a prison sentence would certainly be considered.

But there were a number of mitigating factors, such as Rees' many years of devotion to the SACC and the Methodist Church, the high esteem in which he was held in these circles, and the fact this was his first offence.

His conviction would mean a fall from grace in the eyes of the church, the SACC, and the SA Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR), a significant punishment in itself.

Rees is the director of the SAIRR.

Against this the judge said he had to weigh the fact that it was a serious offence, committed repeatedly over a long period of time.

This was worsened because he had betrayed the trust of the SACC and of Bishop Desmond Tutu, who succeeded him as general secretary.

The judge also found that at least some of the money had been kept by Rees and not used for the purposes intended by the donors.

He pointed to a large cheque which had been deposited directly into Rees' personal accounts and another that had been partly put into his wife's and his children's accounts.

It was impossible to say how much of the money had been used in this way, although Rees had said it was R42 000.

(Mr Kriegler was assisted by Mr B Doctor, instructed by Mr R Tucker. Mr K Attwell prosecuted and Mr A Booysens held a watching brief for the SACC.)

36097/8

Star 27/1/81

\$ 818
\$ 499
\$ 744
* 749
* 228
* 22 046
* 21 969
* 21 055
Ø 20 666
Ø 19 194
Ø 19 075

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1970	..	..	19 075
1971	..	..	19 194
1972	..	..	20 666
1973	8 620	12 435	21 055
1974	9 279	12 690	21 969
1975	9 364	12 682	22 046
Total			

Rees fined for SACC fraud

CAPE TIMES 20/5/83 304

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — John Rees, the former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), was yesterday fined R30 000 (or six years' jail) and given a suspended sentence of 10 years for fraud and theft.

Mr Justice R Goldstone told the Rand Supreme Court that it was not in society's interest to jail Rees, a man who had devoted most of his life to his

church and to the needs of his society.

It was also not appropriate to give him an entirely suspended sentence, because of the seriousness of the offence, he said.

Instalments

Rees, who had pleaded guilty to the charges, received a total sentence of 36 years, but since parts of it will run concurrently, the effective sentence was 10 years.

This was wholly suspended for five years, on condition that he is not sentenced for any other offence involving dishonesty.

The R30 000 fine is to be paid in three equal instalments in December 1983, June 1984 and December 1984.

Mr Justice Goldstone agreed with the defence counsel, Mr J Kriegler, SC, that this was a unique, even bizarre, case and said he hoped the sentence would not be used as a precedent to show that people convicted of fraud should not be jailed.

Punishment

He said Rees had betrayed the trust of the SACC and of Bishop Desmond Tutu, who succeeded him as general secretary.

The judge found that at least some of the money had been kept by Rees and not used for the purposes intended by the donors.

His conviction would mean a fall from grace in the eyes of the church, the SACC and the SA Institute of Race Relations, a significant punishment in itself.

He pointed to a large cheque which been deposited directly into Rees' personal accounts and another that had been partly put into his wife's and his children's accounts.

It was impossible to say how much of the money had been used in this way, although Rees had said it was R42 000.

(2048) (205)
CAPE TIMES 20/5/83
**SAIRR to examine
director's resignation**

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — John Rees has resigned as director of the SA Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) and is now facing a bill of at least R60 000 for his trial.

The Methodist Church, of which he is

the most senior lay member, said it would be examining the sentence and conviction, "but continued to respect him for the invaluable Christian work he has done".

Rees said yesterday that he had tendered his resignation shortly before judgment was delivered.

He said he was in a difficult financial position but friends and others had made generous contributions to his expenses.

The deputy director of the SAIRR, Mrs Hazel Moolman, said the institute's executive would meet on the weekend to consider the resignation, and acceptance of it was "by no means automatic".

On behalf of the SAIRR staff, she expressed sorrow.

SACC to discuss how to recover stolen cash

By NEIL HOOPER

THE South African Council of Churches is to hold an emergency executive meeting on Friday to decide how to recover R296 500 stolen by its former General Secretary, Mr John Rees.

This was revealed yesterday by the present General Secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, who commended the police investigating officer, Mr Alan Mills, for bringing the successful prosecution against Mr Rees.

Bishop Tutu said that the emergency meeting of the SACC would also reconsider the position of Mr Alan Wentzel, a member of the council's finance committee.

Convicting Mr Rees on 29 counts of fraud and theft, Mr Justice Goldstone said in the Rand Supreme Court this

week that Mr Wentzel's role should, at the least, cause raised eyebrows.

Bishop Tutu said a special meeting of the SACC praesidium had been held on Friday and had decided to call an emergency meeting.

Disturbed

He said the council was deeply disturbed about Mr Rees's conviction and said that it was "clear from the judgment in a fair and open trial that Mr Rees betrayed the complete trust the SACC placed in him".

Bishop Tutu admitted that he had had doubts about Mr Rees after taking over from

him as general secretary and said that the SACC had been aware, as far back as 1981, that the police had a prima facie case against him, but had nevertheless refused to lay charges against him.

Exhibits in the Rees case this week included "strictly confidential" minutes of SACC meetings and reports in 1980 from a chartered accountant that the administration and record-keeping of the SACC under Mr Rees "was generally unsatisfactory".

Despite this, the following year the SACC passed a public resolution expressing its unstinting appreciation of Mr Rees's services and of his loyalty and dedication.

It did not reveal, however, that the resolution had been



BISHOP TUTU
Rees betrayed trust

passed after Mr Rees had written to Bishop Tutu demanding that the executive place on record "that I never left the council in a mess" when he resigned.

And the following month, according to minutes of a confidential meeting, the praesidium met police officers and gave them an assurance that no obstacles would be placed in the way of their investigation of Mr Rees.

In August 1981, the executive was told by the Deputy General Secretary that he was not satisfied with Mr Rees's explanations of his use of funds.

However, the SACC executive decided against laying charges against the former General Secretary, but at the same time told the investigating officer, Mr Mills, that it "would not impede his ongoing investigations in any way."

Rees's resignation is accepted

THE South African Institute of Race Relations has accepted the resignation of its director, John Rees.

Earlier this week Rees was found guilty of defrauding the South African Council of Churches and fined R30 000 in the Rand Supreme Court.

Rees was the former general secretary of the SACC.

In a statement the institute said it regretfully found itself legally bound to accept the resignation in terms of the Companies Act.

"The institute wishes to place on public record its lasting gratitude to Mr Rees for the honourable and loyal service he has given it, and wishes also to affirm its admiration of his energetic and inspiring leadership."

The institute said Rees had a continuing role to play in pursuit of reconciliation and social justice in South Africa.

Mrs Hazel Moolman, the institute's deputy director, has been appointed acting director with immediate effect. — Sapa.

EXPRESSSCOPE EXAMINES SACC TRIAL AFTERMATH

Churchmen meet to decide on action over Rees

By WILMAR UTTING

LEADERS of the South African Council of Churches will meet this week to decide whether to take legal action to recover more than R200 000 filched from its coffers by its former general secretary John Rees.

A split decision could result in the resignation of the Rev Peter Storey, the SACC president, and Mrs Sally Motlana, the vice-president.

Both have been adamant believers in the innocence of the man who defrauded the council under a cloak of piety.

But Bishop Desmond Tutu, the present SACC general secretary, told the Sunday Express yesterday that "we may find some people may not be able to go along with some of the things we may be forced to do now to demonstrate the integrity of the council."

He confirmed that a possible action may be taken against Rees, who is a member of Mr Storey's congregation at the Central Methodist Church in Johannesburg.

Bishop Tutu said that Mr Storey — who spoke of Rees in glowing terms to a Rand Supreme Court judge earlier in the week — had attended a Friday night meeting and had associated himself with a council statement accepting the guilt and betrayal of trust by its former general secretary.

Mrs Motlana was not present, but she will be expected to make her position clear at Friday's meeting.

Mr Storey had been among those SACC officials who had refused at the outset to lay any complaint about Rees, and had threatened to resign if any such

QUOTE

"It is clear from the judgment in a fair and open trial that Mr Rees betrayed the complete trust the SACC placed in him."

— Council of Churches statement

action was taken.

It is expected that Mr Storey will now be expected to take "the honourable way out" should he refuse to go along with a decision to seek recovery of the council's money from a man known to be one of the best professional fund-raisers in South Africa.

Approached yesterday, Mr Storey would not comment on what stand he would take when the question of a civil action against Rees was raised.

Told that Bishop Tutu had spoken openly and without reserve, Mr Storey said: "Well, that is up to him."

Mrs Motlana could not be

reached for comment.

Other vital matters to be discussed at Friday's meeting include:

- How the council will respond to findings of Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, who convicted Rees of fraud, but who said the council should share some of the responsibility because it had placed too great a temptation in his way, and

- The role played by Mr Alan Wentzel, a member of the SACC finance committee who, the judge found, had uncritically allowed Rees to withdraw R90 000 of council funds even after he had resigned as secretary general. The judge said Mr Wentzel's

role should cause "eyebrows to be raised".

Bishop Tutu said: "We must ask Mr Wentzel for an explanation in view of the judge's findings, but we cannot judge anyone until he has been given an opportunity to put his case."

After a lengthy meeting of top office bearers on Friday the council issued a statement saying:

"It is clear from the judgment in a fair and open trial that Rees betrayed the complete trust the SACC placed in him."

The council had placed "very considerable trust in Rees as the chief executive officer, which position is not

that of an ordinary clerk, but that of the administrative head of the Council of Churches."

Yet, the SACC said, Rees had at the same time helped to develop the SACC into an impressive instrument for justice, peace, reconciliation and compassion.

Bishop Tutu — who had told the court he did not want to give evidence against the "man I love", said he still revolted against the picture of John Rees as a confidence trickster, even "when all the facts staring me in the face point to that as a conclusion."

But other senior churchmen who had retained scepticism of Rees for some time said: "He duped people right to the end."

One official said the reaction from the council's overseas donors had been one of relief that the air had been cleared.

● John Rees, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches — revered as a Christian and puritan, branded a liar and thief.

No overseas donor came forward to support Rees's statement. No students came to the witness box to tell of scholarships received.

Even Mr Johan Kriegler, SC, defending Rees, admitted: "May I say with all the sincerity I can muster, this is an odd case. I hope never to be in an odder."

"If one analyses all the evidence the result is bizarre."

SACC cash: The unanswered questions

By WILMAR UTTING

THE former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches and a Christian "revered here and overseas" walked away from the Rand Supreme Court this week branded a liar and a thief, and leaving behind a plethora of unanswered questions.

Before sentencing John Rees to a total of 36 years' jail and a R30 000 fine, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone asked witness after witness what he described as "perhaps an unfair question".

Could they help the court solve the conundrum:

- How could a man, whom they described as saintly, frugal, puritan, generous, unstinting in his assistance to those in need, turn to

crime — to stealing hundreds of thousands of rands from the organisation he claimed to love?

- And how could he then fabricate an improbable tale to cover his crime?

The witnesses who came forward to speak in glowing terms of Rees — "the most prominent lay member of the Methodist Church in SA, revered both here and abroad" — could not assist.

"Using hindsight," Rees had told the judge, "there was not the necessity to do things the way I did them. Yet I would like you to know that if that opportunity had to come to me again, I would do the same things again."

Mr Justice Goldstone said the jail sentences on the 29 counts of fraud would run concurrently —

making it an effective 10 years' jail.

But, he said, there would be no purpose in sending Rees to jail to encounter negative influences.

The stigma and shame of his crime would have a devastating effect on his life. Sentence would, therefore, be suspended for five years, and Rees could repay the R30 000 fine in three payments of R10 000 each by December 1984.

The prosecutor Mr K Attwell, said a fine would be no punishment at all. Rees would be paying the fine with the money he stole.

But Mr Justice Goldstone said the SACC had to share responsibility for the crime. It had put temptation in the way of a paid official by giving him unfettered control

of enormous sums of money, which he could give out at his whim.

Also, the SACC had not laid a complaint, and the present general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, had said he did not even want to give evidence against his predecessor.

Passing judgment earlier, Mr Justice Goldstone said Rees had defrauded the SACC both during his time as general secretary and even when he had relinquished the office in February 1978.

He had requisitioned cheques for amounts totalling R296 500 — claiming R240 000 of it was money he had lent the SACC's relief funds from secret monies entrusted to him by overseas donors to bring about peaceful change in South Africa.

He had stripped the SACC funds and had shown no remorse for the predicament in which he placed Bishop Tutu who came after him. Instead he had lied to him, too.

Questions never fully answered, or not answered at all, were:

- Who were the mystery overseas donors who sent secret sums totalling R240 000 to Rees? Rees would not say.

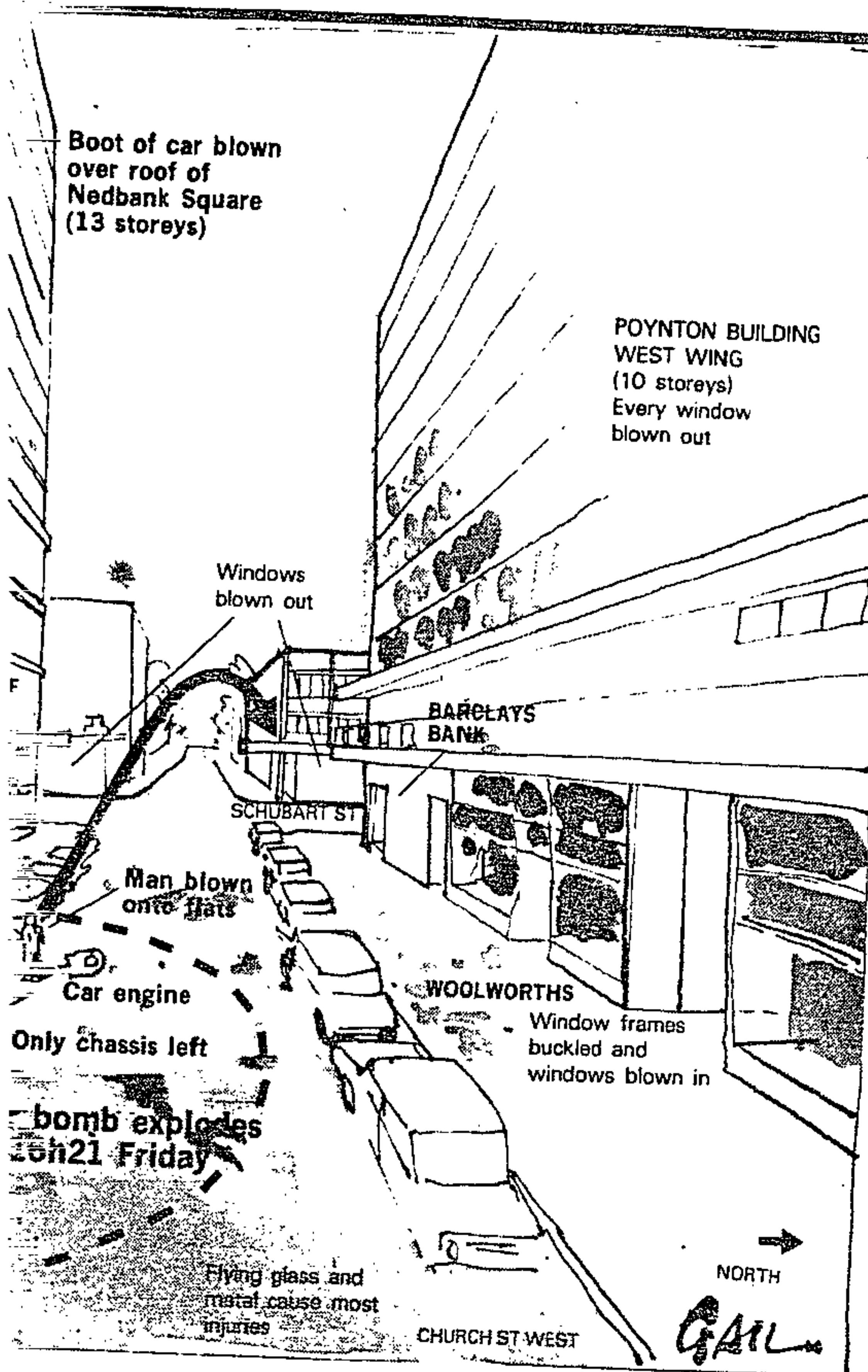
- Who delivered the money to him in notes? He could not say.

- Where was the money now? He had given it away, except for about R40 000 which the overseas donors had told him to keep for himself.

- Given it away to whom? Students in search of scholarships, people in need.

- Had he kept records? Yes, a secret black book which he would not produce.





Street West, Pretoria, showing the damage, horror and destruction
Graphic: Gail Irwin

r neighbours, This is r warns SA proof — HNP

against a major- by the so- his col- who op- cept the ident, of dard op- ne it on ey that warned y seek blast. w and saying giving African South Acts of South

Africa would not hesitate to launch more pre-emptive raids on nearby ANC bases.

"If we don't start taking that kind of action, we're sitting around waiting for an atrocity to happen," Gen Malan said.

South Africa showed the power of such strikes last December when it launched a dawn invasion on Lesotho's capital, Maseru. South Africa said the raid killed 30 members of the ANC.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, described the explosion as part of a "communist-inspired onslaught" and promised that the country's security forces were getting the situation under control.

In an interview with Sapa, when questioned on statements made on possible pre-emptive strikes, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Le Grange, said yesterday: "I agree with my colleague, General Malan, when he said yesterday that no

THE BOMB explosion in Pretoria proved once again that all the concessions the Government had made during the past 14 years had "not been of any use", the Herstigte Nasionale Party said in a statement in Pretoria.

It added that the Government's willingness to relinquish the constitution of "White South Africa" to bring about peace and conciliation in the Republic had been answered with an "abominable deed of violence".

"The head committee (of the HNP) expresses its sympathy with the victims of this despicable act and their families but, in the sad circumstances, is obliged at the same time to warn the Government that it is not com-

Rees' 304
decision 23/1/87
accepted

THE Executive Committee of the South African Institute of Race Relations has accepted the resignation of its director, Mr John Rees.

Mr Rees was found guilty of defrauding the South African Council of Churches — of which he was the former general secretary — and fined R30 000 in the Rand Supreme Court last week.

In a statement, the Institute said it regretfully found itself legally bound to accept his resignation in terms of the Companies Act.

"The Institute wishes to place on public record its lasting gratitude to Mr Rees for the honourable and loyal service he has given it, and wishes also to affirm its admiration of his energetic and inspiring leadership."

The statement said the institute believed "Mr Rees has a continuing role to play in pursuit of reconciliation and social justice in South Africa".

Mrs Hazel Moolman, the Institute's deputy director, had been appointed acting director with immediate effect, the statement added. — Sapa.

Mpakati link to trial?

HARARE. — Lawyers for two Malawian nationals believe their clients are being held in connection with the murder in Harare of Dr At-tati Mpakati, former leader of the exiled Socialist League of Malawi.

Radio announcer Mr Brighton Matewere and hotel manager Mr Greenson Mhangano were arrested early last month after Dr Mpakati's body was found with gunshot wounds near the city centre. They are being held on charges of murder, but Dr Mpakati's name has not yet been mentioned at the remand appearances.

In a weekend bail application, the lawyers said: "The only thing our clients know is that they are charged with murder."

Miss Melanie Werrett, for the State, said the case was one of murder and "the police suspect that at least five people were involved in a political assassination plot".

The hearing was postponed after Miss Werrett said a ministerial certificate forbidding bail would be produced.

Star 27/5/83

brews over office plan

will residential uses.
"Why produce a development plan which is then overruled by the city council? If this application is approved, Parktown West will be up for grabs," she said.
Mrs Bird said Napier Road, a narrow suburban thoroughfare, already carried 1 200 vehicles an hour during peak periods and the creation of an office block would worsen

traffic hazards in the area.

This, she said, was the fundamental reason for McAuley House objecting to the application as the safety of children attending the school would be further jeopardised.

According to a council report, the proposed office development on the site does not comply with the land use and transport strategy for the

Jomet area. The town planning committee itself pointed out that the site formed an integral part of Parktown West which is a residential area and for that reason it could not support the application.

"Even if the management committee decision is approved we will oppose the application when it is heard by the Townships Board. We will fight this issue tooth and nail and have high hopes of succeeding because we know that two non-PFP councillors (Mr Koos Sadie and Mr Eddy Magid) who serve on the town planning committee are right behind the ratepayers," said Mrs Bird.

Judgment on Rees ²⁰⁴ distresses ²¹⁷ churches

Pretoria Correspondent

The South African Council of Churches said today that it was deeply distressed that its former general secretary, Mr John Rees, had been found guilty of defrauding the council.

"It is clear from the judgment that Mr Rees betrayed the complete trust which the SACC placed in him," the statement continued.

The present administration of the council sought to operate "openly and legally", the statement said.

"It is, therefore, malicious and deliberately misleading for the SABC to suggest that the judgment in respect of a former general secretary is applicable to the present officers and administration of the council."

This is believed to refer to an SABC "Comment" which followed news broadcasts last week.

The council affirmed its "full confidence and trust" in the leadership of the present general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and said that it intended to call an emergency meeting of the executive committee, together with church leaders, this week, to consider the implications of the judgment.

● After a meeting of its executive committee on Saturday, the SAIRR declared that "regretfully" it found itself bound by the provisions of the Companies Act to accept Mr Rees's resignation.

Clampdown on forged licences

By Lawrie Bedford

A move is afoot to put an end to forged driving licences. The number of forgeries in circulation was put at 50 000 by the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, at the weekend.

Mr Schoeman said one man had been putting out about 100 a day.

"We must have licences which can be carried at all times: similar to those in America fixed to the steering wheel," he said.

Licences linked to computerised number plates, which are already being issued in the Transvaal, look like being introduced.

The Minister said a scheme by the National Road Safety Council and Council for Industrial and Scientific Research for new number plates in the Transvaal to be linked to traffic registers is to be introduced at the end of 1984.

The registers will record everything about the motorist, including any convictions.

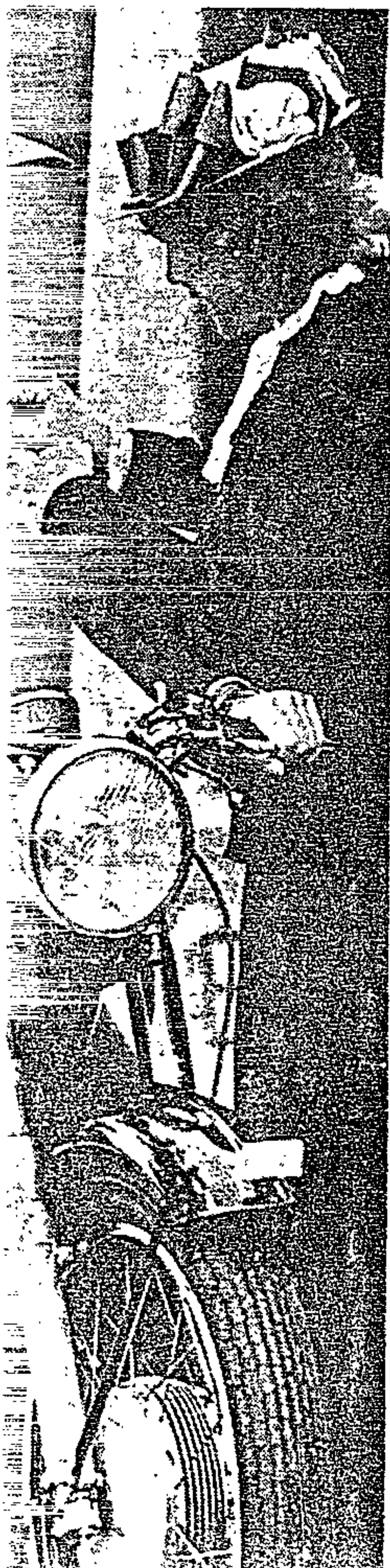
Mr Schoeman was speaking in Johannesburg at the launching of a campaign to improve the standard of motorcycling.

"I understand bikers have lately been feeling that the motorist is his enemy because he makes no effort to consider bikers as legitimate road users," he said.

The Minister launched the campaign at the Gold Mine Museum in Johannesburg after arriving on a 1952 350cc Matchless motorcycle.

The campaign, which is backed by nation-wide publicity, will include a rider-learner school to be established in Johannesburg soon and a code for better biking.

It has been initiated by the Association of Motorcycle Importers and Distributors (AMID) and is supported by the National Road Safety Council (NRSC)



Man shot dead after car theft

There were 16 violent deaths in Soweto at the weekend, including a

Tutu tells when he'd break the law

Pretoria Correspondent

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday outlined to the Eloff Commission of Inquiry in Pretoria the circumstances under which he would disobey State laws.

"The State is our servant. It exists to serve its subjects. When it does not do this, it forfeits the loyalty of its subjects," he said.

"Banning is an arbitrary action by the authorities — taking a person and turning him into a non-person. I certainly would not obey any banning order

placed on me.

"I do not carry a 'pass', although I carry some form of identification. It is my way of saying 'This is my country'.

"I would support any church which said it would interpose its bodies between shack and bulldozer to stop forced removals. Would they pull down the shack if a white body were between it and a bulldozer?"

Bishop Tutu referred constantly to his Bible — always with him during his long testimony and cross-examination — and caused a laugh in the commission when he was asked for a page reference for the "document" he was quoting from.

Sowetan 25/5/83

Bishop Tutu lashes out at pass laws

204

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, giving evidence at the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the South African Council of Churches in Pretoria yesterday, said he "would defy a banning order" and that he deliberately did not carry a pass.

"This is my country and I am not going to be told that my movements are unnecessarily restricted," he said.

He had also advised couples who wanted to marry across the colour bar to do so, in defiance of the Mixed Marriages Act.

The liberation struggle was part of the Ministry of Christ, he said, and by participating in it, the SACC was taking part in "God's glorious movement to set his people free".

Civil disobedience would help prevent the State from being unjust, he said, quoting frequently from a Bible he kept at his side.

"The State is our servant and when it ceases to be this then it loses the loyalty of its subjects," he said.

"If people say you cannot do these things, I say what is left? What else can people do when they do not have political power? What method must they use?"

SA PRESS ASSOCIATION

The SACC national conference had adopted a resolution supporting civil disobedience but had never acted on it, he said.

Bishop Tutu also said he supported the banned African National Congress "in its goal for a democratic and non-racial South Africa", but had many times condemned its violent methods.

"If they were responsible for last Friday's bomb attack, then I condemn that as naked terrorism. In the same way, I condemn the SADF attack on Maputo."

Bishop Tutu told the commission he was in "this whole business" not because of politics, but because of his understanding of the Bible.

The role of the church was to speak the truth "in season and out of season", to make people realise what the real issues were, to be God's

agent for reconciliation and to "take on a measure of suffering as part of the Christian witness".

Cross-examination of Bishop Tutu continues today.



DEFIANT: Tutu says he would defy banning order.

Doctor tells court of bullets

A 52-year-old security policeman who was gunned down at the gate of his Mamelodi home last year, had high-velocity bullet wounds over his body, the Pretoria Supreme Court was told yesterday.

'Security' prevents evidence

A SECURITY policeman yesterday refused to answer a question asked by the defence for security reasons and told a Johannesburg Regional magistrate that a reply would reveal how the security people are



SACC TO DISCUSS REES CASE

By SAM MABE

ON Friday this week the executive of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) will hold a crucial meeting at which it will look into last week's conviction of Mr John Rees, who was found to have defrauded the SACC of over R¼-million while he was its general secretary.

The meeting will be crucial in the sense that it will have to take certain decisions on an issue concerning a man who until his conviction,

was loved, trusted and held in the highest esteem by many in SACC and other church circles locally and abroad.

Even the present general secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said during Mr Rees' trial that he found it distasteful to have to testify against someone he considered a friend and one whom he held in the highest esteem.

At the moment there are apparent divisions within the ranks of the

SACC executives. Some of the members have been disturbed by Mr Rees' behaviour and are feeling very strongly against him. And there are others who are still very loyal to him, despite his conviction.

But such divisions could place the SACC in a serious predicament because there are also the feelings of the community — both black and white — which have to be taken into account in whatever decision is going to be taken on Mr Rees.

The big decision is going to be whether to take legal action against him to recover the money he misappropriated, or to write the

money off.

Some people may feel that consideration must be taken of the fact that the trial was a traumatic and harrowing experience for Mr Rees, his family, friends and colleagues and other associates including the SACC itself, which up to the very last minute, believed in his integrity.

Other feelings may corroborate what the judge said — that Mr Rees has fallen from grace in the eyes of the church, the SACC, the general public and the South African Institute of Race Relations, of which he was director, and that this alone has served as a significant punishment in itself.

But should it be decided that the money be written off, that will not save the SACC from the wrath of the black masses, victims of the system of apartheid, in whose name the funds were raised from overseas donors — by Mr Rees himself.

Neither will the executive be able to face the members of staff at Khotso House, who held a meeting on Monday morning at which strong feelings are believed to have been expressed against Mr Rees and demands made that he be forced to repay every cent he took fraudulently from the coffers of the SACC.

304 2304
25 5 83

Tutu on media and labour role

By ANTON HARBER

THE South African Council of Churches had not supported trade unions as such — but had only given relief grants to the families of striking workers and legal aid to workers and unionists, Bishop Desmond Tutu said yesterday.

Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, was giving evidence for the fifth day in Pretoria before the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the council.

Trade unions were a force for peaceful change because they were the only outlet for black workers, who made up the bulk of the black population, he said.

The church could assist the unions by giving them venues for meetings and by encouraging churchgoers to join unions.

Bishop Tutu said he had welcomed the new labour dispensation, but felt that the effect of it was undermined by the activities of the Security Police, who treated unionists as subversives.

Bishop Tutu also attacked

SABC-TV, saying their bias was "quite disgraceful". He was explaining why the SACC had decided that their communications division was so important.

The council had found it was an easy target for its critics. For example, many newspapers had taken the conviction of Mr John Rees for theft of SACC money and used it to attack "their favourite ogre", the SACC.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice C F Eloff, read extracts from a speech Bishop Tutu had given in which he had warned the Government not to push blacks too far. He asked if this speech had not been inflammatory.

Bishop Tutu replied that the Prime Minister had often issued similar warning and he was not considered inflammatory.

"I weep because I do not have the vocabulary that would make white people understand what I say. We really just want to live as human beings with them," he said.

The hearings continue today.

Chetty cover-up denied by Tutu

(30K) Star 25/5/83

Pretoria Correspondent

The South African Council of Churches had done everything humanly possible to get to the bottom of the Shun Chetty affair, Bishop Desmond Tutu told the Eloff Commission yesterday.

The general-secretary of the SACC was referring, during cross-examination, to the "loan" of R17 000 to former Durban lawyer Mr Shun Chetty which was eventually written off as a bad debt.

The loan formed part of key evidence on the SACC's finances during last year's session of the Eloff Commission of Inquiry.

"I do not see how any one could think there was a conspiracy. People intent on a cover-up would hardly have inconvenienced themselves to the extent SACC personnel did to discover more facts about the matter," Bishop Tutu said.

The bishop also answered

questions about former general-secretary Mr John Rees, who was recently convicted on fraud charges, after first asking whether he had to answer them "if they appear to denigrate someone else".

He said that before the police investigation into Mr Rees's activities began, there had not been "a shadow of doubt that there was anything untoward".

The bishop also said that to describe his speeches as "inflammatory" was unfair. "I am not a rabble rouser."

"I am not impressed that the Prime Minister is upset by what I say. He has said on occasion: 'Do not tempt me to do this or that.' He is inflammatory."

"I am trying to put deep feelings into responsible words," he said.

● Mr Rees is to appear before the commission tomorrow.

Chetty statement an error, says attorney

By ANTON HARBER

AN ATTORNEY said yesterday he should not have given Mr Shun Chetty, a Johannesburg attorney who fled the country in 1979, an unqualified statement that he did not owe the South African Council of Churches any money.

Mr Oliver Barrett, of Bowens Attorneys, was giving evidence before the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC.

It also emerged that Mr Barrett told the SACC in 1981 that the former general secretary, Mr John Rees, controlled discretionary funds other than those which emerged in his recent trial.

Mr Barrett had been asked by the SACC to approach Mr Rees about police allegations of theft of SACC money.

He reported to the SACC that Mr Rees had controlled a private and secret R250 000 discretionary fund outside of the SACC. He also reported that the situation was complicated by other private discretionary funds.

Mr Barrett, however, refused to answer questions on this subject on the grounds that it was a privileged matter since he had been Mr Rees' attorney at the time.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice C F Eloff, said he did not recognise the privilege, but did not



MR OLIVER BARRETT
Represented two clients

push Mr Barrett on the subject.

Mr Barrett was also closely questioned on whether there had not been a conflict of interest in his representing both Mr Rees and SACC.

Mr Barrett said it would have been much easier to turn down the council's request for him to question Mr Rees on the police allegations, but he had consulted with a partner on the matter and had decided to do it.

Mr Rees had indicated that he would give the information only to Mr Barrett, so his client would have received no explanation if he had refused to do it.

Questioned about his letter to Mr Chetty, he said that with hindsight he could see he should have qualified his statement that the SACC was satisfied that Mr Chetty no longer owed them money.

His report had been a preliminary finding and was completed in a very short space of time without access to all the necessary documents.

Mr Barrett said he had not had the benefit of the report by an auditor appointed by the SACC, who found that R83 000 of the R516 000 paid to Mr Chetty had not been properly accounted for.

Mr Barrett denied an accusation that he had claimed R20 000 from the Law Society's fidelity fund after he had reported that the money was accounted for by Mr Chetty.

Mr Chetty had fully accounted for the money, which was used to fight a civil case for the wife of Mr Steve Biko.

But Mr Chetty had been granted costs on the case and this money was never returned, Mr Barrett said. There was little chance of claiming the money now, as Mr Chetty was in the Far East.

Mr John Rees, former general secretary of the SACC, will give evidence today.

$G = I + AX$

$T = S + M$

0.5 million
0.5 million

$MP = 0.5$

output only 0.4

$PT = 0.25$

$0.8 \times 2.16 = 1.728$

$m = 2$

Cut times 1 million
 $MP = 0.8$

SACC 'hopes to reclaim money'

26/5/83 Star
(304)

Pretoria Correspondent

The South African Council of Churches still hoped to reclaim "at least part of" the money owed it by former Durban attorney Mr Shun Chetty, the Eloff Commission heard yesterday.

A sum of R20 000, apparently paid to Mr Chetty to be put in a trust fund, and which was later due to be refunded, had not yet been received, Mr Oliver Barrett, the SACC attorney, told the commission in Pretoria.

He said this was quite separate from a R17 000 "loan" made to Mr Chetty which was never repaid and eventually written off as a bad debt.

Mr K P C O von Lieres, chief investigating officer for the commission, yesterday queried the original application for the R20 000.

He said the sum was includ-

ed in another sum of R516 000 which had been satisfactorily accounted for by Mr Chetty.

Under re-examination later, Mr Barrett said that although the money had been accounted for by work done on the Biko case, the action had been successful and Mr Chetty had been expected to pay back R20 000 out of his recoveries.

It was pointed out that one of the reasons for Mr Chetty's removal from the roll of attorneys was the deficit in his account - which was now "considerably in credit".

"It would appear the Law Society was in error," said Mr Sidney Kentridge, counsel for the SACC.

"I still believe, as I said at the outset, that the R20 000 is repayable," Mr Barrett said.

Mr John Rees is appearing before the commission today.

SACC 'returned certain grants'

APR 6 Times 27/5/83

304

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Council of Churches turned down a number of grants from the British Labour Party and the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) because it was suspicious of their motives, the Eloff Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday.

In a brief appearance, the former SACC general secretary, Mr John Rees, also said he had told his attorney in 1981 that he had controlled discretionary funds other than SACC funds and his secret Actipax Fund.

Mr Rees's attorney, Mr Raymond Tucker, told the commission at the

start of yesterday's hearing that Mr Rees would be happy to testify, but was bound not to disclose certain things.

The chairman, Mr Justice C F Eloff, said Mr Rees would be questioned only about matters not covered in his recent trial.

In the Rand Supreme Court last week Mr Rees was fined R30,000 (or six years), with a further 10 years suspended for five years, for fraud and theft of SACC money.

Mr Rees said that when he was general secretary he had returned grants from certain organizations because of their motives. These included

the British Labour Party and the IUEF.

The IUEF director, Mr Lars Gunner Erikson, had been hostile to him and to the SACC and had expressed beliefs too radical for SACC member churches to accept, Mr Rees said.

Questions had also been raised about whether World Council of Churches grants had originated with the United Nations. Mr Rees said he had travelled overseas to interview the WCC general secretary and had returned with a letter which said this was not the case.

Mr Rees also rejected a suggestion that the SACC had tried to cover up that Mr Shun Chetty, the Johannesburg attorney who fled the country in

the 1979, owed them money.

● The commission wound up its public hearings yesterday but is not expected to table its report in Parliament until next year.

The five commissioners will now have the task of sifting through thousands of SACC documents and hundreds of pages of evidence before writing their report.

The commission has heard evidence from dozens of witnesses, including the chief of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, SACC officials and European church leaders. Lawyers for the SACC will submit written argument to the inquiry in the next few weeks.

Staff back SACC

THE staff of the South African Council of Churches yesterday reaffirmed its complete confidence in the present direction of the SACC in its effort to play a prophetic and reconciliatory role in a divided, and unjust society.

In a statement issued to Sapa in Johannesburg the staff members said: "In view of the attack on the SACC by the SABC on May 20, following the Supreme Court's judgment in which Mr John Rees, the former general secretary of the SACC was found guilty on charges of defrauding the council of its funds, the staff members of the SACC would like to clarify certain aspects.

"The SABC's comment entitled Secrecy in the SACC in conclusion read: 'The secrecy with which the SACC or its officials operate in

South African politics cannot be countenanced. When the charitable donations of the country's churchgoers are used for such ends, they have the right to know and express themselves on the practice... the SACC must reveal itself.'

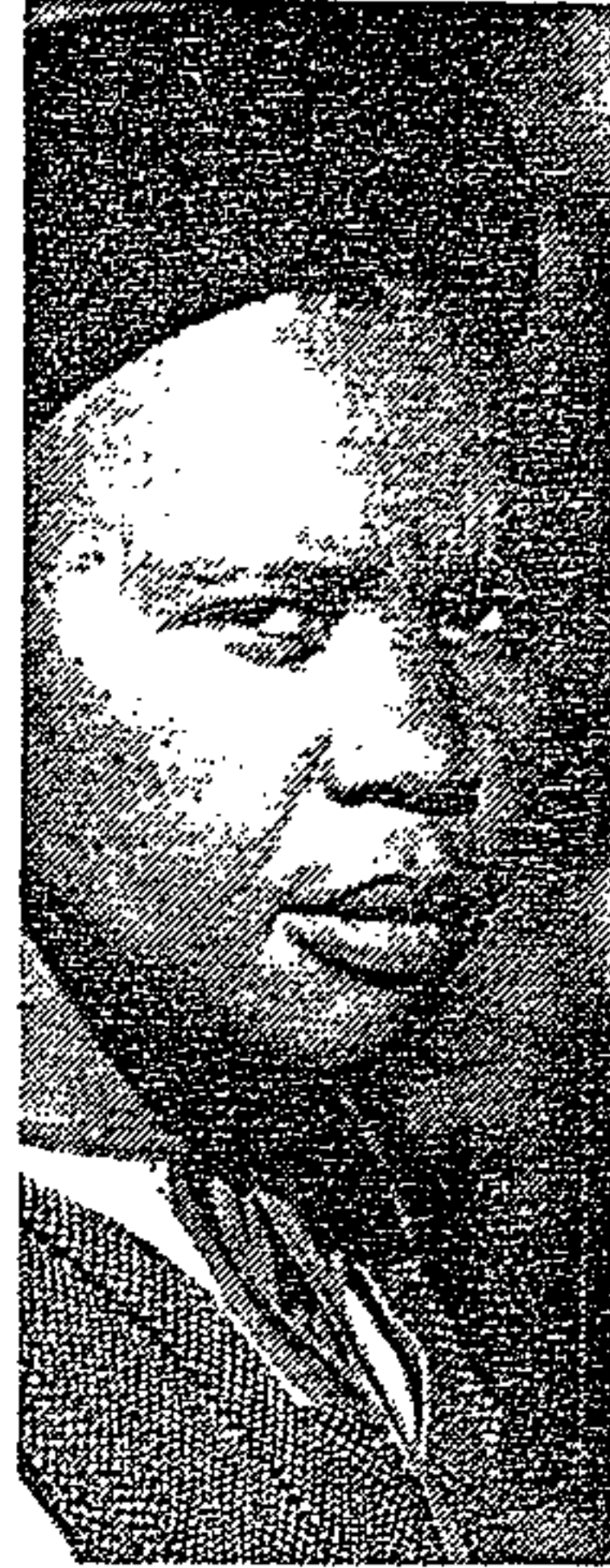
"The members of the staff assert that the SACC executes its prophetic tasks in an unjust society above-board and does not need to 'reveal itself' as the SABC suggests. Secondly, the staff feel that the SABC accuses the SACC of a vice it is guilty of — secrecy.

"The SABC, despite its painstaking claim of impartiality, is known to be the mouthpiece of the ruling minority which has as its backbone secret organisations such as the Broederbond which see themselves as having a

Christian mission in the general affairs of our country.

"Furthermore, the council's staff disdain the interference by the SABC that if a court of law has passed its verdict on a former individual official of the council, the same verdict also applies for the SACC in general.

"Finally, amid all these aspersions, the staff of the council unequivocally reaffirm their complete confidence in the present direction of the SACC in its effort to play a prophetic and reconciliatory role in a divided, and unjust society — and in the present leadership of its current general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu." — Sapa.



ARRESTED: Miss Seloane Molefe.

Sangoma

A NATALSPRUITS woman sangoma made a brief appearance at the local magistrate's court this week in connection with the death of two sisters who died after being subjected to an (spuit) enema and made to drink a potion.

Ms Norah Mabena, of Mnisi Section, appeared before Mr D J J van Rensburg. She was not asked to plead and no evidence was led. She was released on R80 bail and the case was postponed to June 3.

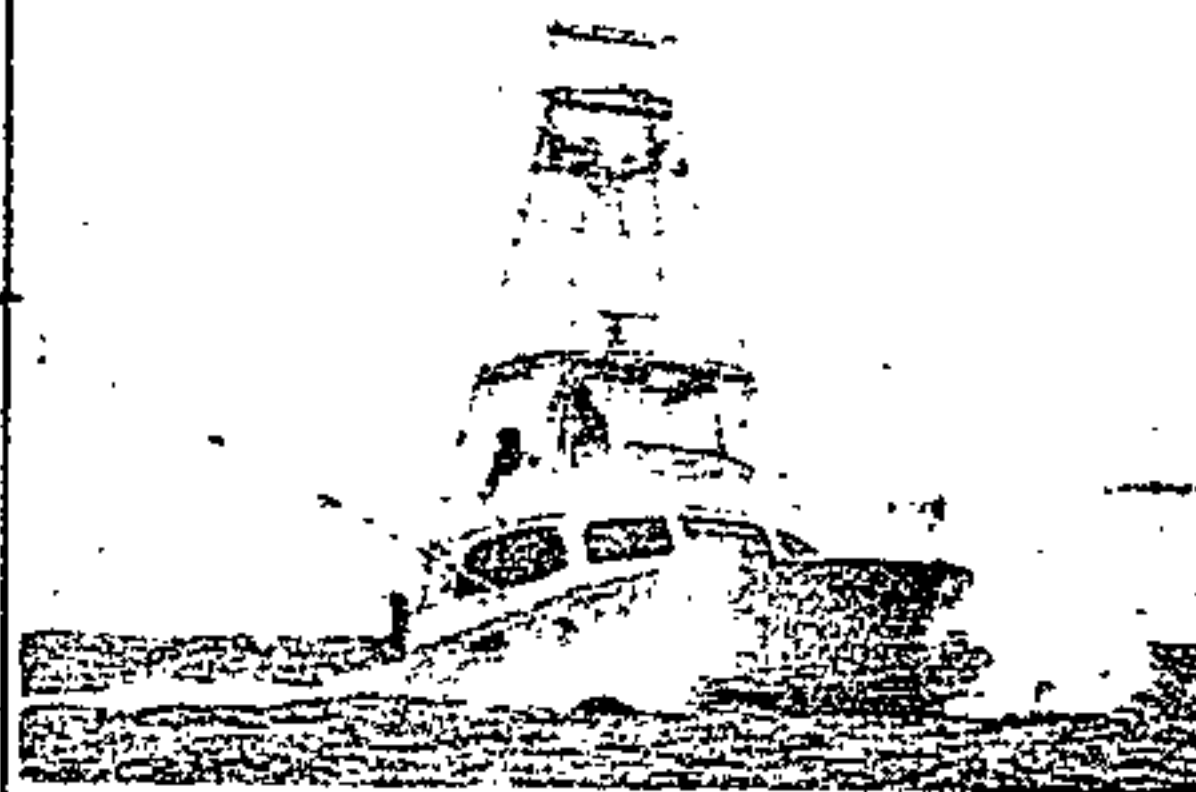
26 lives lost in fierce earthquake

TOKYO — A party of schoolchildren on a beach outing were sucked out to sea and presumed killed after a fierce earthquake threw a 3-metre tidal wave against Japan's north-western coasts yesterday.

Police said at least 29 people were killed and 67 were missing after the earthquake — the strongest in 15 years — sent the wave crashing in from the Sea of Japan.

Many of those missing could be presumed dead after their bodies were washed out to sea, police added. More than 50 people were injured and the toll could increase from boats capsized out at sea.

Among the missing were 13 primary school children and two teachers on a beach outing and 45 men who had been working from small boats on a partially-built power station. — Sapa-Reuter.



Off Key West, Florida, USA



Striking drivers go back to work

THE STRIKE by most of the 140 Pulco bus drivers in the Springs division was called off on Wednesday afternoon and commuters were not inconvenienced as the service continued to run normally, a spokesperson for the company said yesterday.

The spokesperson said the strike was called off after talks between the company's management and worker representatives of the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU). The negotiations between the two parties were still going on yesterday morning and both hoped to reach a satisfactory agreement.



SACC president resigns *Cape Times 28/5/83 204*

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Council of Churches (SACC) yesterday announced the resignation of its president, the Rev Peter Storey.

He had resigned as a result of the "impossible situation" in which he found himself, "both as the pastor of Mr John Rees and as an office-bearer in the SACC during the time of Mr Rees' trial." Rees was fined R30 000 for defrauding the SACC in the Rand Supreme Court last week.

An SACC statement said Mr Storey had served the SACC "with distinction for nine years, the last two of them as its president". — Sapa

Rees will guide the SACC's new fundraisers

By WILMAR UTTING

MR JOHN Rees, who resigned as director of the SA Institute of Race Relations after being convicted of defrauding the SA Council of Churches, will continue to handle the institute's massive fund raising campaign for a while.

And yesterday the institute refused to comment on reports that it had issued a salary cheque — covering six months — to Mr Rees.

He was given the cheque — for several thousand rands — shortly after he resigned.

The 46-year-old professional fundraiser also faces action from the SACC to recover R200 000 entrusted to him during his controversial term as general secretary.

This decision was taken at a top-level meeting in Johannesburg on Friday. The meeting was also attended by church leaders from the Roman Catholic Church and the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika.

The meeting accepted the resignation of the SACC president, Rev Peter Storey, a staunch supporter of Mr Rees.

The acting director of the Institute of Race Relations, Mrs Hazel Moolman, said Mr Rees's services would be required during a hand-over period.

"He will act for a while, helping with the fundraising that he has been doing up to now," Mrs Moolman said. "I do not know how long Mr Rees will be with us. It depends on how long it will take me to grasp all the administration."

But she refused to discuss



● Mrs Sally Motlana, vice-president of the South African Council of Churches, with the Rev Alan Boesak of the NGK Sendingkerk and Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, at a top-level meeting on Friday.

the conditions of Mr Rees's resignation or to confirm that the institute had handed over six months' salary to its former director. "Mr Rees' affairs are a private matter and are confidential," she said.

Asked if the institute did not owe an explanation to the public on whom it relied for revenue, she referred queries to Mr Harold Bernstein, the financial officer.

Mr Bernstein refused to discuss the matter. "You are a stranger to the truth," he said. "If you or your editor have questions, I expect them to be put in writing and then I will consider answering them."

A similar reaction came from Professor John Dugard, a member of the insti-

tute's executive committee and a former past president, who said the institute had issued a statement about Mr Rees's resignation.

The statement said the institute "regretfully found itself legally bound to accept his resignation in terms of the Companies Act."

"I am under no obligation to give you any further information," Prof Dugard said angrily.

Mr Rees's official standing at the institute ended a few days after he was sentenced in the Rand Supreme Court to an effective jail term of 10 years. The sentence was suspended. He was also fined R30 000, to be paid in three instalments starting in December this year.

The SACC decision to recover monies from Mr Rees has led to a disagreement with Mr Storey, Mr Rees' pastor at the Central Methodist Church, strongly opposing any action against his parishioner.

But Bishop Desmond Tutu, present secretary general, said: "We have a responsibility to our donors to do what we can to recover the money."

Churchmen who took the final decision against Mr Rees on Friday included representatives from the Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, United Congregational and Roman Catholic churches and the NG Kerk in Afrika.

The SACC has yet to announce its stand on two vital decisions which it faces:

- How to respond to the findings of Rand Supreme Court judge Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, who, during Mr Rees's trial, said the council had irresponsibly placed too much trust in Mr Rees and should take part responsibility for his crime.
- What steps to take about the position of its finance committee chairman, Mr Alan Wentzel, whose role in Mr Rees's criminal transactions "deserved to cause eyebrows to be raised".

● See Page 21

Richard Smith

The enigma of John

Rees: Saint or conman?

WHEN John Rees walked out of the Rand Supreme Court a few days ago, he left friends, colleagues and other people who had known him for years wondering:

Was this former clerk in the Non-European Affairs Department of the Johannesburg City Council a Christian martyr, or a con-man supreme?

The powerful former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches was esteemed, during the three years he held a position unique in the world, as a man of such honour that he was given millions of rands and told: "Do with it as you see fit."

John Rees, now convicted of fraud involving more than R200 000 of the funds placed in his trust, was not merely general secretary of the SACC. He was also, in fact, the SACC itself, the dynamic leader among a bevy of naive, trusting churchmen.

As the sole handler of the secret Asingeni Relief Fund, he carried thousands of rands in a suitcase, spent many man-hours operating more than 50 different bank and savings accounts. He dispensed rands by the thousands for causes he could not reveal even to his successor.

For when he withdrew from the council, taking with him all Asingeni's assets, he took his secrets along too, leaving not even a friendly tip to his successor, Bishop Desmond Tutu, about how to carry on his work.

"If I had known what I was taking on," the bishop has said with feeling, "I would have stayed, riding a horse, in Lesotho."

Because not only the money vanished with Rees — so apparently did all the many desperate victims of apartheid who were relying on his secret generosity. When he left not one person or organisation came to the SACC to complain they had been left without assistance.

"He always acted under the table," one colleague said.

"He carried thousands of rands in cash, and would slip away with it, hinting at heavy matters. He created a figure of a brave man putting himself at risk."

The council had book-

keeping procedures, but Rees ignored them.

Today colleagues ask whether what appeared to be bumbling, well-meaning incompetence was not, in fact, deliberately contrived confusion.

Staff members were certainly in awe of him, and a number shared in his favours. Today there are several who are ashamed to have sipped from the honey pot.

Rees's energy and initiative were admirable. In the aftermath of the Soweto ri-

churchmen were stunned to find he had taken his slice in the form of a collection commission on the money he raised, and had registered a company, JCR Consultants, for the purpose.

Before he moved out of the SACC to make way for Bishop Tutu in February 1978, and basking in his success, he had already dreamed his most grandiose scheme: to guide South Africa single-handedly to a solution of its racial problems. All he needed was money.

So was born what he called the 'Search for Alternatives', a plan of breathtaking scope, to bring peace to South Africa by creating a unitary, nonracial and racially integrated society.

He put a chunk of Asingeni's money in the African Bank as a beginning, and, with a noted Johannesburg

journalist, composed a powerful plea for assistance to possible overseas benefactors.

The benefactors were warned that if South Africa were allowed to proceed untouched, the country was likely to slide swiftly into violent conflict.

"This projected view has grave implications for the world," the document said.

It could have serious effects on race relations in other countries, particularly the United States (where Rees trusted he would find fruitful sources of revenue).

'Search' suggested a series of 'think tanks' — "intensive working groups meeting in private sessions and armed with specific briefs as to their functions".

The programme had to be implemented without fanfare (a typical Rees touch of secrecy) so that those who took part "do not feel threatened either politically or from any fear of retaliation".

What were needed were people of intelligence. And he, Rees, would beckon them. Even more important

were people of imagination who would "let their minds roam in search of new ways forward and who are able to respond positively to the thinking of others".

In an eloquent plea, the authors stressed their deep love for South Africa and for all South Africans whom they sketched in vivid stereotypes: "Afrikaners with their wonderful richness, courage and heritage, blacks with their great perseverance, strength and ability to adapt, coloureds for their gaiety, ability to adapt, happiness and unique sense of humour, Indians, who with dignity have contributed so much to the patchwork quilt of South Africa, the English with their liberal tradition and work ethic commitment."

"It is these groups that we desire to see living in harmony with one another."

The project would be South African, but the money would come from outside — hopefully.

Outsiders would participate in the 'think tanks' because South Africans had become frozen in outlook. The number of thinkers required would total 200, forming 25 groups of eight — three blacks, two whites, one

coloured, one Indian and an expert outsider.

The groups would study and seek solutions to problems in many fields — representation, the law, land and housing, education, economics.

Meanwhile, director Rees would be "moving around, to see what ideas are floating".

And he would then decide, with the board of management, whether specific ideas should be injected into other groups to stimulate further discussions.

A meticulously drawn timetable and budget were attached. The plan started with a visit by Rees to the United States where he approached, among others, the Carnegie Corporation and the Johnson Foundation.

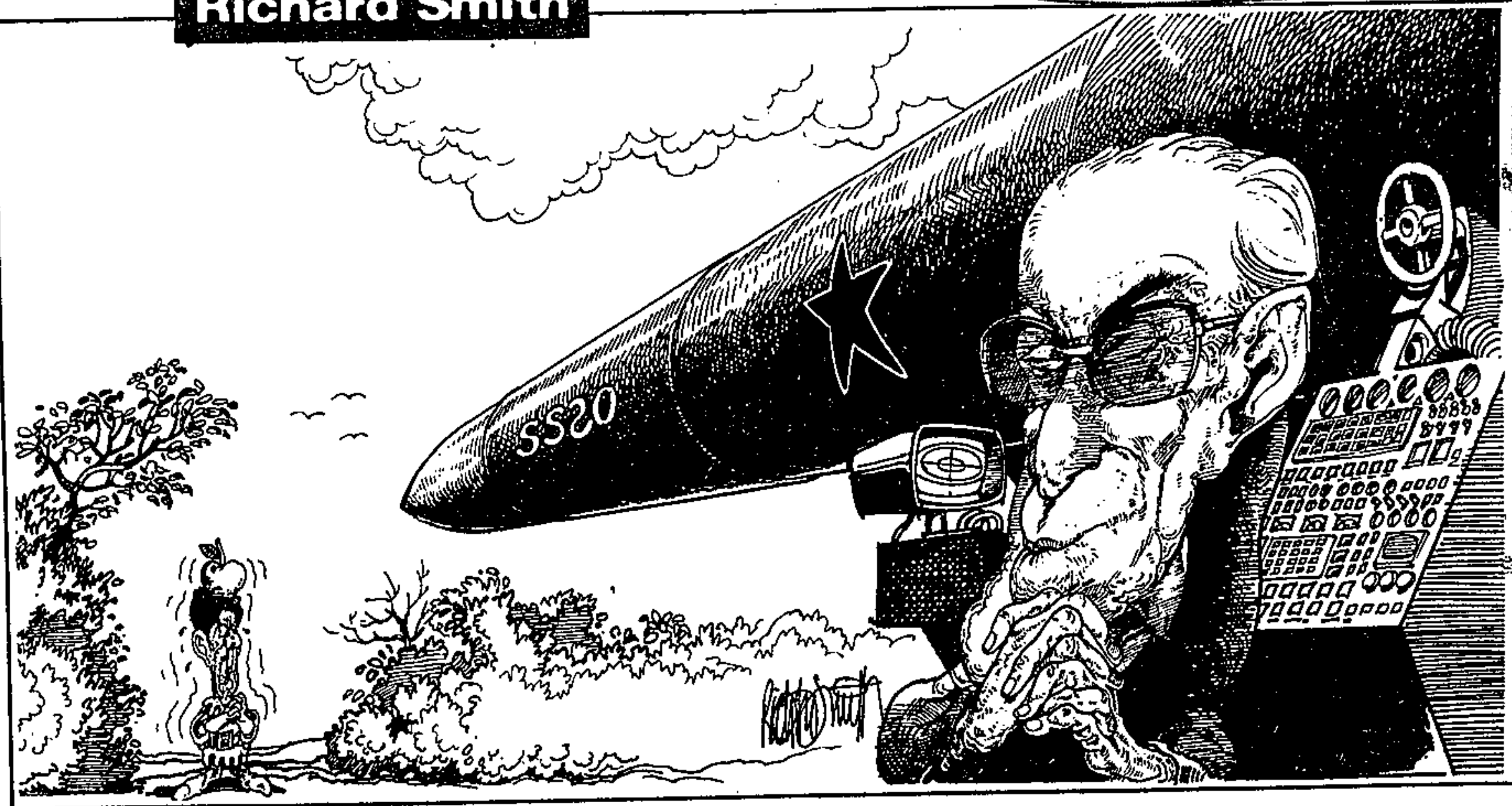
Targeted as a willing donor in Europe was the ever-generous Evangelische Kirche en Deutschland, already the major donor to the SACC.

The suggested budget to get things swinging was modest by Rees standards, a mere R18 000. Could any well-intentioned observer refuse?

They did refuse, and 'Search' remained but a paper dream.

Like so much else that Rees did, it may be viewed as a grand, even saintly, project to help the country, or simply as another idea to raise cash.

Rees left such uncertainties everywhere. At the SACC it has taken three years of painful labour to bring order out of the chaos.



By
WILMAR
UTTING

'He carried thousands of rands in cash and would slip away with it, hinting at heavy matters.'

— a colleague

'If I had known what I was taking on I would have stayed in Lesotho.'

— Bishop Desmond Tutu

ots in 1976, as church leaders stood confused, in stepped John Rees to snatch from the human misery an extraordinary opportunity to raise funds.

He launched the Asingeni Relief Fund with an aim that was a sure-fire winner — help for the oppressed.

This was an appeal that could not fail to touch the hearts of foreign churches and philanthropic donors.

Millions of rands flowed in.

The misery of millions was, to view it cynically, a fund-raiser's dream.

Nobody has denied John Rees's talent for raising money. An associate recalled even before the fraud trial, how, when the historic Federal Seminary at Alice in the Ciskei was about to be closed down by the Government, Rees, as a staunch member of the Methodist Church, volunteered to come to the rescue.

As a leading church layman he offered to raise money for a new seminary. And he did.

But at the end, his fellow



● John Rees — well-meant incompetence or deliberately contrived confusion?

The present deputy general secretary, Mr Matt Stevenson, a Church of Scotland missionary, was taken on by Bishop Tutu in 1979 to sort out the mess.

Slowly Rees's haphazard procedures gave way to normal open business procedures. The latest is a computer so that the precise state of each SACC account is instantly reflected.

Bishop Tutu takes few decisions on his own. And gone are the days when a cheque for R10 000 would be drawn without explanation.

In Rees's days cheques could be signed by almost anyone at the council. Today cash cheques, even un-

crossed cheques, are not issued without full explanation. They are signed by the bishop, Mr Stephenson, or the finance officer, and also by the head of the division involved.

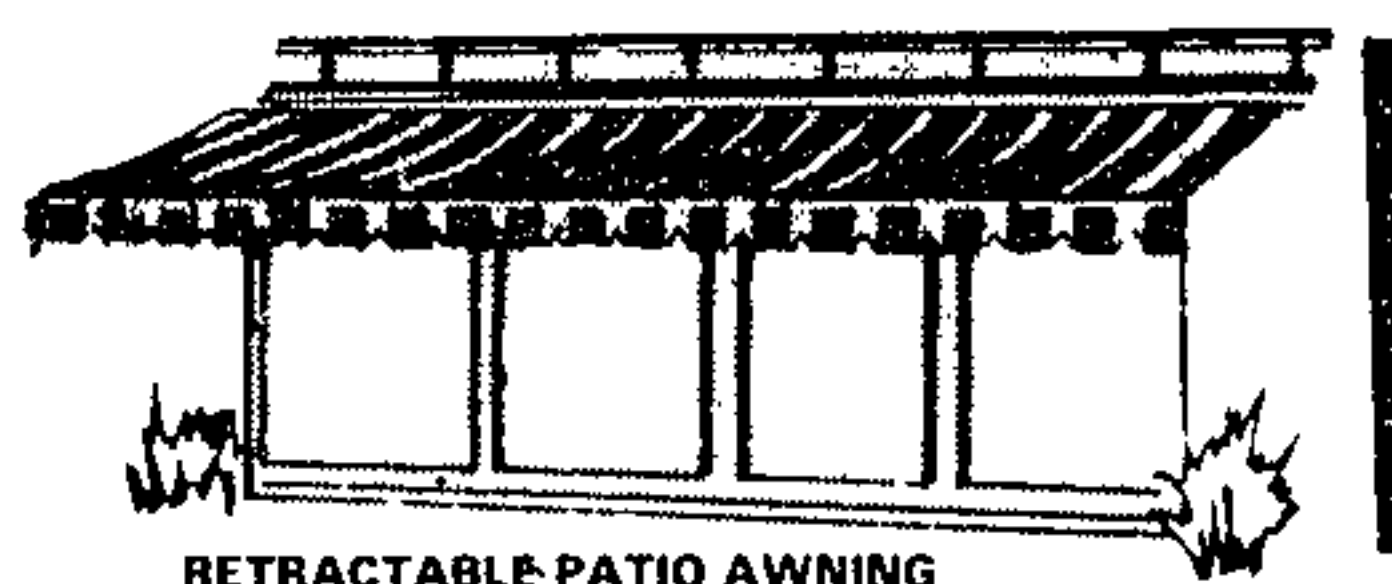
Budgets are projected and trimmed. The Rees empire has been radically trimmed of its satellite organisations. "He built as if he were in India," a colleague said.

The determination is to clear the council of the Rees stigma, and sweep his ghost from the council's corridors.

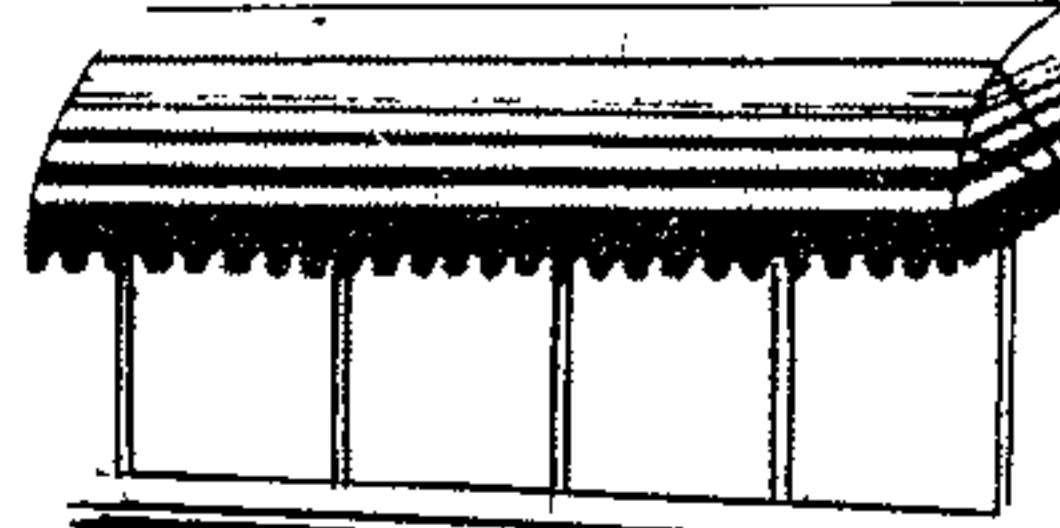
After his conviction Rees asked for his passport, which was held while he was on bail. Now he is free to travel abroad and tell his story.

What story will he tell?

KEEP YOUR COOL with our awnings and blinds



RETRACTABLE PATIO AWNING



WINDOW AWNING

Our awnings and blinds let you have the best of both worlds, shade or sun.

AWNINGS

- Retractable Patio Awnings, automatic or manual.
- Retractable Window Awnings.
- Non-Retractable Awnings.
- Domes

All with anodised aluminium frames covered by DRALON acrylic material, water repellent, rot and fade resistant

• Complete Aluminium Awnings.

BLINDS

- Vertical Blinds. • Roller

- Venetian blinds.

DOORS

- Sliding Doors.

INDUSTRIAL

- Industrial application in accordance to specification.

- Production and installation by overseas

- trained personnel.

- Extended guarantees provided.

- Free quotations, no obligation.

Operating in all areas
Finance Available

SUN PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PTY) LIMITED

Factory No. 4, Industrial City,
Archimedes Street, Wendywood.
Telephone: Bus. (011) 802-2404
Home (011) 802-3214

JHB.
802-2307

**SUN PROTECTION
EQUIPMENT**

S. TIMES
TIMES, May 29 1983

11

Another top SACC man quits

By NEIL HOOPER

THE executive of the South African Council of Churches has accepted the resignation of its accountant, Mr Alan Wentzel.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, SACC general secretary, said yesterday that the executive met on Friday to discuss the R296 000 stolen by former general secretary John Rees.

A judge, convicting Rees earlier this month, said Mr Wentzel's role in approving cheques which had been paid in Rees's personal accounts, should "cause raised eyebrows".

The SACC president, the Reverend Peter Storey, has also resigned.

Bishop Tutu said that the SACC had accepted Mr Storey's resignation "with regret".

Impossible

Mr Storey had resigned after finding himself in an impossible position of having been Rees's pastor and an office-bearer of the SACC at the time of Rees's trial.

Bishop Tutu said that the SACC would elect a new president at its annual conference on June 20, and that until then it would be run by the senior vice-president, Mrs Sally Motlana, and its vice-president, Reverend Dr Simon Gqueule.

After Friday's meeting Bishop Tutu issued a statement saying that the executive committee had voted that it should take "appropriate steps" to recover the money stolen by Rees.

Bishop Tutu said yesterday: "Very few members agree that we should institute civil proceedings against Rees to recover the money, as this would be contrary to the Scriptures."

S. A. COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

FROM

1983 - 1984 - DEC

Fate of the SACC

rests in the balance

304
RDM

1/6/83

THE FATE of the South African Council of Churches now hangs in the balance as the five members of the Eloff Commission of Inquiry consider the thousands of pages of evidence presented to them.

In the last six months, the commission members, the lawyers and the SACC officials who have attended daily have got to know each other in the polite atmosphere of the public hearings.

Day after day they have drunk tea together, joked together and questioned and cross-questioned each other. After the hearings ended last week, they shook hands and parted as friends and gentlemen.

The question that begged to be asked was whether the same polite mood will prevail after the report of the commission is tabled in Parliament some time next year?

The mind of every SACC official must be concentrated on one issue: will the commission accept the recommendation made by the chief of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee?

In a lengthy submission, Gen Coetzee called on the commission to recommend that the council be stopped from receiving foreign funds and that it lose its exemption from the Fundraising Act, which gives it free reign to raise money inside the country.

Such a move would cripple the SACC, since it receives at least 90% of its R4 500 000 annual budget from European and American church organisations.

Further, his recommendations would affect all organisations that receive foreign funding. He also called for the creation of a Foreign Agents Act, which would require the registration of all organisations receiving donations from outside the country.

Gen Coetzee analysed all the activities of the SACC and said its assertion that it did not support the ANC or any other political organisation should be tested against its actions.

He pointed to its assistance for the families of detainees, political prisoners and banned persons, its attitude to disinvestment, its involvement in trade unionism and questioned the motives of its educational work.

The SACC condoned the onslaught against South Africa and criticised the country's defence, he said.

He concluded that there was "probably merit in the statement that the SACC is manipulated by a highly politicised leadership, is funded by outside influences hostile to the present system in South Africa and gives itself an importance not reflected in reality".

The SACC was able to be radical because it was funded by people hostile to South Africa. This would end if it relied on funds from its own members.



Mr Justice C F Eloff, head of the commission of inquiry into the SACC, listens to evidence during a public hearing

By ANTON HARBER

One after another they said the funds were given at the SACC's request, since local churches could not afford it.

They also warned that world anger would follow any move to restrict the activities of the SACC.

They were followed by South African

untold benefits to the people of our land".

It was an impudence to question the Church's role in education, he said, pointing out that the Church had been responsible for virtually all black education before the Fifties.

He accused Gen Coetzee of practising McCarthyism and drew on a biblical reference to warn the commission: "You risk finding yourselves at war with God."

The commission looked mainly at the politics and finances of the SACC, but in fact much of the debate was between differing theologies. Although the chairman of the commission, Justice C F Eloff, said he would not adjudicate on questions of religion, the debate often centred around the role of the church in society.

Gen Coetzee also said he would not comment on SACC theology, but was repeatedly accused of basing his submission on the belief that the church should concern itself only with saving souls and not with wider social or political matters.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, made extensive use of the writings of Afrikaans theologians to argue that the church had to be concerned with all of life and that there was no distinction between religious man and political man.

He submitted a 130-page memorandum to show "that my motivation is not political but is based on my interpretation of Scripture".

Tension replaced the friendly atmosphere when the commission heard evidence on the delicate issue of SACC finances.

Mr Jacobus Wessels, an auditor hired by the commission to investigate the SACC's financial records, found no evidence that any SACC money had been used dishonestly or for any purposes other than that for which it was donated.

Although some money had not been accounted for, he had found no evidence to suggest that it was used for the personal benefit of any SACC official.

There was no evidence that they had received any money illegally or from illegal sources.

He also found that SACC records and financial control were inadequate, but had been substantially improved since 1980.

Bishop Tutu said it was common cause that the administration of the SACC had been inadequate. But it was also common cause that this problem had been attended to.

A former SACC ombudsman, Mr Eugene Roelofse, said that he had found that finance was the "Achilles heel" of the council and he had feared a calamity. But attempts to draw attention to this were fruitless and he had met with increasing hostility.

This had led to his resignation.

Mrs Baker, does not work by a long-term wardrobe plan. Mrs Baker, whose name is trademark of hers, too. She is simply and quickly in a shot taffeta dress and jacket. Wrapover skirts, which can be awkward to wear, are a hat to be designed to suit.

SACC call for 'direct action'

(304) C. Herald 2/1/83

JOHANNESBURG.— The South African Council of Churches, at its final session of its annual conference last week called on Christians to take direct action in support of their declaration that apartheid is a heresy.

The conference also called for non-participation in certain institutions and internal economic sanctions against firms which supported apartheid or practised racism.

An attempt to extend the principle to the military field for instance, by asking churches to withdraw military chaplains caused sharp dissent. The matter was referred to the SACC Division for Justice and Reconciliation for further study.

Unanimous resolutions for immediate action included a call to member churches of the SACC "to encourage their membership to evaluate their participation in bodies, agencies, organisations and institutions that support the apartheid system and to refrain from such participation wherever possible."

The conference also decided that its regional councils should organise workshops on "how to counteract participation of ministers in government-created political institutions that uphold the apartheid system".

Linked to these demands is the absolute rejection by the SACC of the Constitution Bill. Earlier in the week the SACC called on its

member churches to act out their declared abhorrence of apartheid by refraining from supporting or investing in industrial, commercial and other institutions directly engaged in defending apartheid.

It also asked that churches refuse to rent property to businesses that were racially discriminatory.

The economic resolutions were clearly seen as a moral stand rather than a political strategy. Although the SACC has, as members, all the major English Protestant churches and the black Reformed churches, their property and business holdings are not considered large enough to make disinvestment a lever for change.

'Violence is the way of madness'

Can't we stop the world and get off, because at this rate, we, like the Gadarene swine, are hurtling headlong down towards destruction.

No sooner had we been caught napping by the Pretoria bomb outrage and the harsh (SABC-TV described it so in one of its notorious news commentaries) retaliatory strike against Maputo, than we were stunned by the bomb blast in Bloemfontein. We must surely condemn all three actions out of hand.

If the ANC is responsible for the bomb outrages in Pretoria and Bloemfontein, then that organisation must be condemned roundly for what the South African Council of Churches called acts of naked terrorism.

Equally, however, the SADF strike against Maputo must be condemned as well. Firstly, because it is unlikely to win South Africa many friends in the international commu-

nity. As it is our sad but beloved land was harshly criticised by even her closest friend — the Reagan administration.

Secondly, and in many ways much more seriously, because it just will not do for the SADF blandly to disclaim any responsibility for civilian casualties. It is in large measure precisely the casualties and deaths of innocent civilians which turn the actions of either insurgents or the army into naked terrorism.

Perhaps, finally, it is all to be condemned because that way lies damnation and self-destruction. We will not find a solution to what appear to be the intractable problems of our land. No, that way is the way of madness.

It is not particularly comforting to realise that the recent outrages reveal glaringly the polarised state of our country. We have known that we are a deeply fragmented society. To solve our country's problem we are going to have to face quite unpleasant and perhaps shocking truths.

One of these is that blacks and whites on the whole see things from diametrically opposed perspectives. What is meat to the one is poison to the other. For far too long, it has seemed advantage and privilege have accrued to the one, to the extent that they have been denied to the other. And this has helped to determine how we see things.

Although not many blacks have articulated it, you can be sure that many have thought that apartheid and the intransigence of whites have driven the ANC to the desperation of using desperate methods. The ANC, they know had tried peaceful methods since 1912.

MY VIEW

by Bishop
Desmond Tutu



They, together with the PAC, were using peaceful means of passive resistance against the pass laws in 1960, when they were arbitrarily banned and forced to choose the option of the armed struggle.

Whites in the whole see them as terrorists manipulated by communists to overthrow law and order and they believe any method (including denying food to countries harbouring them) is justifiable.

Many blacks are glad that the ANC is no longer as inept as was previously thought. They have chalked up the strikes against Sasol II, against Koeberg, against the building in Cape Town housing the President's Council and now Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

Please, my dear fellow South Africans, we can't go on like this. We can't have bomb outrage followed by reprisal, followed by bomb-blast ad infinitum.

This spiral of violence must end or we will have begun the bloodbath, the alternative too ghastly to contemplate will be upon us. Let us deal with the root cause of it all — apartheid.



MR JOHN REES
Backed by Church

Rees gets support from Church

304 RDM 4/6/83

By ANTON HARBER

THE Rand Central Circuit of the Methodist Church has pledged its full support for Mr John Rees, who was recently fined for theft and fraud, and have asked him to give testimony about his trial at a service this Sunday.

In a statement yesterday, the Rev John Begbie also said the Rand Central Circuit was unhappy with the attitude of the South African Council of Churches to the matter and would take the matter further.

Two weeks ago Mr Rees was fined R30 000 and given a suspended sentence of 10 years for fraud and theft of R296 000 of SACC money.

Mr Begbie said the circuit wished to express their deep appreciation of the contribution Mr Rees had made to the development of their community, especially in establishing a "Meals on Wheels" project to feed the hungry.

The circuit, which comprises the areas of Coronationville, Westbury, Newclare, Bosmont, Fleurhof and Riverlea, pledged its full support for Mr Rees and his family "during this very difficult time".

Mr Begbie also said the circuit executive was distressed over the resolution passed by the executive of the SACC last week, particularly over the decision to try and recover some of the money involved.

"This matter will be taken up at relevant church meetings, including the national conference of the SACC, the forthcoming Synod of the Methodist Church and the executive meeting of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches.

"We will be calling on the SACC to review the resolution they passed with regard to Mr Rees," he said.

The SACC executive said in a statement after their meeting last Friday that Mr Rees had betrayed the trust of the SACC and they would take "the appropriate steps" to recover the money from him.

The president of the SACC, the Rev Peter Storey, resigned because of this decision.

On Sunday Mr Rees will preach and give testimony about his trial at the Methodist Church in Coronationville.

True virtue lies in fighting oppression —

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Mr. John Rees, the former director of the South African Council of Churches, who was convicted of fraud last month, still believes that the way to God lies not in "glib words and glib religious customs" but in fighting oppression and in acts of true charity.

Speaking last night at a service at the Methodist Church in Coronationville, Johannesburg, Mr Rees said he owed much to this congregation and to its minister, the Rev Cecil Begbie, for "love, grace and charity" during his trial.

He said he had been surrounded by compassion, receiving over 4 000 letters of support from all parts of South Africa.

"Yet there was a time in the middle of the trial where the pain was so real — that pain in the chest — that I felt the need to cry out. It was as if I couldn't bear it. But crying out did not help.

"Many of my friends were made to testify against me. Many were unsure and hurt. I would see their faces and could do nothing."

Mr Rees said he had been "helpless in the face of love" and only with the ministry of the Rev Peter Storey, of the Central Methodist Church, and Mr Begbie had he been able to dispel the pain "by accepting and relishing unstinting love".

He emphasised a passage from the Old Testament Book of Isaiah, where God tells the prophet: "If you put an end to oppression, to gestures of contempt

and to every evil word, I will be able as those without: "basic ministry is refused and who has destiny."

There were more subtle tensions between various black communities within families. "How many of our own homes?" he asked.

He also spoke of the injury, plenty and homelessness to laws.

Warning that singing and creating immunity to the suffering challenged the congregation to put their lives as Christians.

D. Dispat 9/6/83 304

Shots fired at BCC man's home

MDANTSANE — Three shots were fired at the zone nine home here of a Border Council of Churches (BCC) field worker, Mr Mzwandile Msoki, last night, according to Mr M. J. Fuzile, who was present at the time.

Mr Msoki was not at home when the shots were fired.

Mr Fuzile said that shortly after 8.40pm, a man knocked at the door and came in asking for Mr Msoki.

When told Mr Msoki was not at home, the man went to the bedroom, looked in, and then left the house.

Mr Fuzile said the man was fairly short and had covered his face with a balaclava cap.

"I jumped up, opened the door and asked who he was and so did Mrs Msoki," he said.

"The man shouted to him to 'get inside,' and when he did not, a shot was fired at his feet.

"I closed the door and

two more shots were fired."

Mr Fuzile said the last two shots went through the steel door. One hit a cabinet in the passage below the lounge in which they were sitting.

Mrs Mkosi said she saw a car pull off but could not make out what colour and make it was.

The Commander-in-Chief of Ciskei State Security, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, was unable to comment on the matter when approached last night. —
DDR.

Dispatch 10/6/83
Sebe inquires into shooting

MDANTSANE — The Commander-in-Chief of State Security in Ciskei, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, said yesterday he had "made inquiries" in connection with a shooting incident at the home of a Border Council of Churches field worker, Mr Mzwandile Msoki, on Thursday

night.

Mr Msoki was not at home at the time of the incident in which a shot was fired at the feet of Mr M. J. Fuzile when he answered a knock at the door. Two more shots were fired when Mr Fuzile slammed the door closed.

The shooting was car-

ried out by a man wearing a balaclava.

General Sebe said yesterday the incident had not been reported to the police, but added he had "made inquiries".

If the incident was reported, police would investigate thoroughly. — DDR.

304

11A

84A

10/10/83

SOWETAN, Friday

Hangings described as 'vicious'

Tutu slams executions

THE GENERAL secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Bishop Desmond Tutu, was yesterday applauded when he told an audience of about 800 people that he was committed to freedom and justice in South Africa at any cost.

The bishop was speaking at a prayer service held for the three ANC guerillas who were hanged at the Pretoria Central Prison yesterday for their role in attacks on various police stations in which about four policemen were killed.

He described the hangings as a vicious penalty which may soon suffer from the law of diminishing returns. He said there was a time when in England people could be hanged for stealing a sixpence.

This, he said, made them even more desperate and they decided to commit more serious offences to make their hanging more worthwhile.

"Those who have opted for armed struggle, whom blacks regard as freedom fighters, and those who are prepared to make the supreme sacrifice, will say 'we must perpetrate the worst possible damage because we are going to hang in any case?'"

"The problems of our country cannot be solved by violence. Why don't the authorities hear us when we say they should go to the conference table

By SAM MABE

before we reach a point of no return when the bloodbath becomes inevitable," Bishop Tutu said.

In his speech, which was punctuated with shouts of "Long live the Freedom Charter", and "iAfrika izwelethu", Bishop Tutu said most whites believed that violence was something introduced into South Africa from outside.

"What blacks will tell you is that the real violence in South Africa comes from the legalised institutions. Apartheid is a daily total onslaught against blacks.

"It is a total onslaught against black children in the form of a deliberate, inferior travesty of education called Bantu Education to prepare blacks for perpetual serfdom.

"It is a total onslaught in the form of the migratory labour system which condemns men to an unnatural existence in single sex hostels — an onslaught deliberately aimed at destroying black family life.

"So many of our people have said:

'What must we do to reclaim our lost birth-right?' These have opted for armed struggle. We support them in their aim for a democratic South Africa. We do not support their methods," he said.



O Boparu (257) 304
Shooting witness
11/6/83
contests statement

EAST LONDON —A man who was present when shots were fired at the home of a Border Council of Churches field worker, Mr Mzwandile Msoki, on Wednesday night, yesterday said the matter had been reported to the police immediately after the shooting.

Mr F. J. Fuzile was reacting to a statement by the Commander-in-Chief of State Security in Ciskei, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, who said the matter had not been reported to the police.

Mr Fuzile said Mr L.

Boniwe, a friend of the family, had telephoned the Mdantsane police and was told to telephone the Vulindlela police in Zone 13.

He said Mr Boniwe had done that and police had visited the Msoki home after 11 pm on Wednesday.

They had taken an empty cartridge from Mr Boniwe and returned later to take statements from people who were there when the shooting took place.

Mr Fuzile said he had not been there when the police arrived. — DDR

THE fate of the South African Council of Churches now hangs in the balance as the five members of the Eloff Commission of Inquiry consider the thousands of pages of evidence presented to them.

In the last six months, the commission members, the lawyers and the SACC officials who have attended daily have got to know each other in the polite atmosphere of the public hearings.

Day after day they have drunk tea together, joked together and questioned and cross-questioned each other. After the hearings ended last week, they shook hands and parted as friends and gentlemen.

The question that begged to be asked was whether the same polite mood will prevail after the report of the commission is tabled in Parliament some time next year?

The mind of every SACC official must be concentrated on one issue: will the commission accept the recommendation made by the former chief of the security police (now Commissioner of Police), Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee?

In a lengthy submission, Gen Coetzee called on the commission to recommend that the council be stopped from receiving foreign funds and that it lose its exemption from the Fund Raising Act, which gives it free reign to raise money inside the country.

Such a move would cripple the SACC, since it receives at least 90% of its

R4.5 million annual budget from European and American church organisations.

Further, his recommendations would affect all organisations that receive foreign funding. He also called for the creation of a Foreign Agents Act, which would require the registration of all organisations receiving donations from outside the country.

Gen Coetzee analysed all the activities of the SACC and said its assertion that it did not support the ANC or any other political organisation should be tested against its actions.

He pointed to its assistance for the families of detainees, political prisoners and banned persons, its attitude to disinvestment, its involvement in trade unionism and questioned the motives of its educational work.

The SACC condoned the onslaught against South Africa and criticised the country's defence, he said.

He concluded that there was "probably merit in the statement that the SACC is manipulated by a highly politicised leadership, is funded by outside influences hostile to the present system in South Africa and gives itself an importance

SACC: will the big boot come down?

The Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the South African Council of Churches has completed its hearings and is now considering its verdict. The key issue is whether the commission accepts the recommendation by the former chief of the security police that the SACC be stopped from receiving foreign funds and that it lose its exemption from the Fund Raising Act. If the recommendation is accepted and the Government acts accordingly, the SACC will be crippled. A Special Correspondent reports:

not reflected in reality".

The SACC was able to be radical because it was funded by people hostile to South Africa. This would end if it relied on funds from its member churches, forcing it to become more representative, he said.

Gen Coetzee's evidence was backed by dozens of SACC documents from police files, many of which had been stamped "Top Secret".

The moment they heard this evidence, SACC officials telephoned their funders in Europe and America and within days their representatives arrived to give evidence.

The commission heard some of the world's most important church leaders reject the suggestion that they used their funds to manipulate the SACC. One after another they

said the funds were given at the SACC's request, since local churches could not afford it.

They also warned that world anger would follow any move to restrict the activities of the SACC.

They were followed by South African church leaders. The heads of the Methodist, Anglican, Roman Catholic and other churches connected with the SACC declared their support for the organisation.

The former president of the SACC, the Rev Peter Storey, delivered a powerful and emotional reply to Gen Coetzee, expressing outrage that the council had been so misrepresented.

He denied that the SACC supported disinvestment and said that the suggestion that they were manipulated

of religion, the debate often centred on the role of the church in society.

Gen Coetzee also said he would not comment on SACC theology, but was repeatedly accused of basing his submission on the belief that the church should concern itself only with saving souls and not with wider social or political matters.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, made extensive use of the writings of Afrikaans theologians to argue that the church had to be concerned with all of life and that there was no distinction between religious man and political man.

He submitted a 130-page memorandum to show "that my motivation is not political but is based on my interpretation of Scripture".

Tension replaced the friendly atmosphere when the commission heard evidence on the delicate issue of SACC finances.

Mr Jacobus Wessels, an auditor hired by the commission to investigate the SACC's financial records, found no evidence that any SACC money had been used dishonestly or for any purposes other than that for which it was donated.

Although some money had not been accounted for, he had found no evidence to suggest that it was used for the personal benefit of any SACC official.

There was no evidence that they had received any money illegally or from illegal sources.

He also found that SACC records and financial control were inadequate, but had been substantially improved since 1980.

Bishop Tutu said it was common cause that the administration of the SACC had been inadequate. But it was also common cause that this problem had been attended to.

A former SACC ombudsman, Mr Eugene Roelofse, said that he had found that finance was the "Achilles heel" of the council. But attempts to draw attention to this were fruitless and he had met with increasing hostility.

This had led to his "parting of ways" with the council.

He claimed to have found a number of irregularities in SACC finances, saying huge amounts of money were paid out without supporting documents.

He was accused under cross-examination of being obsessive and finding fault with anyone who had any connection with the SACC.

The Eloff Commission began with an announcement by Prime Minister Mr P W Botha at the 1982 National Party congress in the Transvaal. Now SACC officials and supporters will have to wait a year to know where it will end.

Star 15/6/83

SACC gears up for its annual conference

304

SACC

By Carina le Grange, Religion Reporter

About 150 delegates representing 12 million people in South Africa — about 67 percent of the Christian population — meet at Bosmont, Johannesburg, next week for the annual conference of the South African Council of Churches.

The churches and organisations belonging to the council range from the Salvation Army to the black churches of the Ned Geref Kerk family.

In the wake of the Rees case — which resulted in the voluntary resignation of the SACC president, the Rev Peter Storey — the appointment of a new president ranks high on the agenda.

Some of the major issues expected to be discussed will be the growing church-State conflict, with special attention to the Constitutional Bill.

The Mixed Marriages Act will again be on the agenda, though only as a symbolic issue.

All the matters are expected to be mentioned in the annual report of the SACC general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu. The Rees case will be mentioned in the report, and an SACC official says that since the council does not intend to pursue issues or persons, it will not be a separate point of discussion on the agenda. But there has been an indication from other members that they will raise the issue and that they may try to take SACC leadership to task for wanting to recover misappropriated funds.

The difference of opinion within the SACC over this matter is not seen as a dividing factor, though the existence of some tension is acknowledged.

At a previous conference the SACC passed a motion expressing its belief in the integrity of Mr John Rees.

As far as the Eloff Commission is concerned, there is a feeling among SACC officials that, taking into account the fact that report has not been released yet, the investigation could have done a lot of good.

An SACC official, Mr Dan Vaughan, said: "The Eloff Commission has caused disruption of normal activity and created tension, but at the end of the day we can only say that the council has come out stronger than before the hearing, and if ever we needed a document proving the need for our existence, it was the submission of General (P J) Coetzee (then head of the Security Police, and now Commissioner of Police)."

He said it helped the SACC to articulate clearly what it stood for, which was necessary, especially on contentious issues such as disinvestment and violence.

Member churches and the SACC stated clearly that they abhorred violence. "A theology was articulated by our spokesmen and by overseas churches clearly defining church involvement in society."

It has proved strong identification of South African churches with the SACC, even if this identification is not unqualified.

The Eloff Commission-appointed auditor has also given the SACC clearance for honesty, and the police have not found any proof of subversive activities.

SACC to push on³⁰⁴ with own inquiry^{17/6/83}

By Anthony Duigan

The South African Council of Churches, hit by the recent resignation of its president and a huge bill for the costs of the Eloff Commission, is to push ahead with its own commission of inquiry.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, said yesterday that the commission — originally appointed in 1981 and to be chaired by Advocate W H R Schreiner of Johannesburg — had the widest possible brief and would investigate all aspects of the SACC.

"It will continue where it left off before we were interrupted by the Eloff Commission," Bishop Tutu said. No deadline had been set for the commission but the SACC hoped it would complete its work as quickly as possible.

The lengthy Eloff Commission, which is due to report to the Government on its investigation into the SACC before next year's parliamentary session, cost the SACC about R200 000, Bishop Tutu said. Costs included retaining senior counsel to look after SACC interests at the commission hearings.

The recent resignation of SACC president, the Rev Peter Storey, after his disagreement over the handling of the Rees issue, has added to the problems of the organisation which meets in Bosmont, Johannesburg, next week for its annual conference.

Mr John Rees, former general secretary of the SACC, was found guilty last month of fraud relating to about R296 000 of SACC funds. The SACC is taking steps to recover this money from Mr Rees, a move which has led to the split between Mr Storey and the executive of the SACC.

CHURCHMEN TO DISCUSS VIOLENCE

VIOLENCE will be the critical issue of discussion at the national conference of the South African Council of Churches next week, the SACC general-secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said today.

"The whole question of violence will be a most critical issue of discussion, both the structural violence inherent in the apartheid system and the violence of those who want to overthrow the system," Bishop Tutu said in a statement.

He said the meeting will be overshadowed by the recent execution of three young men convicted of high treason and terrorism and the bannings of prayer meetings related to their executions.

Bishop Tutu added:

"Taking place soon after the recent tragic events of Pretoria, Maputo and Bloemfontein, the conference theme is a very appropriate one: 'If you only knew the things that make for your peace,'"

According to the SACC leader, the South African authorities believed that peace would be assured by: "escalation of Defence spending — tightening of the security legislation — continuing with wars on

SA PRESS ASSOCIATION

and across the border — continuing the shifting and resettling of people — treatment to the squatters living in the open in the Cape Peninsula — new constitutional proposals of which the worst feature was the exclusion of Africans."

Discussions at the conference would include certain proposals which would make for peace, the bishop said. To be able to achieve peace, he believed in the basic Christian teaching that one must talk to the other.

"But to be able to talk effectively, the Government must talk to the real leaders, about real issues. It is no use to talk peripheral issues to fake leaders," he warned.

He stressed that whites should realise that citizenship for all was of major importance for peaceful solutions to the country's problems.

"Because if blacks had full citizenship, then there could not be inferior education for blacks and other inequalities. Then all will have a share in the political decision-making."

The SACC national conference starts on Monday at the St Barnabas School, Bosmont, near Johannesburg at 7.30pm and ends at 6pm on June 24.

Included in the campaign against the council were small radical church groups which, the SACC says, "welcome the 'expected collapse' of the SACC after the Floff Commission."

Bishop Desmond Tutu believes the South African Council of Churches could use its influence to help obtain peace in this country. Jo-Anne Collinge reports.

SACC could 204 help change, claims Tutu

With the Eloff Commission hearing behind him and the findings yet to come, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, faces the organisation's national conference this week with confidence. "Our morale has never been higher," he asserted.

The bishop pointed to the solidarity shown to the SACC by its member churches during the official inquiry, the enormous overseas interest generated and the unwavering work of the staff of the council "although the sword of Damocles hangs over them".

He added that the SACC has not suffered financially from the public scrutiny. Apart from contributing R200 000 to the SACC's Eloff Commission fund, many foreign donors have increased their grants to other projects of the council, Bishop Tutu said. "It has been heartening to see how much people care — not just for the SACC, but for change in South Africa."

He is less comfortable about the other public inquiry into the SACC this year — the trial which resulted in the council's former general secretary, John Rees, being convicted of defrauding it.

"The trial injected tension and division into the council," Bishop Tutu acknowledged. "I am very angry at attitudes which have developed from certain quarters and think that I and some of my associates have been pilloried."

While he refused to elaborate, saying the matter would be dealt with at the conference, it is probable that the bishop's anger is directed at certain Methodist congregations which have challenged the SACC's stance on the Rees trial and particularly its intent to recover funds from Rees.

Bishop Tutu hopes the SACC will be able to put "the searing experience" of John Rees's trial behind it and turn to immediate challenges.

"It may be almost trite," he

said, "but I believe the situation is increasingly critical. The Pretoria bomb, the Maputo raid and the kind of things that happen when we commemorate June 16 show we are at the point of no return."

Bishop Tutu believes it is the church's responsibility to convey harsh social and political realities to the people, while preserving hope that alternatives can be grasped.

"We have to tilt at the real thing — not at windmills. If the reality is that violent overthrow of South Africa is becoming inevitable, we've got to tell white people if they don't share they'll lose everything."

"But we've also got to hold before South Africa a vision of what can be."

Bishop Tutu believes that simply by existing as a patently non-racial organisation the SACC begins to paint that vision. "It shows that it is possible for people of different races and cultural backgrounds to be human together."

The church should also aid whites to come to terms with the anxiety of political change, he maintains. "There is no question that whites are dead scared of blacks and of what may happen. It is largely the fault of the Government and the media it controls that whites do not know blacks," Bishop Tutu says.

He speculates that things might have been different if, for instance, SABC-TV "brought Dr Nthato Motlana (of the Soweto Committee of Ten) into the lounges of white people. They would probably be astounded at his intelligence, his generosity and understanding."

"But instead we have SABC stooges echoing their master's voice," he says.

Bishop Tutu does not claim that the SACC necessarily has the influence needed to play the role of conciliator, but he calculates that it has certain credibility in the black community, "though even there there are those who question reconciliation and peaceful change that the council stands for".

304 20/6/83
Schoeman apologises

THE Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, has apologised to the Press Officer of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Mr Protas Madlala, and his colleague, Sr Remigious endars, five copies of the conference's newsletters, Inter Nos, and Justice and Reconciliation as well as two posters. poster and a letter to Archbishop Denis Hurley were missing from his suitcase.

Although she was told by the police that she too would undergo a full body search, this did not happen. But police took some time searching her hand-bag and scrutinising her notebook. line with the security procedures adopted at the majority of airports around the world. It is applied daily at random to approximately ten per cent of all passengers processed.

According to Inter Nos, the Bishops' conference publication, Mr Madlala had claimed in a statement that police at the airport opened and searched his camera. "As for the claim that certain items were removed from the checked baggage, it should be explained that under normal circumstances the police do not handle passengers' luggage. It can therefore be safely assumed that the items were not removed by them while the baggage was in the care of South African Airways.

After that, he says, he was subjected to a full body search in a private compartment. When he arrived in Durban, a physical searching of passengers within the Republic is in progress. "Kindly convey our apologies to Mr Madlala and Sr Ninela and assure them of our best intentions at all times."



Bishop Desmond Tutu
Msus 2/16/83
304

SACC racially divided by Rees — Tutu

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has accused his predecessor, Mr John Rees, of succeeding in dividing the council racially in a way the Government had failed to do.

"My staff are divided with the blacks on the one hand and some whites on the other," the Bishop told the annual conference of the SACC sitting at Bosmont, Johannesburg.

Mr Rees, a former general secretary of the council was convicted in the Rand Supreme Court last month of defrauding the SACC and fined R30 000.

POLITICAL

Denying that the case against Mr Rees was political, Bishop Tutu suggested that Mr Rees's "strange activity" had prompted the Eloff Commission.

Bishop Tutu said he believed latent racism was at the heart of the Methodist Church's continued support of Mr Rees. "I find it very strange that the Methodist Church could line up so heavily on his side."

WARNING

The Bishop warned a certain Methodist circuit against taking the SACC to task saying the Rees affair "ready should they decide to vilify me."

He also accused Mr Rees of depriving the SACC of its "valued president", the Rev Peter Storey, and himself of his "secretary, Mrs Peter Storey."

Bishop Tutu said: "The ball is firmly in Mr Rees's court. He needs to declare his penitence for the considerable damage he has done to the council."

John Rees has racially divided SACC — Tutu

Star 21/6/83
304

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, today accused his predecessor, Mr John Rees, of succeeding in dividing the council racially in a way the Government had failed to do.

"My staff are divided with the blacks on the one hand and some whites on the other," the bishop told the annual conference of the SACC sitting at Bosmont, Johannesburg.

Mr Rees, a former general secretary of the council, was convicted in the Rand Supreme Court last month of defrauding the SACC and fined R30 000.

Denying that the case against Mr Rees was political, Bishop Tutu suggested that Mr Rees's "strange activity" had prompted the Eloff Commission.

Bishop Tutu said he believed latent racism was at the heart of the Methodist Churches' continued support of Mr Rees.

"I find it very strange that the

Methodist Church could line up so heavily on his side...

"Are white people telling us that when it comes to the crunch, blacks will be on their own? Would they do the same for a black?"

The bishop warned a certain Methodist Circuit against taking the SACC to task over the Rees affair, saying he was "ready should they decide to vilify me".

He also accused Mr Rees of depriving the SACC of its valued president, the Rev Peter Storey, and himself of his secretary, Mrs Peter Storey.

He concluded that "the ball is firmly in Mr Rees's court. He needs to declare his penitence for the considerable damage he has done to the council".

The annual conference of the South African Council of Churches opened last night with a call to Christians to reject apartheid by word and example, to minister to the victims of the system and to protest relentlessly against it.

The address, by vice-president and Methodist minister the

Rev Dr Simon Gqubule, expanded on the theme of the conference — "If you only knew the things that make for your peace" — a text from the Gospel of St Luke.

Dr Gqubule said that to talk of non-violence in relation to South Africa was a sterile exercise. From the wars between Xhosa and settler to present-day starvation of black children, mass imprisonment of black people and the high incidence of hangings, South Africa had had a bloody history. "The whole apartheid machine is violent."

Comparing the racism of South Africa to that of Hitler's Germany, he observed: "We don't have an Auschwitz, we don't use gas chambers — we just remove people en masse."

Despite his vision of apartheid's extreme violence, Dr Gqubule argued against counter-violence, saying the country's problems could not be solved by weapons and warning that violence could become endemic to the sub-continent.

250 000 souls forced to share a single clinic

ABOUT 250 000 blacks living in a resettlement camp in the Orange Free State have one clinic and they share one telephone which works for one day in a month, according to a Methodist Church minister, the Rev Dr Simon Gqubule.

Speaking during the opening service of the annual conference of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) held at St Barnabas High School in Bosmont, Johannesburg, Dr Gqubule said Jesus Christ would weep for South Africa if he saw how blacks suffered under the country's influx control regulations.

POLECAT

He told an audience of about 200 people that Jesus would weep for apartheid, a wicked, cruel, sinful and selfish policy which reserved the best of everything for whites only.

In the 35 years of her apartheid policy, South Africa had become the polecat of the world, condemned even by her best friends.

"Apartheid is abhorrent because it continues to cause untold suffering to the majority of South Africans. The homeland policy is the best example of South Africa's determination to impose the decisions of the

By SAM MABE

white minority Government on the black majority," he said.

He described the inclusion of coloureds and Indians in the President's Council as a change of venue for the coloureds and Indians to perform their "puppet show" in Cape Town rather than in Bellville and Durban.

RESTRICTED

Dr Gqubule said blacks were the only people in South Africa whose movements were restricted through the pass laws and influx control regulations.

"They do not have the freedom to sell their labour in the best markets. The result is that Africans have the highest rate of unemployment in the country, now estimated at about 3,3-million."

"When they do find work in the urban areas, their families are not permitted to be with them. For the work-seeker going to towns is a way of survival for himself and his family."

"To block him through influx control laws from getting a job is to kill him and his dependants and to starve him. While blocking black South Africans from getting jobs in the

land of their birth, the Government brings in foreign whites to take jobs for which blacks should have been trained long ago.

"It was the influx control regulations and the pass laws that sparked off the massacre of our people at Sharpeville."

APPEAL

"In the name of Christian justice I appeal to this Government that calls itself Christian to scrap these obnoxious regulations and stop the possibility of further Sharpevilles," added Dr

Gqubule.

He also said that a person needed to visit the resettlement areas to believe the misery, squalor, utter poverty, hunger, hopelessness and the inhuman conditions under which people live there.

In those areas people eked out a kind of life-in-death existence. Old men and women sighed and saw each other die. In the wake of millions of people who had been moved, and those who were still going to be moved, were dry shells of broken homes, broken hopes and broken hearts.

"It reminds one of Adolf Hitler's 'final solution' at Auschwitz and Birkenau where an estimated six million Jews, including one million children, perished."

SUCKED

"When our industrialists and other employers have sucked out the best of a man's life and blood, he is endorsed out of our cities in his old age to die in a resettlement camp."

"Here men sit and hear each other groan and see each other die. Disease, starvation and we want send many to an early grave. Jesus would shed tears that would

REV
fall like
We
Ausch
better?
a gas

250 000 souls forced to share a single clinic

By SAM MABE

ABOUT 250 000 blacks living in a resettlement camp in the Orange Free State have one clinic and they share one telephone which works for one day in a month, according to a Methodist Church minister, the Rev. Dr Simon Gqubule.

Speaking during the opening service of the annual conference of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) held at St Barnabas High School in Bosmont, Johannesburg, Dr Gqubule said Jesus Christ would weep for South Africa if he saw how blacks suffered under the country's influx control regulations.

POLECAT

He told an audience of about 200 people that Jesus would weep for apartheid, a wicked, cruel, sinful and selfish policy which reserved the best of everything for whites only.

In the 35 years of her apartheid policy, South Africa had become the polecat of the world, condemned even by her best friends.

"Apartheid is abhor-

white minority Government on the black majority," he said.

He described the inclusion of coloureds and Indians in the President's Council as a change of venue for the coloureds and Indians to perform their "puppet show" in Cape Town rather than in Bellville and Durban.

RESTRICTED

Dr Gqubule said blacks were the only people in South Africa whose movements were restricted through the pass laws and influx control regulations.

"They do not have the freedom to sell their labour in the best markets. The result is that Africans have the highest rate of unemployment in the country, now estimated at about 3,3-million.

"When they do find work in the urban areas, their families are not permitted to be with them. For the work-seeker going to towns is a way of survival for himself and his family.

land of their birth, the Government brings in foreign whites to take jobs for which blacks should have been trained long ago.

"It was the influx control regulations and the pass laws that sparked off the massacre of our people at Sharpeville.

APPEAL

"In the name of Christian justice I appeal to this Government that calls itself Christian to scrap these obnoxious regulations and stop the possibility of further Sharpevilles," added Dr

Gqubule.

He also said that a person needed to visit the resettlement areas to believe the misery; squalor, utter poverty, hunger, hopelessness and the inhuman conditions under which people live there.

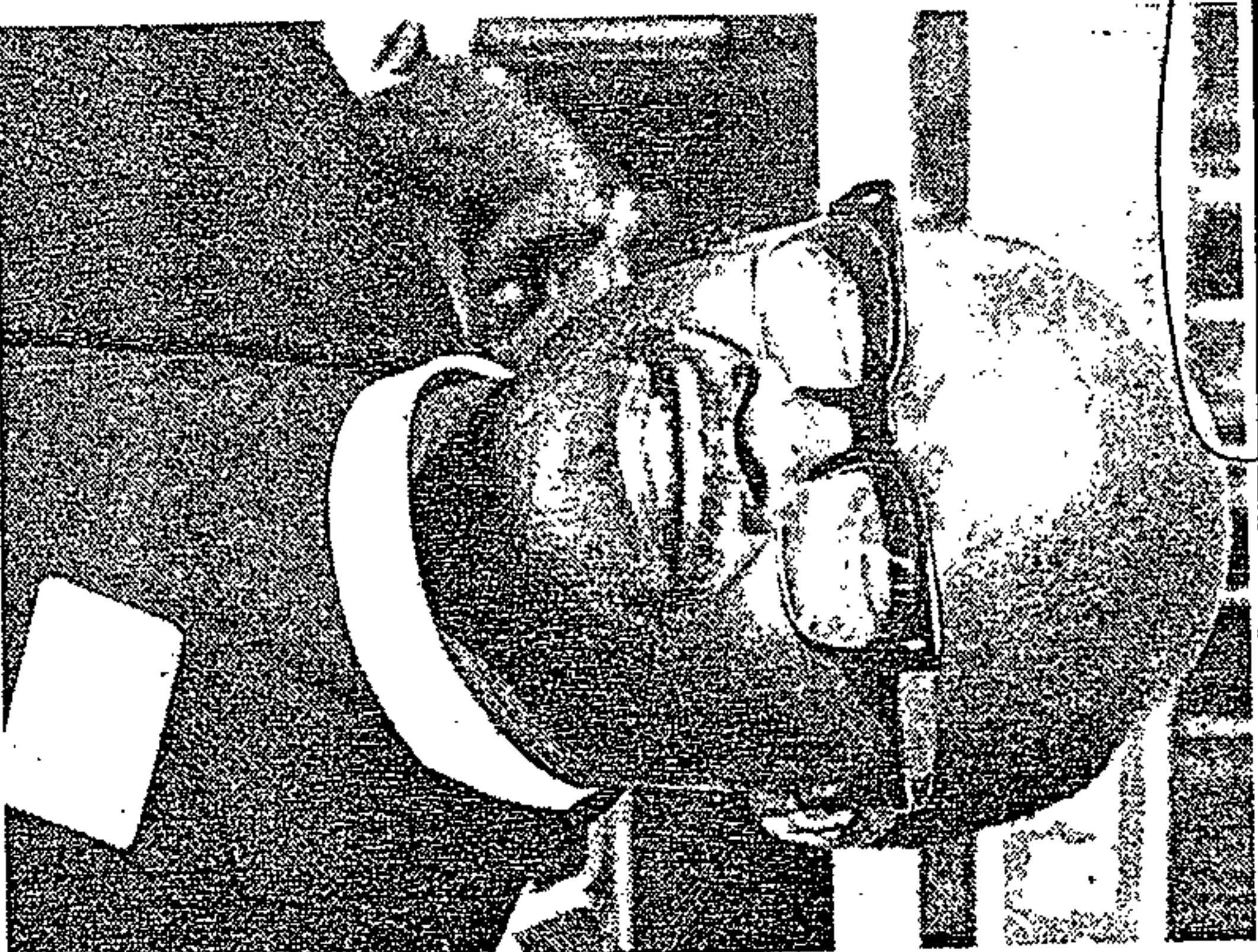
In those areas people eked out a kind of life-in-death existence. Old men and women sighed and saw each other die. In the wake of millions of people who had been moved, and those who were still going to be moved, were dry shells of broken homes, broken hopes and broken hearts.

"It reminds one of Adolf Hitler's 'final solution' at Auschwitz and Birkenau where an estimated six million Jews, including one million children, perished.

SUCKED

"When our industrialists and other employers have sucked out the best of a man's life and blood, he is endorsed out of our cities in his old age to die in a resettlement camp.

"Here men sit and hear each other groan, and see each other die of Disease, starvation and want send many to an early grave. Jesus would shed tears that would



REV DR GQUBULE: Jesus would weep for South Africa.

fall like drops of blood. "Well, this is not physical and spiritual pain in a resettlement camp?" asked Dr Gqubule.

SACC gets new president

304

By Jo-Ann Collinge

Bishop Manas Buthelezi of the Lutheran Church of South Africa was today elected president of the South African Council of Churches.

The election involved six candidates. When no clear majority was achieved in a first ballot the contest was narrowed between Bishop Buthelezi and the Rev Dr Simon Gqubule of the Federal Seminary.

Bishop Buthelezi was to be inducted

today. He succeeds the Rev Peter Storey, who resigned office after the conviction of Mr John Rees, a former general secretary of the SACC, for fraud.

Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reform Churches and assessor of the NG Sendingkerk, declined to stand for president. It is understood this was because of pressure of his other commitments.

● See Page 3 of the World section.

15
is about right
col for

Tutu attacks Govt's motives and US policy

Mall Reporter

THE Government decided long ago that the South African Council of Churches must be removed or rendered ineffective, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, said yesterday.

Addressing the national conference of the council, he also said the Government had appointed the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC, for "disgracefully unworthy political motives".

The commission was a show trial, and a re-enactment of the trial of Jesus Christ, he said.

But they had failed dismally in their "Machiavellian machinations and immoral efforts" to create the right atmosphere to take action against the SACC.

"This does not mean they will not act against us. But if they do, it won't be because of the evidence available to it, but in spite of it," he said.

They had found no evi-

dence with which the SACC could be charged.

But it was clear that the Government had been angered by the legal assistance they gave in political cases, the support they had given to the families of detainees, political prisoners and banned persons, and the work of the Division of Justice and Reconciliation.

Bishop Tutu also told the conference that he feared more and more that real change to democracy and non-racialism in South Africa would come only with violence and bloodshed.

"We are being unrealistic if we think that the bulk of those who enjoy such a very high standard of living (as the whites do), will be willing to share with others and so accept a voluntary declension in their standard of living.

The real violence in SA was the violence of apartheid and racism and not the violence brought by terrorists," he said.

"You are popular among whites in this country if you advocate change by peaceful means, as long as the means you canvass are known to be ineffective.

"Everybody seems to want change as long as things remain the same," he said.

When one canvassed peaceful methods, one was met with the violence of banings, detentions, teargas and bullets.

Bishop Tutu criticised US policy towards SA and said the Reagan administration was an "unmitigated disaster" for blacks.

Bishop Tutu said in regard to SA, the Reagan administration was only prepared to consider "constructive engagement" which had not produced any results in SA in the last two years. But they did not mind risking the wrath of their allies when it came to imposing sanctions on Cuba or setting an embargo on the Soviet Union over the oil pipeline issue.

Lat. 11
11010000
11 0000
11010000

2 RAND DAILY MAIL, Wednesday, June 22, 1983

Tutu hits at 'latent racism' over Rees

By ANTON HARBER

BISHOP DESMOND TUTU, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, yesterday accused "most white liberals" who supported Mr John Rees of "latent racism and arrogance".

Bishop Tutu, addressing the annual conference of the SACC in Bosmont, Johannesburg, said the "Rees affair" had cost the SACC an outstanding president in Mr Peter Storey and had split it roughly along racial lines.

In doing so, the affair had succeeded where the Government had failed and added grist to the Government's mill, he said.

Mr Rees, a former general secretary of the SACC, was recently fined for theft and fraud of R296 000 of the council's money.

Bishop Tutu said the trial had not been political, and the prosecution had been scrupulously fair and the judge quite apolitical. For example, they had shown no interest in Mr Rees' confidential payments.

"Those who want Mr Rees to be a martyr must look for another cause," he said.

Bishop Tutu attacked those who had villified him for his treatment of the case, saying they must acknowledge that it was Mr Rees and not himself who had defrauded the council, betrayed its trust and lied.

"What more could we have done to show our support for John than to have refused to lay charges against him despite the strong evidence that the police produced of a felony having been committed?" he said.

"We are accused of handicapping Mr Rees'

defence by not giving him access to documents he had requested. That is a lie. I hope Mr Rees and his defence team will one day tell the world the truth," he said.

Bishop Tutu said he had refused to provide financial assistance for Mr Rees' defence because his case had been an ordinary criminal case and did not fall within the ambit of the Asingeni Fund.

SACC staff had testified against Mr Rees only with the greatest reluctance and most of what they said was favourable to Mr Rees.

"I never kick a man who is down. But John Rees is not down. He has said his spirit is free and that he would do it again.

"That is why I find it very strange that the Methodist Church should line up so heavily on his side," Bishop Tutu said.

The SACC was asking Mr Rees for the money back because restitution was an important part of Biblical repentance.

The general secretary of the Methodist Church, the Rev Simon Mogoba, said it was unfair to talk of the role of his church since they would only decide their attitude to the affair at their conference in October.

The Rev Cecil Begbie, president of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, said he had been concerned with the way the SACC's response to the affair had come across.

It was not true to say that it had been an ordinary fraud trial, and the judge himself had recognised that.

"We must respond in such a way that we do not cause more hurt," he said.

(304)

FOCUS

On May 27 the Rev Peter Storey resigned as president of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) rather than be part of the council's decision to press for recovery of funds from the former general secretary, Mr John Rees.

Mr Rees had been convicted of fraud involving SACC money entrusted to him.

Mr Storey's resignation came, somewhat ironically, just two months after he had addressed the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC with impassioned words conveying his total dedication to the council's principles.

"We call all South Africans to a newer and higher road," he said at the start of his submission.

"It is on this road that the SACC believes it has been called to walk. If that road should lead to a Jerusalem and a Cross, so be it.

"It is the road that Jesus walked, and beyond the Cross there is always an Easter."

Now he no longer walks along that road as a council member and must face a considerable shift in his status and responsibility.

"One minute," says Mr Storey, "I was the leader of the largest body of churches in South Africa, and the next moment I was an ordinary parish priest again."

"It will mean a massive change for me because my position enabled me to see so much of the pain and the beauty of South Africa, and to feel that I was contributing towards mak-

ing it a mere human, perhaps a more Christian place.

"I will miss the visibility, the high profile, which enabled me to speak to decision-makers at the highest level, to make my words heard."

"And I sense the loss of both the privilege and the burden of that position."

But he does not regard this as an ending, or even a turning-point in his life.

It will mean a change in intensity rather than direction. "It is an attempt to be consistent, to affirm that I actually believe what I say I believe."

"I was ordained as a minister, a word which means servant."

"Service and that costly engagement with other human beings, whatever their situation, is the minister's ultimate task wherever it may lead him and irrespective of the status that is won and lost."

This attitude has been a consistent feature of his career; while he was minister to the Camps Bay congregation he was also the Methodist chaplain to Robben Island.

"It was there that I understood the minister's need to be a bearer of life and hope. I was working with people who had lost their liberty and were facing the death of their identity."

"There I met and ministered to Robert Sobukwe, founder of the Pan Africanist Congress."

"I found him to be a man of freedom, grace and dignity who slowly compelled the respect of all the warders because they



by BARRY RONCE

A change of status, but not of direction, for Storey

A month ago the Rev Peter Storey, was leader of the largest body of churches in South Africa. Today he's an ordinary pastor again. But he sees his resignation as SACC president as adding a new intensity to his calling.

of the Central Methodist Mission there.

He then promoted the concept worldwide, and on his return to South Africa established Lifeline here.

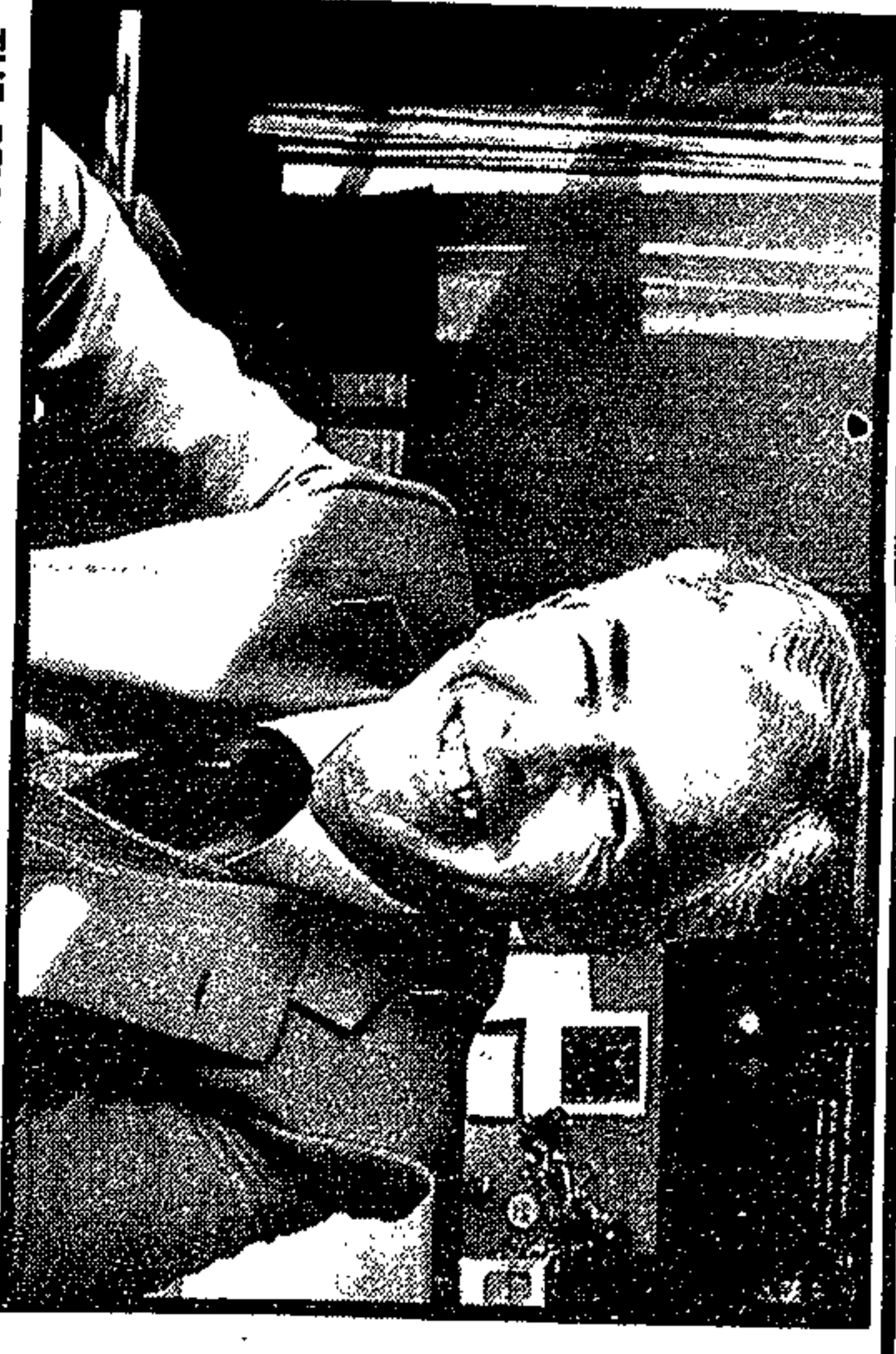
"Lifeline," says Mr Storey, "was a response to the suicide and loneliness in the city, but most of all it was an attempt to generate personal warmth, a caring relationship in which a person can say 'I matter', and know that to at least one other human being he does."

His intense compassion for people has always guided his ministry, especially in his next complex situation as superintendent minister of the Inner City Mission, with headquarters in District Six, Cape Town, just as the bulldozers moved in.

"I have no doubt about the absolute rightness of my fight there," he says, "because it was against an evil which was bulldozing families out of existence, destroying human hope and futures."

It was much the same fight which led to Mr Storey's association with the SACC, which made him appear to many people as a controversial, political reformer, and even though the phases of his career seem to show an evolution from the pulpit to the political arena, he insists that this is not the case.

"It is simply the logical extension of Christian action. The Good Samaritan was undoubtedly good, but suppose he travelled that Jericho road every week, and found a mugged vic-



THE REV PETER STOREY — "A Christian should be the voice of sanity in a world where expediency and lies have become the norm."

tim pleading for help each time he went.

"If his goodness was really worth anything, surely it would have led him to ask why, to inquire about the crime rate, about the effectiveness of the law enforcers, and to demand that something be done to end the evil. That is the inevitable course of good, just action."

"It is all very well for the church to operate as an ambulance service at the base of a cliff, but sooner or later you have to start wondering about fences at the top."

About the SACC he says: "Nothing would have been more useless than a bunch of church bureaucrats making political noises, but the integrity of those 'political noises' arose out of the

council's real commitment to individual human beings of all races across the land.

"I dislike the charge of preaching politics," he continues, "because it implies a commitment to a political ideology, and I believe that all ideologies are the enemies of the Gospel."

"A political activist may embrace revolution in Christ's name, and on the other side a pious escapist may claim that faith must concern itself only with individual souls."

"But those paths will betray each of them into frustration and irrelevancy, for ideology is a cage in which people are trapped."

"But I also dislike the implication that Jesus has nothing to

say about political issues, that He is irrelevant in a world in which politicians dictate so much of people's lives.

"Everything from where a man may work and sleep to where he may relieve himself or be buried is decided by politicians."

"I can only say, in a world in which politics control human lives, that if religion has nothing to do with politics, then it has nothing to do with life itself."

"We must speak out, but we only earn the right to speak as we do when we are concerned with and have attended to the welfare, physical and spiritual, of all men."

"The time I spend with someone who is ill and dying is as important as any time I spend framing comments on national issues. The claims of the human being always outweigh the claims of ideology and politics."

"This inevitably means there will be a tension between the Christian prophet and the political realist. When a Christian prophet speaks out, his opponents don't just crumble and fall."

"They sit down and work out ways to silence him, and one must always be realistic about that."

"But, at the same time, the task of the Christian is always to be a voice of fairness and sanity in a world gone mad, where cynicism, lies and expediency are the norm."

"To stand by the unchanging values and be obedient to God — this is the relevance of faith."

it as
my never
the
once of
to be
nd co
day
also -
can
who
and
her
y in
for

Cape Times 22/6/83

Rees supporters racists — Tutu

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, yesterday accused "most white liberals" who supported Mr John Rees, of "latent racism and arrogance".

Bishop Tutu, addressing the annual conference of the SACC in Bosmont, Johannesburg, said the Rees affair had cost the council an outstanding president in Mr Peter Storey and had split it roughly along racial lines.

The affair had thus succeeded where the government had failed.

Mr Rees, a former general secretary of the SACC, was recently fined for theft and fraud involving R296 000 of the council's money.

Bishop Tutu said the trial had not been political, and the prosecution had been scrupulously fair.

"Those who want Mr Rees to be a martyr must look for another cause," he said.

Bishop Tutu attacked those who had villified him for his treatment of the case, saying they must acknowledge that it was Mr Rees and not himself who had defrauded the council, be-

trayed its trust and lied.

"What more could we have done to show our support for John than to have refused to lay charges against him despite the strong evidence that the police produced of a felony having been committed?" he said.

"We are accused of handicapping Mr Rees's defence by not giving him access to documents he had requested. That is a lie. I hope Mr Rees and his defence team will one day tell the world the truth," he said.

Bishop Tutu said he had refused to provide financial assistance for Mr Rees's defence because his case had been an ordinary criminal case and did not fall within the ambit of the Asingeni Fund.

Mr Rees had already indicated that he did not want assistance anyway, he said.

The SACC was asking Mr Rees for the money back because restitution was an important part of Biblical repentance.

Give peace a chance, Hurley urges church

By ANTON HARBER

ARCHBISHOP Dennis Hurley, of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa, yesterday called for a large-scale church endeavour to contribute to peace in South Africa, involving hundreds of thousands of people and beginning with a massive conference in 1986.

Archbishop Hurley was addressing about 100 people at the national conference of the SA Council of Churches in Bosmont, Johannesburg, which has as its theme the Biblical quotation: "If only you knew the things that make for your peace."

He said unless such a large-scale attempt was made to involve great numbers of people in a Christian contribution to the solution of the country's problems, "we will have to admit that we do not know the things that make for peace".

By large numbers, he said, "I mean thousands, even hundreds of thousands".

"In purely human terms, the odds stacked against a Christian achievement are so heavy that it would appear useless to make the effort. Perhaps we should leave it at that.

"Nevertheless, however much human calculations and common sense counsel that course, a Christian conscience queries it," he said.

As a start, he suggested a massive Chris-

tian conference in 1986, organised by the churches with the SACC providing the secretarial and executive services.

The conference should be funded by individual churches and sympathetic funding organisations, he said.

Archbishop Hurley said the church should consider thinking in terms of the approaches used in Latin-America "where they appear to be getting somewhere".

An authentic liberation theology depended on the bringing together of a spiritual and social concern, he said.

But this was not possible without a systematic and resolute effort.

The object would be to get to people and enable them to participate so a programme articulating their needs could be created.

"Sufficient emphasis can never be laid upon the participation of the people.

"Church leaders are important, but only insofar as they serve the needs of the people. It is not enough for church leaders, theologians, and specialists to confer and talk."

The conference would have to bear in mind implementation of their decisions, to avoid "lots of good resolution and nothing more".

This effort would not cut across political efforts. It would have to begin in faith and be Christian-based, he said.

Delegates are expected to decide on the idea before the conference ends on Friday.

Dr Buthelezi to head SACC

Mail Reporter

THE Rt Rev Manas Buthelezi, Bishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in South Africa, was elected president of the South African Council of Churches yesterday.

Two ballots had to be held after no absolute majority emerged for any of the six candidates in the first ballot.

The final ballot was between Bishop Buthelezi and Dr Simon Gqabula, currently an SACC vice-president.

At a brief induction service in the afternoon, Bishop Buthelezi said he did not know the future of the SACC because of the Eloff Commission of Inquiry.

"But we know what we stand for," he said.

The task of the SACC was to break walls between churches, the rich and the poor, the various racial and ethnic groups in South Africa and between those who held

power and those who were merely governed by others, he said.

The SACC also had to break the veil that blurs the vision of many people in South Africa.

Bishop Buthelezi, who will serve for three years, succeeds the Rev Peter Storey, who resigned after the recent conviction of Mr John Rees for fraud and theft of SACC money.

He was director of the Natal division of the Christian Institute and president of the Black Parents' Association, both banned in 1977.

The other nominees were Mrs Sally Motlana, the Rev Frank Jacobs, the Rev Gerrie Lubbe and the Rev A Massey.

Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and assessor of the NG Sendingkerk, declined nomination in absentia.

CAPE TOWN — Nearly 144 000 black contract workers in South Africa could qualify for section 10 rights after the Appeal Court decision on the recent Rikhotso case, the Minister of Co-operatives said.

144 000 workers for urban

Housing shortage prove the stumbling block as.

burg, that
"where peace is threatened, where peace is already broken by injustice".
He said South African Christians were at a loss on how to make peace because "we have not thought, prayed, searched and consulted enough".
To help give direction, the Archbishop outlined a programme of Christian action, beginning with a huge conference of rank-and-file churchgoers in 1986.
His inspiration was the social role of the Latin American churches, revitalised in the late 1960s.
Dialogue with the people, a "preferential option for the poor", and "basic community" programmes linking spiritual and material concerns were at the heart of the Latin American transformation, he said.
Clarifying that he did not intend simple annexation of the Latin plan, the Archbishop said central features should nonetheless be noted:
● The "overwhelming importance of bringing together in intimate association spiritual inspiration and social concern".
● The necessity of careful planning of programmes and training of community workers.
● Enabling people to genuinely participate — "listening to the voice of the Spirit sounding in the humblest of His people".
● Arranging mass conferences to spur efforts on, with the proviso that "conferences should aim at policy that must be implemented".
● Granting pride of place to numbers, to the grassroots. "It is not enough for church leaders and theologians to confer."
The Archbishop said a Christian social movement would be political in dealing with governing and economic structures. But it should stay clear of all political parties, remaining "firmly anchored in Christ".

Bishop calls for racial reconciliation

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Reconciliation and healing were key words in the message given by the new president of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Manas Buthelezi, at his induction yesterday.
During the ceremony in the chapel of St Barnabas College, Bosmont (Johannesburg), Bishop Buthelezi said he saw the central task of the SACC as "breaking down walls" — between the Christian churches, between ethnic and racial groups, separating rich from poor, and those in power from those who are "merely governed".
"The task is to break the veil that blurs the vision of many Christians in South Africa so they are not able to see the implications of the Christian Gospel on all life — social, economic and political."
Bishop Buthelezi, of the Central Diocese of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, is a blend of theologian and community leader. He has lectured briefly at universities in the United States and Germany, headed the Christian Institute in Natal until 1975 and chaired the Soweto Black Parents' Association, which was founded to help the families of victims of the 1976 disturbances.
He was banned for six months. Known as an exponent of black theology and black consciousness, he has spoken persistently for dialogue and reconciliation. At his induction as SACC president, he acknowledged the difficulties within the organisation. "It is still in the midst of a crisis. It is being investigated. What the outcome of that investigation will mean for the future of the SACC we do not know."
Apparently referring to the division in the council after the conviction of its former general-secretary, Mr John Rees, for fraud, Bishop Buthelezi said a priority was "healing recent wounds on the body of the SACC".
He spoke of reconciliation and Christian concern as a painful process: "You cannot wipe away the tears of those who cry without wetting your hand."



Bishop Manas Buthelezi

304

23/6/83

Free political men — SACC

8 Feb 24/6/83

By Jo-Anne Collinge

304

South Africa's political problems would inevitably be solved by black and white at the negotiating table so there was no point in delaying the introduction of talks, the conference of the South African Council of Churches was told yesterday.

"I don't believe we have to bleed or cut throats to talk peace," the general secretary of the Methodist Church, the Rev Stanley Mogoba, told the Johannesburg gathering.

Disinvest, churches told

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The South African Council of Churches has called on member churches to institute a local disinvestment programme aimed at concerns which directly defend apartheid.

The call was embodied in a resolution passed unanimously by the national conference of the SACC in Bosmont last night, which asked member churches to refrain from:

- Renting church property to businesses that practise racial discrimination in their economic dealings with "the oppressed peoples of our land".
- Supporting or investing money in industrial, commercial and other institutions that are directly engaged in defending apartheid in South Africa.

The conference called on the Government to release all political prisoners in preparation for negotiations.

Mr Mogoba said the key to peace was sharing fellowship, resources, land and political power.

But while the affluent floated in swimming pools, many lacked even a single tap and considered fresh water a delicacy.

He said the Government should be persuaded to call a national convention and, as a symbolic step to defuse the political timebomb, should free all political prisoners.

The conference resolved unanimously to call upon the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, "to release all political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia as a first step toward negotiating a peaceful solution to the conflict in Southern Africa".

By Jo-Anne Collage

the Suppression of Communism Act.

Lutheran Bishop Manas Buthelezi, muzzled by the Government a decade ago, was chosen this week as head of the South African Council of Churches.

Dr Buthelezi, whose activities have straddled theology and practical community work, believes the church has a duty to society as well as to its individual members. But by this he does not mean a slavish duty.

"The context of people's lives has a lot to do with their needs and personal problems. To keep helping the needy without asking about the social conditions that make for need may be futile," he says.

Dr Buthelezi (48), now based in Soweto, served as director of the Christian Institute in Natal until the organisation was declared affected in 1975. During this time he was issued with a five-year banning order under

His ban raised cries of outrage at home and abroad and, six months after its issue, the restriction was lifted without explanation.

Perhaps the most public indication of Dr Buthelezi's social commitment has been his chairing of the Black Parents' Association, a response to the devastation of Soweto families in the 1976 disturbances. The organisation was banned in October 1977.

Less conspicuously, Dr Buthelezi had, for years, been addressing political and social issues at church meetings, political gatherings and on university campuses nationwide.

His creed was that of black theology and his political counterparts were Black Consciousness proponents.

But he pursued a path of dialogue with white organisations, acknowledging those contributing to

Lutheran Bishop Manas Buthelezi

(right) is the new head of the South Council of Churches and his cool-headed authority will be invaluable in guiding the council through the crises it has faced — and still has to face.

social justice.

Yesterday Dr Buthelezi was reluctant to spell out options for direct Christian action for change but he said he believed the churches had a dual political role.

The first involved independent action based on Christian morality — speaking, preaching and seeking to influence "those who may go beyond ordinary church means".

The second was less direct, aiming to enhance the effectiveness of political organisations.

"The church is not a political party but this is God's world and the

church is the custodian of God's will to everyone," he said.

Consequently, the church owed "prophetic ministry" to political organisations, he pointed out.

The bishop is acutely aware that the eyes of Christians cannot be long sightedly trained only on the goals of justice, overlooking the immediate victims of the social and political system.

The SACC programmes to aid political prisoners, their families and political trialists are among those closest to his heart. Other priorities which

spring readily to his lips when discussing the tasks of the SACC are "healing" and "reconciliation".

At his induction as president earlier this week, Dr Buthelezi spoke of breaking barriers between race groups; between the rich and the poor, and between the powerful and those they govern.

He has shown an interest in black political unity and he attended the National Forum Committee meeting — a mass gathering of organisations falling broadly into the Black Consciousness (BC) group — two weeks ago.

Speaking of the rift in black politics between the BC group and the non-racial Charterists, Dr Buthelezi expresses the belief that co-operation on specific issues could be achieved, although fundamental differences exist.

The bishop will be guiding the SACC through a crucial period.

He knows that the Eloff Commission finding could destroy the SACC but shows no apprehension. The council is merely an agent of the churches, he points out, and its work will not be stamped out.

He is aware of the division sown in the council by the fraud trial of a former general secretary, John Rees, and speaks of acting to "heal wounds on the body of the SACC itself".

Again the prospect does not disturb him. "There's nothing strange in working for an organisation facing a crisis — life is full of them."

SACC conference delegates said that those who voted Dr Buthelezi into office chose him for his cool-headed authority — not for his string of degrees from famous universities, nor for his international connections.

But no one is denying that these, too, are assets to the council he heads.



SACC chooses a man for a crisis

For brevity a full list of the names of the members of the council will be given in the following table. Therefore they will be

Tutu's 'race' claims irk SACC delegates

By ANTON HARBER

BISHOP DESMOND TUTU has angered delegates to the national conference of the South African Council of Churches by introducing a racial dimension into the "John Rees affair".

"Delegates to the conference, taking place this week in Bosmont, Johannesburg, are split over the issue of Mr Rees, former SACC general-secretary who was convicted recently of fraud and theft of R296 000 of SACC money.

"At a time when delegates want the issue pushed aside and forgotten, some believe that the speech made on Tuesday by Bishop Tutu, the present general secretary, has made the split worse.

"Bishop Tutu said the affair had split the SACC along racial lines and he accused "some white liberals" who supported Mr Rees of latent arrogance and racism.

Mrs Sally Motlana, senior vice-presi-

dent, who has constantly differed with Bishop Tutu over his attitude to the affair, said she was most upset with the speech.

"There are those of us who think John Rees has been condemned by court and must stand condemned by the church.

"But there are also those of us who think that he made a human error. After all, we did place an enormous temptation in front of him when we gave him control over the money.

"But I think we have no right not to forgive him. He made an error just like any of us could have done," Mrs Motlana said.

A number of delegates privately expressed regret that Bishop Tutu had brought in a racial dimension when he dealt with the matter in his report to the conference.

He told the conference that Mr Rees could not be forgiven until he had shown repentance, adding that Mr Rees had cost the council an excellent president,

since the Rev Peter Storey had resigned at the end of the trial.

Several delegates were surprised at the bishop's interpretation of a black-white split on the issue, pointing out that some black officials, such as Mrs Motlana, had supported Mr Rees and some white officials, such as deputy general secretary Mr Matt Stevenson, had supported Bishop Tutu.

The SACC is also divided over the decision to ask Mr Rees to repay the money he took.

Bishop Tutu said this had been done because restitution was an important part of forgiveness. There is also little doubt that the council's lawyers have advised it to take this step.

However, Bishop Tutu made it clear that this would go no further than a simple request to Mr Rees. Should he decline to return the money, that would be the end of the matter, he told the conference.

13% of land not enough — SACC

Mail Reporter

THERE will be no peace in South Africa as long as the majority of people are allocated only 13% of the land through the homeland system, Dr Stanely Mogoba, general secretary of the Methodist Church, said yesterday.

Dr Mogoba, addressing the SA Council of Churches national conference in Bosmont, Johannesburg, appealed for political prisoners to be released and for a national convention to be held.

The SACC must continue to press for these demands all the time "because this is the only Christian thing that can be done", he said.

"We need a political and not a military solution to our problems. We need the release of all political prisoners in order to defuse our time bomb," he said.

He attacked churches that maintained ethnic differences, saying he would rather see a heathen jungle than a "parody of a Christian community".

The drought had shown an unwillingness to share. Some South Africans were swimming in full baths, while others did not even have a tap for drinking water. There should be water rationing even in rainy seasons until all had access to water, he said.

He compared the homeland system to the gradual exclusion of Jews from the civil service and public life in Nazi Germany.

The system did more than rob blacks of their rights to citizenship, he said. It also

meant that the Government was abdicating moral responsibility for their fellow citizens.

The Rev Xhosa Mgojo said churches were making money from apartheid by renting land to people who ran discriminatory businesses. He called on the SACC to pass a resolution condemning this.

The Rev Cecil Begbie, president of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, called on the SACC to find ways to contribute towards bringing about a national convention.

Sam Moss: remark by Tutu was 'regrettable'

Star 25/8/83 (304)

By Sol Makgabutlane

The comment made this week by Bishop Desmond Tutu, who said blacks would be on their own "when it comes to the crunch", was yesterday described as regrettable by Mr Sam Moss, a member of the Progressive Federal Party in the Johannesburg City Council.

He was reacting to reports that Bishop Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, told an annual conference of the SACC this week that continued support by

the Methodist Churches for former secretary-general of the SACC, Mr John Rees, was based on latent racism.

"I find it very strange that the Methodist Church could line up so heavily on his side," he said.

Mr Moss pointed out that the comment was "unfair, unjustified and uncalled for."

"When one considers the sacrifice that white liberals made while fighting for blacks, one feels that Bishop Tutu owes an apology to all of them."

Several others declined to

comment — among them the PFP's city councillor for Houghton, Mr Ian Davidson, who said he regarded it as an internal matter.

Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the South African Catholics Bishops' Conference, said the whole matter was "so tragic I do not even wish to comment".

The president of the Northern Transvaal Methodist Circuit, Reverend Friemond Louw, said he was not allowed to speak to the Press on such matters.

DR MANAS BUTHELEZI first appeared in a newspaper article in 1963 under the headline "Zulu flies to study at Yale".

In those days, he made news because he was a "young Native theologian" and the cousin of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Since then, he has been frequently in the headlines, especially when he was banned for a brief period in 1973, when he took a prominent role in Soweto politics during the upheavals of 1976-1977 and when he became Bishop of the central diocese of the Evangelical Lutheran church in South Africa.

In the last few years, however, this soft-spoken and self-effacing religious leader has been noticeably absent from the news. So much so that his election this week as president of the South African Council of Churches came as something of a surprise.

"It is not that I have been quiet. I have been saying and doing the same things, but daily church work is not seen as newsworthy," he said in an interview during a break in the SACC national conference this week.

Retrospectively, however, his election to the SACC presidency, a position fraught with problems at the moment, was fitting. With one academic and four honorary doctorates, he is one of the most eminent theologians in the country.

Coupled with the respect he won as chairman of the Black Parents' Association in 1976-7, he seems tailor-made for the difficult task of balancing the religious and political demands of the job.

Dr Buthelezi is a thoughtful man, who weighs up questions carefully before responding to them. Ask him about himself and he stumbles. He will say little more than that he is married and has four children aged between 14 and 20.

His wife, Grace, heads the Women's League of the Lutheran Church.

But ask him about his link with "black theology" or his relationship to the Black Consciousness movement and he will give a lengthy and carefully considered opinion.

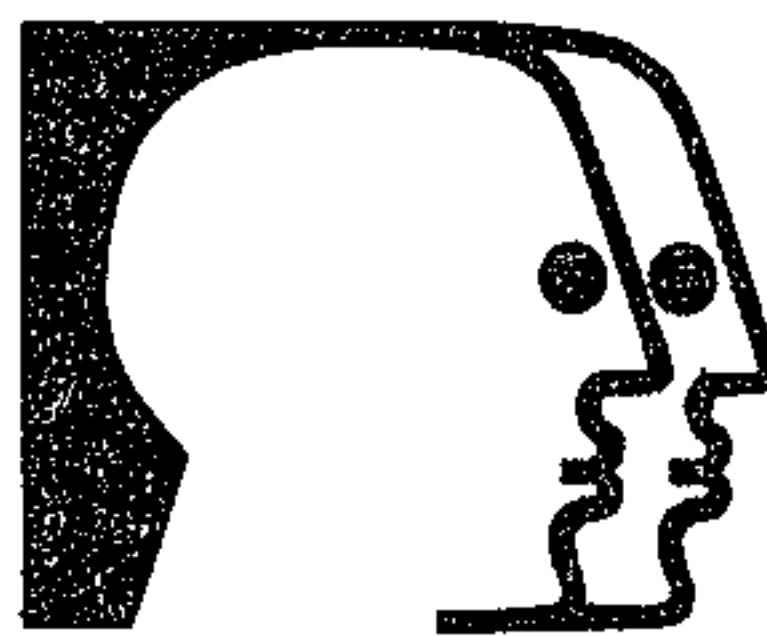
Black theology for him is a theological parallel to Black Consciousness. "When you preach to a particular group, you have to make it relevant to their situation, you have to relate it to their particular problems."

"If you are ministering to people affected by the Group Areas Act or influx control, then you must show that the Gospel adds dimension to their lives in terms of these problems."

"Black theology is another name for contextual theology. If I am invited by a white group to theologise, I will try to do so in terms of the white experience."

"Black Consciousness was an attempt to make people

The new man who's at the helm of the SACC



PROFILE

By
ANTON HARBER

look at themselves positively. We tell black people not to blame the whites for not accepting them if they have not come to terms with themselves.

"I think that as long as the majority of black people have not come to terms with themselves, have come to see they can make a contribution, it will be necessary to talk along Black Consciousness lines."

"If you are put in a ghetto then your starting point must be where you live. But this is not necessarily an expression of how people see their destination," he said.

"This has nothing to do with separation as propagated by the Government. It must be seen in the context of the need for reconciliation. You have to be reconciled with yourself before you can become a party to reconciliation."

"During the past decade, Black Consciousness has been able to penetrate beyond the organisations that espouse it. It is everywhere ... even among those people who don't know what it is," he said.

This is why Dr Buthelezi took the stand at a recent meeting of the National Forum in Hammanskraal.

But, when asked about his attitude to the non-Black Consciousness United Democratic Front, he shows all the diplomatic skill that his new job will demand. "That is not a helpful question. Where unity is a priority, it is easy to forget that there is nothing wrong with a number of organisations springing up," he said.

The word "structure" is a key to his thought.

"I think it is a futile exercise to talk about whether

peaceful change is possible or not. We should rather be concerned with creating the structures for peaceful change, otherwise it cannot happen."

"What alternatives do I have to bring change? I do not have the vote and that is an important structure of peaceful change."

"Now they come with a new constitution, which I consider a structure of polarisation."

"The SACC has kept alive the issue of the need to create structures of reconciliation in our country. Just because of this emphasis, some see it as political."

"It is true that these structures have a political character, but what SACC has done is to emphasise that you can't have peace and love without the structures of peace and love," he said.

At 48, his past has been full and varied. Born in Mhlabani, Natal, he went to school at Mariannhill and trained as a teacher.

But after a year he left that profession to enter the church. He started his theological studies at the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Natal and two years later he moved to Yale University in the United States for a masters degree.

In 1968 he moved to Drew University, also in the US, to do a PhD in theology. He came back to teach at the seminary for a while, before becoming Natal regional director of the Christian Institute.

In 1973, he was served with a five-year banning order, but this was lifted after only six months. A lot of publicity was given to a court action he

took against To the Point magazine which ran an editorial agreeing with his banning. He stopped that issue of the magazine being distributed and was awarded the unusually high sum of R13 500 in damages.

In 1975 he left the Christian Institute to become general secretary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

He was a member of the Commission on Studies of the Lutheran World Federation for seven years and is a member of the World Council of Churches' Commission on World Mission and Evangelism at present.

He spent a semester as visiting professor of theology at the universities of Heidelberg and later, Washington.

He moved to Central Western Jabavu, in Soweto, and came to play a prominent role after the outbreak of the 1976 uprising as chairman of the Black Parents' Association.

The following year, 1977, was important for him. He was named Bishop of the central diocese, which includes Johannesburg and Pretoria, and the Black Parents' Association and the Christian Institute were banned.

But for a man who was deeply involved in two organisations that were suppressed, he remains remarkably optimistic about the threats facing the SACC.

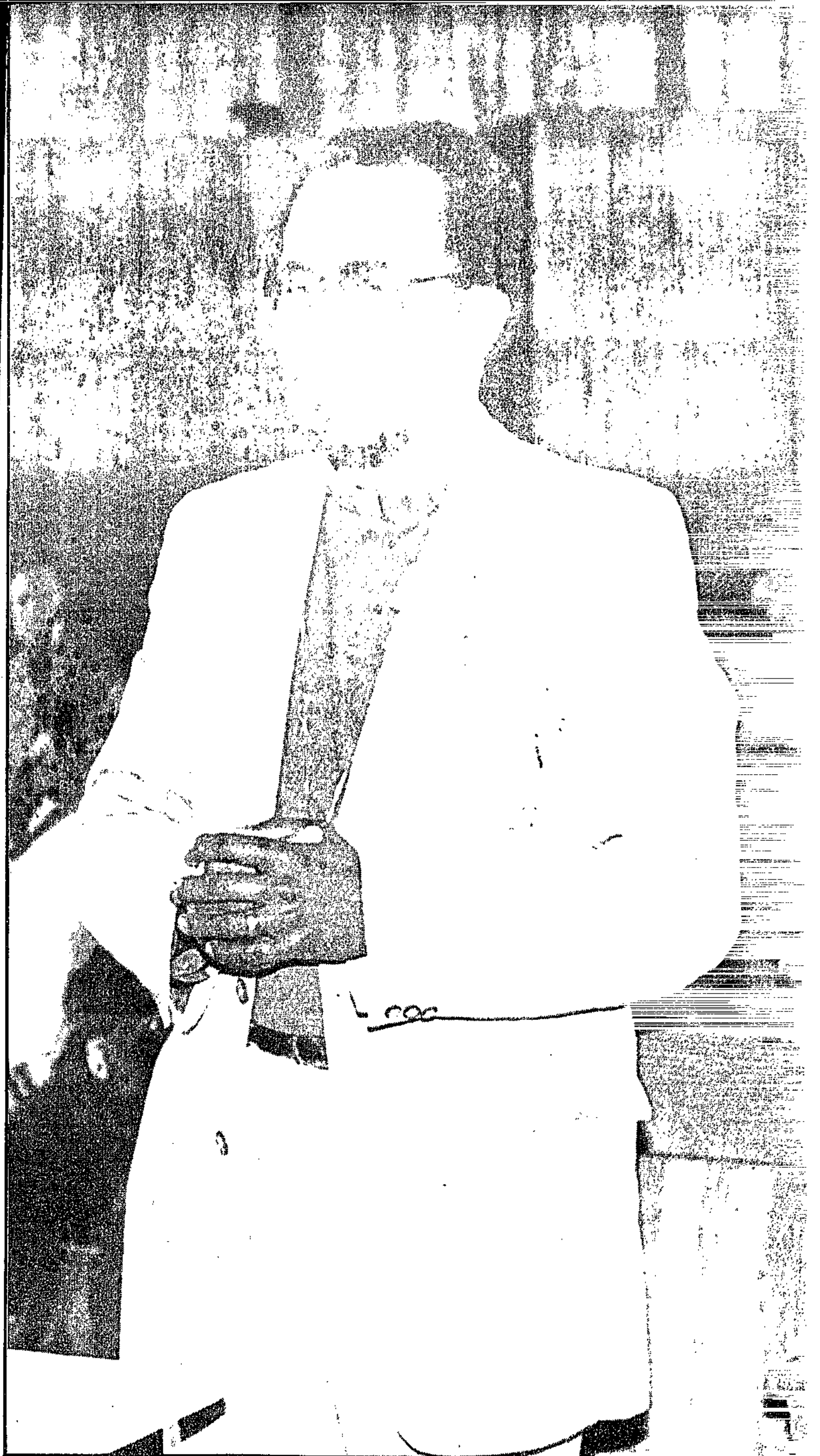
The SACC was part of God's design and nobody — including the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the council — would alter that, he said.

He has served for a number of years as a church representative on the SACC executive and does not plan any major change in direction. Its basic function was to bring churches together, he said.

"We are given a situation in which the black community is not in a position to generate resources of self-help. The SACC fills the vacuum by providing these resources."

"Had it not been for the SACC, there would have been a lot more misery in this country," he said.

204
RNM
25/6/83



MANAS BUTHELEZI ... we should be concerned with creating the structures for peaceful change.

Church

letters

support

Tutu

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Three letters from groups of leading clergymen and academics have been sent to the South African Ambassador in London this week — protesting at the travel restrictions placed on Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Bishop Tutu, the general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), was invited to London recently by the dean of King's College and by the dean of St Paul's Cathedral, but the South African Government refused him travel documents.

Thirty bishops and priests, signed a letter to the South African Ambassador, written on their behalf by the dean of King's College, the Rev Richard Harries, expressing their "considerable disquiet".

"We consider that this unwarranted restriction on Bishop Tutu is a violation of the tradition of academic freedom stretching over many centuries, which encourages teachers ... to take part in free speech and reasoned argument," the letter said.

"It is also a direct denial of the values of Christian civilization which South Africa claims to uphold."

Lord Coggan, Lord Ramsey, Bishop Gerald Ellison, the Bishop of Chelmsford and Bishop Ambrose Weekes are among the signatories, with a number of cathedral deans and distinguished theologians.

A similar letter has been sent by the principal of King's College, Lord Cameron, and the vice-principal, Professor S R Sutherland.

The third letter was written by the Dean of St Paul's, the Very Rev Alan Webster, on behalf of the dean and chapter.

SACC LEADER BELIEVES HIS ATTACK WAS JUSTIFIED

By ANNE SACKS

CONTROVERSIAL church leader Bishop Desmond Tutu has explained his attack on white liberals which sparked off a raging row over the 'John Rees affair' at the SA Council of Churches' national conference in Johannesburg this week.

He admitted in an interview that he "blew his top" by accusing "some white liberals" — who supported former SACC secretary-general John Rees — of latent arrogance and racism.

"But although I felt unhappy about doing it," said Bishop Tutu, who succeeded Mr Rees as secretary-general of the SACC, "I believe it was justified."

Mr Rees was recently found guilty of fraud involving the disappearance of about R300 000 of SACC funds. The issue caused a rift in the SACC between those who supported its condemnation of Mr Rees and those who believed he made a human error.

Bishop Tutu said he had heard the talk in "liberal white" circles was that the SACC had refused to help Mr Rees by withholding documents that could have been useful in court.

"The SACC bent over backwards to help him. I cannot understand the attitude of people who would normally support the SACC but who now seem to want to save Mr Rees and destroy the SACC."

"We spent hours and hours before the case came to court trying to obtain an explanation from him. These attempts included at least four meetings with responsible people."

"Our perspective was that Mr Rees may have acted unwisely, but that he always acted morally and with integrity."

He said the SACC's door was open to Mr Rees. "We are ready to receive him, but my own hurt is that John does not see that he has sinned because he has said he would do it again."

He said many blacks would find it odd that the SACC had decided

I blew my top by hitting at white liberals, says Bishop Tutu



● Mrs Sally Moriana ... no condemnation

Rev Begbie, a minister at the Coronationville Methodist Church, said in an interview that the controversial resolution was an alterna-

tive to court action, but felt many people supported the resolution because it was a good compromise.

"However, I am disgusted by the resolution because it goes further than the court's attitude towards the case," he said.

He was deeply disappointed by its attitude since he and many others were convinced Mr Rees had used the money in the struggle for peace and justice.

Bishop Tutu said he had no personal grievances against Mr Rees, and was "nauseated" by suggestions that he might have used the Rees affair as a pretext to oust his own opponents within the SACC.

"This challenges the very core of my being," he said. "I

am hungry for many things, but power is not one of them. This issue has not consolidated my position, it has only caused divisions and wasted time."

But as the conference ended on Friday, most delegates were relieved the issue had come out into the open — and they left prepared to put it behind them.

Snub racist companies, vote SACC militants

By ANNE SACKS

A RESOLUTION calling for disinvestment in companies and institutions which defended apartheid was the most radical passed at the South African Council of Churches national conference in Bismarck.

A motion calling for the church to refrain from supporting these institutions and to refrain from renting church property to businesses which practised racial discrimination was seen as so volatile that delegates were asked to stand to indicate their support

for it.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The SACC also expressed its deep concern that no official investigation had been launched into the mysterious disappearance of Mr Siphiwo Mzimkulu, who vanished from his Port Elizabeth home after his release from detention suffering from a severe illness.

Mr Mzimkulu has instituted legal proceedings against the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange. It also expressed concern over the

inordinately long detention of Mr David Thobela, Mr Abel Dube and Mr Mordcael Talsa under the Internal Security Act and called for the immediate release of the three men.

It called for a halt to evictions, the release of all political prisoners and the readmission of expelled Fort Hare students.

The SACC also resolved to invite the World Council of Churches to hold its seventh assembly, or alternatively one of its standing ecumenical meetings, in Southern Africa.



● Bishop Desmond Tutu — sparked off a raging row over the 'John Rees affair'.

press charges against Mr Rees although it brought two former employees to court for defrauding the SACC.

Although there was a cordial atmosphere at this week's conference at Bosmont, a coloured township in Johannesburg, the disagreement between the two sides erupted during a fiery debate on a motion over the Rees affair.

The motion accused Mr Rees of betraying the trust of the SACC, called for steps to be taken to recover the missing money and to consider ways "of bringing a Christian brother to repentance".

Those who believed Mr Rees should not be condemned by the church were led by the SACC's senior vice-president, Mrs Sally Motlana, and the acting president of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, the Rev Cecil Begbie. They said they were disgusted with the way in which the SACC had treated Mr Rees.

Bishop Tutu said the church's response was a responsible one.

"We could not pretend nothing was happening," he said. "The expanded praesidium formulated a response, but because it was such a small group, we took the resolution to the executive committee and church leaders for ratification."

The opponents also object to the SACC's bid to retrieve the stolen funds from Mr Rees because they are convinced the money was used to further the "liberation struggle".

Bishop Tutu explained that the attempt to recover the funds was a simple request. The SACC was willing to forgive Mr Rees, but was "hurt" by his attitude that he did not need to be forgiven.

Both sides claimed to enjoy the support of blacks, and although they regretted a rift had occurred, they were confident the factions would be reconciled.

SACC

304
says no
to racist
business
25/6/83

By ANTON HARBER

THE South African Council of Churches has called on its member churches to practice a form of "local disinvestment" by ending dealings with organisations or businesses that practice apartheid.

In a resolution passed unanimously yesterday at their national conference in Bosmont, Johannesburg, the SACC said that it had repeatedly condemned apartheid as a heresy.

In the light of this, it called on churches to stop supporting or investing money in industrial, commercial and other institutions directly engaged in defending apartheid.

This follows a call from the president of the Methodist Church, Dr Xhosa Mgojo, who said that many churches continued to rent property to businesses that practised discrimination.

The conference welcomed the suggestion by Archbishop Dennis Hurley, of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa, that a major church conference in be held in 1986 with a view to starting a major Christian initiative for peace.

The conference also called on the Transkei authorities to lift their bannings on the Methodist Church of SA and the SACC.

In other resolutions, the conference:

- Called on the authorities at Medunsa and Turfloop universities to liaise more closely with student representatives and to refrain from arbitrary expulsions.

- Called on the Government to change its ethnic system of education and implement free education for all.

- Called on church congregations to observe the third Sunday in October each year as a National Day of Prayer for Detainees.

- Called on the Government to accept the Rhikoto ruling and to provide housing for those affected by it.

- Established an SACC task force on human rights.

- Decided to establish a workshop to deal with the Constitutional Bill, the homeland policy and relocations.

- Called on the Government to end the eviction of families who do not have alternative accommodation.

ZWELITSHA — Judgment in the trial of a field worker of the Dependents' Conference, Mr Mzwandile Msoki, was reserved until today by Mr J. Kotze in the regional court here yesterday.

Mr Kotze said the trial had been lengthy and he needed time to look into the evidence and the argument of both the prosecution and defence.

Mr Msoki has pleaded not guilty to possession of banned publications and documents of the banned ANC and the South African Communist Party without the consent of the Commander-General of Ciskei State Security.

At the end of the cross-examination of Warrant-Officer Litha Mbi by the defence counsel, Mr Pius Langa, the magistrate asked him why there were contradictions between his evidence and that of major Fumbalele Zozi.

Mr Langa said Major Zozi told the court that a book, *Biko*, had been dug up in the yard while he said he himself had found it in the bedroom. W/O Mbi said if he had a copy of the list of items taken from Mr Msoki's premises it could have guided him.

Mr Kotze said the major had claimed that he took Mr Msoki from his house to Zwelitsha while W/O Mbi said he had driven.

Major Zozi had said he had to lean against a

Msoki trial judgment reserved till today

wall to get light from a window and the warrant officer said he sat next to the hole that was dug. Major Zozi had said he went into the garage twice, while W/O Mbi said he went there once.

He said W/O Mbi claimed Captain Potwana played a cassette by the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo and the captain said he himself played it.

W/O Mbi said there could be contradictions because there were three policemen conducting the search at different places.

Mr Kotze said they were together when they were digging in the yard.

Major Zozi said they came across a piece of corrugated iron while digging and yet the officer said he did not see it. Major Zozi further said the documents found in the yard were wrapped in a T-shirt and others in a plastic bag yet W/O Mbi said they were loose in a bucket.

In his evidence in chief Mr Msoki told the court that after searching his house the police went to search in the garage before going to dig in the yard. He denied that from the house the police dug in the yard and then went to search in the garage.

In the garage Capt Pot-

wana opened a plastic bag that contained books and a cassette which the captain played.

A bucket which contained documents bundled in a white T-shirt was removed from the yard.

The documents pertained to the Black Consciousness movement and he had buried them himself after the banning of the movement, of which he was a member through the Black Peoples Convention. Although he did not know whether the documents had been banned or not, he thought they could have repercussions since the organisations they were about had been banned.

Mr Msoki said he bought the book on *Biko* from a bookshop in Transkei. He thought that since the book was not prohibited in Transkei it was not banned in Ciskei because both were "homelands."

The parcel found in the garage with the cassette and other documents belonged to a Mr Mzwandile Fazi. He did not know the exact contents.

He denied that Major Zozi wrote down the items found on his premises during the search.

During cross-examination by the pro-

secutor, Mr B. D. Nel, he said his work entailed looking after the families of political detainees and serving political prisoners. He was interested in their social well-being and had to ensure that they had food and were able to send their children to school.

Asked by Mr Nel how he felt about detention without trial, he said as he had experienced it he felt it was a bad thing.

At the end of both the state and defence case, Mr Nel said that although there were numerous contradictions by the state witness, neither tried to mislead the court. W/O Mbi was confused. The evidence of Major Zozi was corroborated by Mr Msoki on a number of issues.

Mr Nel said Mr Msoki admitted possession of the *Biko* book. Mr Msoki had agreed that different countries could have different laws pertaining to certain issues. As a student of politics and member of the BPC he had adequate background to the "*Biko*—*Donald Woods*" syndrome. He should have checked if the book was banned or not in Ciskei.

Mr Langa said the court was faced with two versions — that of the

police witnesses and Mr Msoki's version. The state had to prove its case beyond any reasonable doubt and if there was any doubt the accused must get the benefit of the doubt.

Mr Langa said the evidence of the two policemen regarding the compilation of items was suspect and the court should accept the version of Mr Msoki.

Mr Msoki had explained how there was a parcel in the garage of which he did not know the contents. The state had not disproved this version.

Mr Msoki's version about the *Biko* book was simple. He bought it in Transkei where it was sold openly. He brought it to Ciskei assuming it was acceptable here as well.

When looking at the Ciskei Constitution Act one found a Bill of Rights which was different from the laws of South Africa. One could not assume laws of the Republic of South Africa applied in Ciskei.

There was no evidence before court that the Ciskei Government had commented adversely on *Biko* and *Woods*. The attitude of Ciskei to the two men was therefore not known. The fact that Ciskei was different from South Africa made Mr Msoki's belief that the book was not banned in Ciskei tenable.

The book was a biography, not a book on the black consciousness movement. —DDR

200	Johannesburg Municipal Workers Union
200	Laundry, Dry Cleaning & Dyeing Workers Union of S.A.
200	Natal Sugar Industry Employees Union
200	Pretoria Veld and die Kleinhandel Vleisbedryf
200	United African Motor & Allied Workers Union
200	Eastern Province Sweet, Food & Allied Workers Union
204	Tailoring Workers, Dressmaking and Furriers Industrial Union
205	Unbongintwini Industrial Workers Union
218	Durban Municipal Professional Staff Association
222	Transport Workers Union (Coloured & Asian)
243	O.V.S. Provincial Werkersevereniging
250	Provinciale Huisoudlike Personeelvereniging

304

~~237~~

~~105~~

D. Dispatch

30/6/83

Ciskei field worker acquitted

ZWELITSHA — A field worker of the Dependants Conference, Mr Mzwandile Msoki, 40, of Mdantsane, was yesterday found not guilty by Mr J. Kotze in the regional court here on two counts of possession of banned

literature and publications of the banned ANC and South African Communist Party.

Mr Kotze said the State failed to prove beyond any reasonable doubt that the contents of the documents were

in contravention of the Ciskei Security Act. In terms of a section of the act the State had to prove that an accused found in possession of some documents was a member, office bearer or active supporter of a

banned organisation.

There was no evidence before court relating to membership, office bearer or active supporter, Mr Kotze said.

For the State's case to succeed Mr Msoki should have been

charged with being a member, office bearer or active supporter of a banned organisation.

Were it not for this the court would have had no hesitation in finding Mr Msoki guilty on both counts. — DDR.

Tutu needs passport to fetch prestige medal

By Carina le Grange, Religion Reporter

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has been awarded the 1983 gold medal of the Society for the Family of Man.

He becomes only the second South African to be honoured by the society which is linked to the Council of Churches of the City of New York. In 1964 Chief Albert Luthuli, a founder member of the now-banned African National Congress, was also honoured by the society.

Other recipients have been former presidents of the United States John Kennedy, Dwight Eisenhower and Lyndon Johnson. The medal also went to Mr John Rockefeller, Dr Henry Kissinger, President Anwar Sadat, Mr Menachem Begin, Mr Helmut Schmidt, Mr Pierre Trudeau, Mr Adlai Stevenson and the Rev Jesse Jackson.

The president of the Society for the Family of Man, Mr Ronald Kreisman, said in a letter to

Bishop Tutu the gold medal represented the society's highest award, honouring "those who have displayed outstanding examples of excellence in our society and has come to symbolise and recognise the efforts of persons whose lives have contributed substantially to the Family of Man".

Bishop Tutu said he was humbled.

"But prominence such as this is due to the efforts of others also. If one stands out in a crowd, it is because one stands on the shoulders of many others engaged in the same efforts," he said.

Bishop Tutu was also invited to receive the award in person at a ceremony at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York on November 1 this year.

It is uncertain whether he will be able to go, however, as his passport has been withdrawn and he has not yet received a reply after recent applications to the Department of Internal Affairs for travel documents.

● See Page 11, World section.

boon for Rightwing

ff

S

plan

6 times no
for Tutu
6/7/83

Mall Reporter
THE Government has refused the general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, a passport six times since September last year.

During this period Bishop Tutu had been invited to give lectures and talks on South Africa in Britain, the United States, New Zealand and Canada.

Bishop Tutu said yesterday he had applied for a passport for the sixth time since September two weeks ago but had had no reply yet.

On the other applications he had received a "No".

"They are giving me more credibility than I really deserve by refusing me a passport," Bishop Tutu said.

By Gerald Rellly
Pretoria Bureau

THE Directorate of Inland Revenue is getting ready to prosecute thousands of taxpayers unless they quickly submit their IT 125 for the 1982-83 tax year.

The returns should have been in by May 18, but in Johannesburg and Pretoria alone the number of salary earners who have not yet sent in their forms amounts to 151 000.

Economists says this is yet another symptom of how continued high inflation, and salary increases that fail to keep pace, is affecting the average salary and wage earners ability to pay.

And its not only his inability to pay taxes. The number of summonses issued for debt, and debt judgements granted in the past six months has reached record levels.

Receiv
tardy

In Pretoria yesterday the Director of Systems of the Directorate of Inland Revenue, Mr S W Albertyn, said the directorate, because of great improvement in the staff position, was able to but into the backlog, and deal more swiftly with current assessments.

"So we are warning those who have not yet submitted their IT 125 that final demand letters will be going out, followed by summonses if they are ignored, to the

large
taxp
abou
pos
ure
ever
impe
ter
F
con
5%
tax
A
sub
year



Lendl
is at
Sun
City

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

THE CZECH tennis star, Ivan Lendl, made a hop-and-a-skip through South Africa last night on his way to the Sun City Million Dollar Tennis Challenge in the face of strong political objections.

To camouflage the fact that he had been obliged to land at South Africa's Jan Smuts international airport the Challenge sponsors arranged that he would be immediately ferried from there to the Bophuthatswana airstrip by private charter flight.

Mr Sam Feldman, the tournament director, said that in terms of Southern Sun's contract with Mr Lendl it had been arranged that he would remain in the international sections of the airport and not enter South Africa.

He would remain as an "in transit" passenger throughout his brief pause at the Johannesburg airport, an insistant Mr Feldman said.

When he arrived at the Pilansberg airstrip Lendl refused to say a word to waiting journalists and the tournament director, Mr Sam Feldman, told journalists, "No words...no interviews."

He was hustled into a waiting car parked on the runway before reporters had a chance to put any questions.

On the plane with him from Jan Smuts to Pilansberg were Mr Feldman and another famous South African tennis star, Ray Moore.

Tomorrow Lendl, Feldman and Moore have a game of golf scheduled at Sun City

N
li

E
MRS
South
TRAIN
Holder
er of
train
for si

At
ban
Exe
Jock
dismi
Barr
mond
moni

The
Club
states
adopt
train
rules
raci

The
nard
dope
Free
Mrs
ded
year
Local
this
sion

A
Head
ey
dis
D J
her
ma
1983

W
he
ney,
the
ap
he
F
Sh
tion
nard

304 (28) (230)
W/E-ACGWS 16/7/83

No passport for Tutu

JOHANNESBURG. — terday that the bishop
Bishop Desmond Tutu, had not applied again
the general-secretary of after receiving an undat-
the South African Council ed refusal for a passport
of Churches, will prob- from the Department of
ably not be able to make Internal Affairs earlier
a planned visit to the in the week.
United States next week
as his application for a
passport has been re-
fused for the sixth time.
His secretary said yes-

Bishop Tutu was due to
deliver two lectures on
life in South Africa. —
Sapa.



Bishop Tutu

Churchmen rap Reagan on SA policy

304
city
press
17/7/83

SOUTH AFRICA'S two leading black churchmen, Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Alan Boesak, have poured wrath on the US government for "supporting the South African Government".

Bishop Tutu said the Reagan Administration "condones an evil system that has caused untold human suffering and continues to do so".

And Dr Boesak said the administration's policy of "constructive engagement" was "a beautiful form of support of apartheid and inhumanity in South Africa".

The views of both leaders are contained in the latest issue of the influential US magazine, Africa Report.

In it, Dr Boesak, who is president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, comes out in full support of the United Democratic Front (UDF), an alliance of South African organisations seeking the realisation of the Freedom Charter.

Despite Government pressure, the UDF "is going to be a strong organization, and it will convey to the outside world the wishes of a very large group of people, the majority of the people in the communities."

Bishop Tutu, the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said the appointment of the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC was



GP REPORTER
Cape Town

the conference table before it is too late".

"It may be too late, for a massive bomb exploded in Pretoria recently, marking a new phase in the armed struggle for liberation.

"We condemn all violence, that which upholds an unjust system and that which seeks to overthrow



● BISHOP DESMOND TUTU and DR ALAN BOESAK . . . calling for increased US pressure against

It would inform the people about the constitutional proposals.

"It will give people an opportunity to come together and see how their organization is part of a very large group of people who are fighting for the same goals.

"And it will make clear in the end to the Government and to the world where the broad consensus of the masses lies in terms of the future of South Africa," Dr Boesak said.

He also said that as far as he was concerned, apartheid could never be modified.

"It can only be totally and irrevocably eradicated, and that's what we have to work for," he added.

Unfortunately, the South African Government, with the support of Western governments, had been able to resist pressure of all kinds so successfully that "the forces who say South Africa can only be changed by military pressure will grow.

"You can be sorry about that, you can regret it. You can say this should



evil system that has caused untold human suffering and continues to do so".

And Dr Boesak said the administration's policy of "constructive engagement" was "a beautiful form of support of apartheid and inhumanity in South Africa".

The views of both leaders are contained in the latest issue of the influential US magazine, Africa Report.

In it, Dr Boesak, who is president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, comes out in full support of the United Democratic Front (UDF), an alliance of South African organisations seeking the realisation of the Freedom Charter.

Despite Government pressure, the UDF "is going to be a strong organization, and it will convey to the outside world the wishes of a very large group of people, the majority of the people in the communities."

Bishop Tutu, the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said the appointment of the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC was



"purely and simply a political ploy".

"The Government is determined to destroy or seriously handicap the SACC."

But, Bishop Tutu added, "the Government has already lost".

"We are on the winning side because the God of the Exodus, the great liberator God, is on our side."

International pressure on the South African Government was needed to "persuade it to go to



CP REPORTER Cape Town

the conference table before it is too late".

"It may be too late, for a massive bomb exploded in Pretoria recently, marking a new phase in the armed struggle for liberation.

"We condemn all violence, that which upholds an unjust system and that which seeks to overthrow that system," Bishop Tutu wrote.

Dr Boesak, interviewed in the magazine, said the Reagan Administration had created a climate "in which the South African Government thought they could



continue to do things with impunity".

"And, in terms of where I am - working with people, knowing some of those who have gone into those jails and have come out broken,



● BISHOP DESMOND TUTU and DR ALAN BOESAK . . . calling for increased US pressure against apartheid.

come out dead - I don't even want to talk about the philosophical arguments in terms of constructive engagement.

"All I know is the difference it made in terms of life and death for people in my country who are even more vulnerable and more defenceless, even more voiceless because the most powerful government in the world has seen fit to support the South Africans in whatever they do," said Dr Boesak.

Discussing the UDF, Dr Boesak said the organisation would inform the people of "the fraud that is going to be perpetrated in their name".

It would inform the people about the constitutional proposals.

"It will give people an opportunity to come together and see how their organization is part of a very large group of people who are fighting for the same goals.

"And it will make clear in the end to the Government and to the world where the broad consensus of the masses lies in terms of the future of South Africa," Dr Boesak said.

He also said that as far as he was concerned, apartheid could never be modified.

"It can only be totally and irrevocably eradicated, and that's what we have to work for," he added.

Unfortunately, the South African Government, with the support of Western governments, had been able to resist pressure of all kinds so successfully that "the forces who say South Africa can only be changed by military pressure will grow.

"You can be sorry about that, you can regret it. You can say this should not be.

"But nonetheless, one must realize that this is ultimately where the intransigence of white South



Africa is leading my country.

"I see, as far as that is concerned, a very, very difficult time ahead.

"One must do what one can, but one must also be very realistic and say that without these pressures, change will probably not happen." Dr Boesak said.



Decisions taken at the World Council of Churches conference in Canada which begins on Sunday may vitally affect South Africa. The Star's Religion Reporter CARINALE GRANGE who will report from Vancouver looks at likely issues.

Tutu could head 387-m world body

The imminent seven-yearly international conference of the World Council of Churches (WCC) which starts in Vancouver, Canada, this Sunday is of special interest to South Africa for three reasons.

These are:

- The appointment of a successor to the present secretary-general, Dr Phillip Potter.
- The rumours of further action planned against whites-only Afrikaans churches.
- The future direction of the WCC's controversial Programme to Combat Racism (PCR).

Of those candidates likely to succeed Dr Potter in 1985, the names of two black South Africans are seen by church observers to carry most weight.

One is the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

The other is Dr Allan Boesak, assessor of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk (NGSK) and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches - an 80 million-strong international organisation.

Neither Bishop Tutu nor Dr Boesak was available for com-

ment this week, but it is generally believed that while Dr Boesak does not see his way clear to living anywhere but in South Africa for the immediate future, Bishop Tutu may now wish to consider such an appointment.

The implications for South Africa would be considerable if Bishop Tutu became the leader of a church organisation which not only represents more than 387 million Christians worldwide but is also highly controversial.

Bishop Tutu himself is a controversial and fearlessly outspoken person who, ironically, has gained his international reputation for these characteristics as a result of South Africa's actions against him.

Most notably these have taken the form of removing his passport and refusing his frequent requests for travel documents - for example, on the eve of this Vancouver conference to which he should be a delegate.

An appointment abroad would draw even more attention to South Africa and Bishop Tutu.

The question would arise whether the Bishop would have to leave South Africa on an exit permit in 1985.

For the time being, no answers are forthcoming.

This week Bishop Tutu had still not received a reply from the Department of External Affairs.

It has not been possible to confirm rumours that the WCC will further back up WARC action taken last year which isolated the white Afrikaans churches so effectively by cutting almost their last ecumenical ties.

At Ottawa the theological justification of apartheid was declared a heresy.

This pronouncement led to the WARC suspending the NGK and the Nederduitse Hervormde Kerk (NHK).

The rumours say there are plans to exclude the NGK and NHK from study opportunities abroad - including attendance at seminars, conferences and universities unless they endorse the NGSK's *status confessionis* declaration of faith.

Neither the WCC nor the WARC has the power to do this, but both have considerable influence at most institutions frequented by these churches.

In tandem with an endorsement of the heresy charge - and suggested follow-up action - the WCC will once again take into consideration the PCR.

It is not expected to abandon its considerable financial backing of the African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress and Swapo.

Recently the WCC has been severely criticised for supporting "freedom fighters" with money, especially from North American, West German and other churches.

So far it has staunchly defended its stand and is expected to continue doing so.

There are even unconfirmed rumours that the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, will address the Vancouver conference.

Criticism from South African sources that this proved the WCC was subject to Communist influences was recently dismissed by a prominent Dutch churchman, Dr Ad Kruyswijk, who is an executive for the Reformed Churches in the Netherlands.

He told The Star on a visit to South Africa it would be naive to think the Soviets did not have some people working within the WCC, but this influence was negligible.

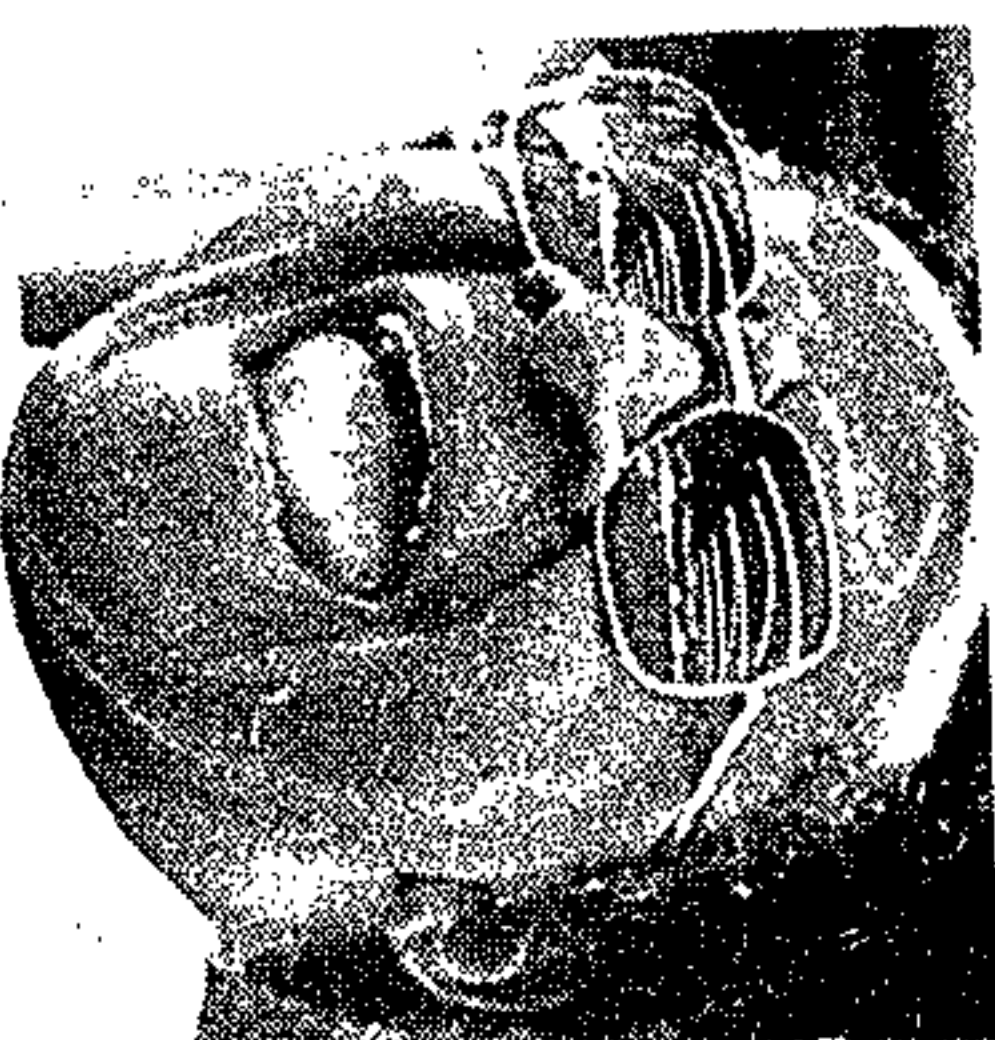
"The Soviets or KGB or Communists have as much chance of influencing the WCC as the NGK would have," he said.



Dr Potter... stepping down as WCC head.



Dr Boesak... immediate future in South Africa.



Bishop Tutu... may now consider the appointment.

Tutu passport decision 'next week'

Jan 23/7/83
By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau
Bishop Desmond Tutu should know early next week whether he is to be permitted to attend the World Council of Churches conference which begins tomorrow in Vancouver, Canada.

The bishop wrote to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, on June 17, asking for the return of his passport so he could be in Vancouver in time. His passport was withdrawn last year following lectures he gave in the United States.

Mr de Klerk told The Star yesterday he was still considering Bishop Tutu's application.

"We will try to let him know as soon as possible — probably early next week," he said.

Bishop Tutu thought it unlikely he would be allowed to go. He said two 1983 applications for per-

mission to go abroad had been turned down.

● In Geneva, the World Council of Churches, in a lengthy defence of its grants to "liberation movements" in Southern Africa, has rejected any idea of the money being used to buy weapons.

An article in One World, a WCC monthly magazine, concedes that the special fund of its Programme to Combat Racism (PCR) makes grants "without control of the manner in which they are spent", but adds that "the absence of control does not mean that the WCC does not know how its money is spent."

"No organisation has ever asked the WCC for money to buy arms. They have enough arms provided to them by the big, powerful nations. WCC grants are so puny that we don't have any fear that they'll use this for buying guns," concludes the article.

304

Manas: 204 God has promised extra love

By Carina le Grange,
Religion Reporter

VANCOUVER — God made extraordinary promises of comfort and love for people such as those in solitary confinement in South Africa, the president of the SA Council of Churches, Dr Manas Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

During a service at the Sixth General Assembly of the World Council of Churches (WCC), Dr Buthelezi told about 1 000 people that God had made ordinary and extraordinary promises in the Bible.

Jesus promised to be with man to the end of time in all places.

However, there were some circumstances in which man found himself beyond ordinary expectations and promises.

"Solitary confinement in my country is one of these situations," he said.

"These people are not allowed contact with their pastor, families or the world outside. Fellowship is meaningless to them since it is denied them and love means nothing to them.

"It is for circumstances such as these that God made extraordinary promises of comfort and that people can be nurtured by his love.

"If God is for us, who can be against us."

● See Page 2, World section.

Tutu is granted a travel document

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has been granted a travel document to attend the World Council of Churches Assembly in Vancouver, Canada.

He was granted the passport on Monday after applying in the normal manner. Bishop Tutu has been refused travel documents on six previous applications.

Mrs Leah Tutu said her husband was admitted to hospital yesterday and was undergoing minor surgery for a severe nose bleed today.

"He will have to rest for a week before travelling to any WCC engagements," she said.

The Bishop, who leaves on August 4, will also be attending engagements with church groups in Oregon, US, and New Zealand.

A spokesman for the SACC said Bishop Tutu was invited to attend a conference of the Episcopal Church Diocese in Eastern Oregon as well as six meetings of the National Council of Churches in New Zealand.

"The documents are only valid for the Canada, the US and New Zealand," the spokesman said.

Bishop Tutu is expected to return to South Africa on August 29. — Sapa.

Tutu to tell WCC of Botha's 'bravery'

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is a brave man who has not carried his bravery to its logical conclusion, the general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, says Bishop Desmond Tutu.

And that is what he will tell the World Council of Churches assembly in Vancouver this weekend.

Speaking on the eve of his departure, the bishop said he would present a "truthful" and "unjaudiced" picture to the assembly of events in South Africa, reports Sapa.

Bishop Tutu said he would tell the WCC that Mr Botha had been prepared to risk Afrikaner unity to initiate his constitutional proposals.

"There is something to be said for a man who does that and I am only sorry that he did not carry his bravery to its logical conclusion," he said.

He was apparently referring to the exclusion of blacks from the constitutional proposals.

Meanwhile the Rand Daily Mail's

London Bureau reports that, according to a WCC official, the council is cautious in its attacks on human rights violations in the Soviet Bloc because churches in those countries prefer quiet diplomacy to public protest.

At the same time, however, the president of the Baptist Union of Britain and Ireland said Soviet Bloc churches should be encouraged to be more outspoken.

The issue goes right to the heart of a serious WCC dilemma. With its Third World bias, it heaps abuse on the Western capitalist world, particularly the United States and South Africa, while ignoring Marxist transgressions.

The admission that "one has to tread a very careful line" between condemning human rights denials and allowing churches to grow in Eastern Europe was made by Mr Erich Weingaertner at the WCC assembly in Vancouver.

Mr Weingaertner, who documents allegations against the Soviet Bloc, said only those human rights strategies demanded by member churches could be adopted.

He said East European church officials, especially Russian Orthodox

leaders, were wary of the WCC being openly critical of Soviet authorities.

The Rev David Russell of Bristol, Baptist Union president and a member of the WCC central committee, said he would like to hear more self-examination coming from Eastern Europe.

Bishop James Armstrong, a Methodist from Indiana, protested against the stream of WCC speakers attacking the "emptiness" of capitalist society.

Unlike most speakers, Bishop Armstrong criticised not only conditions in South Africa and Latin-America, but also the Soviet client states of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Afghanistan.

Bishop Tutu said he expected to be quizzed by WCC delegates on "the many strange things going on in our country".

Asked about speculation that he may be nominated as the next general-secretary of the WCC, the bishop said he did not think it was likely.

On support for WCC resolutions on economic sanctions and military activity against South Africa, the bishop said he had stated his support for "any peaceful means to bring about change in South Africa".

Nkomo I have written to Mugabe

London Bureau

LONDON. — Mr J.

Nkomo emerged

seclusion of his St.

Wood flat this week

close on BBC tele

that he has written

very important let

Zimbabwe's Prime

ter Mr Robert Mug

connection with

from Zimbabwe. He

awaiting a reply.

Mr Nkomo hinted that

suggested in the

ways of resolving

ferences between

and Mr Mugabe's

government.

"I am not interested

getting back into

ment," he said. "I

interested in is

ways and means to

the problem of Zim

There is a serious

situation in Zimbab

day. We have got to

everything possible

that the proble

removed."

Asked by the inter

how much influen

could wield in

about a solution,

that he was living

and that he was lik

expelled from the

wean Parliament

of his absence, Mr

replied: "When I

cause of the threat

life, I made it pe

clear that I was

in order to seek wa

means of assist

bringing peace

babwe. I have writt

very important let

the Prime Minister

Asked what the let

tained, Mr Nkomo

"That will be s

Nobody knows this

have been expectin

ply to those letters

He said he had paid

to hand-deliver the

to Mr Mugabe. T

done on June 27.

The Zapu leader add

question of my pa

tary seat is not a

It is just a consec

the problem of Zim

To me, what is im

portant is to sol

problem, and I ha

trying to do that, m

be revealed."

Mr Nkomo claimed

not be expelled

liament, because

stitution said n

about expulsion.

simply the seat

Accused girl sent for mental tests

Mail Reporter

MISS Sandra Loretta Percival, aged 18, was referred yesterday by a Johannesburg magistrate to Sterkfontein Hospital for mental observation.

Miss Percival is charged with the murder of her 16-year-old boyfriend, Cornelius Erasmus. She has pleaded not guilty.

The State alleges that she stabbed her boyfriend on October 2 last year in Bertrams.

Miss Percival claims that she was heavily under the influence of morphine when the offence occurred.

Youth with two hearts in 'very good' condition

CAPE TOWN. — The condition of 16-year-old Gert Cronje, who received a second donor heart in a nine-hour operation at Groote Schuur Hospital, was "very good" yesterday, according to a hospital spokesman.

Gert is off the respirator and is already taking food.

His only complaint is that his mouth is dry.

Gert now has two hearts, neither one his own. Two years ago a heart from a 25-year-old Cape Town man was transplanted into his body as an assist heart, but it was

rejected and the hospital had to wait for another healthy donor heart.

On Monday, a Groote Schuur team led by Dr D Cooper and Dr D Novitzky operated on the youth, removing his own heart — which was no longer operative — and replacing it with the heart of a 13-year-old girl.

The second, smaller heart is now doing about 60% of the work, while the first transplanted heart is doing about 40%.

"Technically it was a very tough operation," said Pro-

fessor Chris Barnard, head of cardiac surgery at the famous hospital.

He said Dr Novitzky had called him to say they had a donor, but that the heart might be too small as the donor weighed only about 25kg.

"We decided, however, that the heart would be fine in a 'piggy-back' situation," Dr Barnard said.

The team leaders said it seemed unlikely there would be any complications, and the possibilities were that Gert would be able to live a normal life with his two hearts. — Sapa.

Dion

TYPEWRITER PROCESSORS AND PRINTER SAVINGS

XEROX SERIES ELECTRONIC TYPEWRITERS (600)

Xerox have succeeded in creating a series of typewriters which offers keyboard familiarity, friendliness and a touch sensitive panel specially moulded to reduce typing fatigue. Correcting, underlining, centring, the easy recall of frequently used phrases, format and the professional page appearance achieved by proportional

XEROX 610

Bishop Tutu leaves for (304) WCC talks

SA 5/8/83
By Gavan O'Connor

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, left Johannesburg last night to attend the World Council of Churches Assembly being held in Vancouver.

Bishop Tutu said he did not know if he would be addressing the WCC, but did expect to get a chance to talk to people.

"I will tell the truth about home, as I always do."

The WCC congress was looking at the question of human rights, racism, the nuclear threat and also the question of church unity. South Africa was not the only concern that the WCC had to deal with.

Bishop Tutu will also be going to New Zealand and to Oregon, in the United States.

● See Page 7, World section.

Determined Tutu Won't tone down

304 The Star Bureau 8/83 (2/1)
LONDON - Bishop Desmond Tutu, head of the South African Council of Churches, has said in London that he would not tone down his attacks on the South African Government's policies just because he had been allowed out of the country.

In an interview he gave to the British Broadcasting Corporation while he was on his way to the World Council of Churches conference in Vancouver, the bishop said he was "as surprised as most people" by the South African Government's decision to allow him to travel.

"I would have thought that the last place they would have allowed me to go to would have been the WCC assembly where South Africa was obviously going to be one of the top subjects of discussion. But your guess is as good as mine," he said.

Asked whether this indicated a generally softer approach by the South African Government, Bishop Tutu said he was not certain that this was the case.

"They will probably hope that, having refused several times to let me out, I might be forced to tone down a little in order to be allowed out in future."

When the interviewer asked him if he would tone down his attacks on the South African Government he said: "All I try to do is to speak the truth."

"I will speak the truth as I see it, having to indicate that there are things that are totally unacceptable in South Africa, that people are made victims of a system which I have described as being as vicious as the evils of Nazism and Communism."

Bishop Tutu said that South Africa might have been under pressure from "one or two places".

While the Bishop did not examine the point further in the brief interview, it was clear that Western governments — especially that of the United States — had spoken repeatedly to the South African Government about the need to relax its attitude to matters such as Bishop Tutu's passport.



Bishop Desmond Tutu talks to reporters about apartheid during a news conference at the Assembly of the World Council of Churches in Vancouver at the weekend.

Thousands pray for peace on anniversary of Hiroshima blast

By Carina le Grange

VANCOUVER — About 3 500 people assembled here at the weekend on the 38th anniversary of the Hiroshima nuclear explosion in an all-night vigil for peace and justice.

The vigil included local residents but was organised by the Sixth General Assembly of the World Council of Churches.

A major issue of the WCC Assembly — next to Third World issues — has been the nuclear threat.

People carried torches in procession to a large yellow-and-white striped tent where they attended a two-hour sermon before the all-night vigil.

The sermon was read by the General-Secretary of the WCC, Dr Phillip Potter.

At the conclusion of the service the crowd gave Bishop Desmond Tutu, who arrived from South Africa on Saturday, a standing ovation when he entered the tent to give a short address just after midnight.

A visibly tired Bishop Tutu, the Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, responded to the prolonged applause by giving a short, enthusiastic witness on the power of God.

This, against all "human expectations", had allowed him to come to Vancouver for the

closing days of the assembly.

"The age of miracles has not ceased — or why am I here?" he asked the crowd. Bishop Tutu was granted travel documents by the South African Government after many refusals in the past months.

The documents also allow him to travel to the United States and New Zealand but stipulate he must return to South Africa by September 4.

His passport was seized about two years ago but he was granted travel papers last year to address a church meeting in the United States.

Bishop Tutu said: "We in South Africa who have had many problems to handle have been upheld tremendously by your (WCC) prayer."

"Sometimes when I look at the state of the world I say with relief: Thank God I am not God. But when I look at a place such as this, I thank God that He is God."

Earlier, Dr Potter told the participants the assembly created the opportunity for all of them to be called to attempt the "impossible for peace and justice, by the grace of God".

The crowd shared bread and figs as a symbol of strength before proclaiming aloud their commitment to "struggle together to bring about God's Kingdom of peace and justice".

Tutu warns of 'Third World War'

VANCOUVER — As long as the Southern African region was unstable, there was the possibility of a Third World War, Bishop Desmond Tutu said at the weekend.

He was speaking at a special news conference at the Sixth General Assembly of the World Council of Churches (WCC).

Bishop Tutu was asked his views of South Africa as the destabilising force in Southern Africa.

He said all the countries in the region — specifically Namibia, Angola and Lesotho — were caught up in the effects of South African policy, but did not accuse South Africa outright of being a destabilising force.

"A peaceful settlement of Namibia is almost a priority. We in South Africa do not want it to be pushed to the side in our liberation struggle," he said.

He said the SACC and Nami-

Speaking at the WCC General Assembly in Vancouver, Bishop Desmond Tutu accused the South African Government of being the prime source of violence in the country, writes CARINA LE GRANGE, The Star's Religion Reporter.

bian Council of Churches fervently believed an immediate ceasefire in Namibia was of the utmost necessity.

Bishop Tutu was loudly applauded when he entered the news conference hall, as were several of his replies during the conference. He said he was "pleased" about sport boycotts, especially the recent MCC decision, since "normal sport in an abnormal society" was impossible.

Asked whether he supported disinvestment, Bishop Tutu said he believed that economic pressure on the South African Government could be of great value to bring about social

change, but that he was not talking about "sanctions".

"It should be realised that investment in South Africa is as much a moral issue as it is an economic issue," he said.

Earlier he had said he would not be surprised to hear about an explosion — something like the 1976 Soweto riots — even though the South African Government professed to have everything under control.

Commenting on the recent Ciskei shootings, Bishop Tutu said: "It would seem the rulers there learnt their lesson well

He echoed Dr Allan Boesak's statements here during the first week of the assembly when he was asked about violence, saying:

"Violence in South Africa is not introduced from outside. The South African situation is violent right now, and the Government is the prime source of that violence. But as soon as the Western churches have to deal with black liberation, they become pacifist."

Dr Boesak had called the Western churches "hypocritical" for this view.

Speaking on churches in South Africa, Bishop Tutu said he recognised dissident forces within the Ned Geref Kerk (NGK) who, "though there are not as many as we would want", nevertheless now no longer agreed with the theological justification of apartheid and were trying to work out what this would mean in prac-

yesterday. City lost 4-0.

Tutu: World war possible

VANCOUVER — AS LONG as the southern African region is unstable, there is the possibility of a Third World War, Bishop Desmond Tutu told about 800 international media representatives at a special Press conference at the sixth general assembly of the World Council of Churches (WCC) in Vancouver at the weekend.

The Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) arrived in Vancouver on Friday after he was unexpectedly granted restricted travel documents by the South

African Government. He will be attending the closing days of the assembly.

Bishop Tutu had replied to a question on his views of South Africa as the destabilising force in southern Africa. He said all the countries in the region — specifically Namibia, Angola and Lesotho — were caught up in the effects of South African policy, but did not outrightly accuse South Africa as the destabilising force.

"A peaceful settlement of Namibia is almost a priority. We in South Africa do not

want it to be pushed to the side in our liberation struggle," he said. The bishop told the media the SACC and Namibian Council of Churches both "fervently believe an immediate ceasefire in Namibia" was of the utmost necessity.

Bishop Tutu also said he was "pleased" about sports boycotts, especially the recent MCC decision since "normal sport in an abnormal society" was impossible.

Bishop Tutu said he believed economic pressure on South Africa could be of great value.

sauntered them.

During the attack a three-month-old baby was kicked and trampled on. The baby, Thandi Nkosi, was uninjured, but her mother, Miss S'bongile Nkosi said the baby now cries whenever she is touched.

Four other members of the family, including an ageing grandmother, Mrs Aida Nkosi, were viciously assaulted by the mob. Mrs Nkosi, who bled profusely from her ear, was rushed to Baragwanath hospital where she was treated and later discharged.

Miss S'bongile Nkosi said yesterday: "Seven men and three women armed with sjamboks and sticks came to our home looking for my sis-

Racing results
— PAGE 14

INSIDE TODAY
R1 900 Soccerpot
— PAGE 15

Chiefs win
— PAGE 16



He added that people who had done very little for Soweto residents were the most vociferous in attacking his council's attempts to upgrade life in Soweto by electrifying the township and tarring streets.

He added that people who had done very little for Soweto residents were the most vociferous in attacking his council's attempts to upgrade life in Soweto by electrifying the township and tarring streets.

Residents had the option to buy or not to buy, and those who would heed his advice to buy their houses would not regret it later because even if they were to die, their children would be able to take over the houses.

But as you should

was surprised to see ing Mr Tshabalala would hold a meeting at the hall.

Neither Mr Thebehl nor any of his party's executive members were seen anywhere near the hall by The SOWETAN yesterday after saying last week they would hold a meeting at the venue yesterday.

Mr Thebehl, who addressed the meeting together with Mr Tolika Makhaya, deputy "mayor" of Soweto, said he

to hold a meeting, Mr Thebehl said he did not know what right Mr Tshabalala had to speak on behalf of Soweto residents.

Neither Mr Thebehl nor any of his party's executive members were seen anywhere near the hall by The SOWETAN yesterday after saying last week they would hold a meeting at the venue yesterday.

Mr Thebehl, who addressed the meeting together with Mr Tolika Makhaya, deputy "mayor" of Soweto, said he

Jehehl states rivals

ane Tech

ties shut

Tutu on political theism

AT the memorial service of the late Steve Biko, Bishop Desmond Tutu said the Black Consciousness Movement is a movement by which God, through Steve, sought to awaken in the black person, a sense of his intrinsic value and worth as a child of God, not needing to apologise for his existential condition as a black person.

He said Steve Biko had been called by God to be the servant of South Africa — to speak up on behalf of God, declaring what the will of this God must be in a situation of evil, injustice, oppression and exploitation.

The speech is one of several — which include the Bishop's sermons — compiled into a book *Hope And Suffering*, by journalist and author Mothobi Mutloatse.

In one of his speeches, Bishop Tutu addressed students at the Verkramp University of Pretoria in March 1981 on the role of the church in South Africa. He said the church acts at its peril if it sanctifies any status quo and identifies with the powerful and upholds a system which will invariably be exploitative and oppressive.

"When the church succumbs to the temptations of power and identifies with a powerful establishment, then woe betide that church when that system is overthrown, when the powerless, the poor come into their own. That church will go down with that system as happened to the Roman Catholic Church in Mozambique and the Anglican Church in Zimbabwe," he said.

Bishop Tutu called on the Dutch Reformed Church to be converted to its true vocation as the Church of God and to stop giving its spurious biblical support to the most vicious system — apartheid — since Nazism.

On May 6 1976 Bishop Tutu wrote to the then Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr John Vorster, warning him of his fears of impending bloodshed and violence in South Africa unless something drastic was done to bring about change.

He told the Prime Minister of the violence he saw in Jerusalem between Jews and Arabs in 1966 before the Six-Day War, and of the street rioting of Addis Ababa which preceded the

overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie.

Just over a month after the letter, on June 16, violence erupted in Soweto and it spread to all parts of the township, resulting in the deaths and injury of several hundred people.

Bishop Tutu also does not attend American Embassy functions as a personal protest against actions of the Reagan Administration, neither does he see Reagan Administration people.

In a taped message to the Trans-Africa Forum in the US in February 1982, the Bishop said blacks have been deeply hurt by the Reagan Administration's friendship with the Government of South Africa.

Quoting Dr Chester Crocker in saying that in the struggle between black and white in South Africa the US would not take sides, Bishop Tutu asked: "How can you be impartial in a situation of injustice and oppression?"

He said that to be impartial and not to take sides is indeed to have taken sides already. It is to have sided with the status quo.

He describes the South African/American friendship as a case

of blood being thicker than water, a case where whites cannot be trusted because when it comes to the crunch, whatever the morality involved, whites will stick by their fellow whites.

The Bishop's sermons and speeches, compiled into a 149-page book, are indeed a commendable effort by Mothobi. Those who know that when Bishop Tutu speaks, leaders in South Africa and the international community listen, will agree that the compilation is long overdue.

The sermons and the speeches, over 20 of them altogether, were made at various parts of the country, while others were taped and sent to places like Kenya and the US, when Bishop Tutu was unable to travel after his passport was withdrawn by the Government for statements he made in Scandinavian countries about apartheid and his call for diplomatic, political and economic pressure to be applied against South Africa.

The book is, according to its publishers, selling like hot cakes at the moment at R4,95 (soft cover) and R9,95 (hard cover).

Biblical capitalism takes on the WCC

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

22/8/83
WASHINGTON — An American church official plans to visit South Africa soon to help establish an affiliate of an international organisation of conservative church members opposed to the World Council of Churches.

The official, Major Edgar Bundy, public relations director of the International Council of Christian Churches, said that the new organisation in South Africa would be formed "to offset the propaganda of Bishop Tutu and his South African Council of Churches".

The new body would be known as the South African Council of Christian Churches, he said, and would become an affiliate of the ICCC, whose president is Dr Carl McIntire, a leading right-wing activist in the United States.

INVITATION

Major Bundy, a retired United States Air Force officer who has visited South Africa twice before, said his latest visit was at the invitation of leaders of the Dutch Reformed Churches in South Africa.

The ICCC, said Major Bundy, believed that the WCC was being used to spread Communist revolution throughout the world.

This was made clear at the recent WCC conference in Vancouver which he attended.

Major Bundy said the ICCC represented more than 400 denominations in 93 countries and its recent annual conference in New Jersey attracted more delegates than the WCC meeting in Vancouver.

The ICCC believed, he said, that capitalism was biblical and Christian and a strong military establishment was necessary to defend it.

BISHOP TUTU

Pleading for poverty

The Anglican Church has done a great deal to reduce poverty in this country. It was, for instance, at the forefront of the campaign to rehouse those living in deplorable conditions in urban shanty towns a few decades ago. Could it be that its attitude is changing?

This week one of its bishops, Desmond Tutu, appealed to the international community to "above all" apply "economic pressure" on SA to dismantle apartheid.

His ultimate objective may be a worthy one. But his means of achieving it will undoubtedly bring enormous deprivation to millions of his fellow black South Africans. If trade ties are cut with this country, or foreign investment held back, future economic growth will be stunted and the current 9% black unemployment rate will be entrenched. That, in turn, is likely to encourage violence and inhibit the chances, however small, of peaceful change. Is that really what the Anglican Church wants?

Would a priest at one with his parishioners really ask for that sort of sacrifice? Although, of course, the black elite, especially the clerics of high office among them, might not notice the difference in their own daily living standards.

30

280 304

Zealotry is not unknown in the Anglican Church in this country. In the middle of the last century it had trouble with Bishop John Colenso in Natal. His Metropolitan, Bishop Gray of Cape Town, took firm action against him. The consequent schism is now a celebrated part of Anglican folklore.

Perhaps the Archbishop of Cape Town regards Tutu's general secretaryship of the SA Council of Churches, where he presides as the High Priest of Economic Humbug, as being sufficiently distant. If he does so, he is wrong. Tutu holds himself out to be, and is in fact, an Anglican Bishop and is widely regarded as a spokesman for that church.

But it is not only from Anglican and other pulpits made available to him that Tutu is able to plead for what amounts to the despoilment of his own people, for whatever noble purpose. Government, too, gives him a platform of enormous prominence. By denying him a passport and making it difficult for him to travel abroad at will, it encourages those opposed to apartheid to have sympathy for him. In these circumstances, it is easy for emotion to cloud the true consequences of what he is preaching.

Financial Mail August 26 1983

CAPE TINTS 27/8/83.

Tutu testifies men freed

Own Correspondent

AUCKLAND. — Six New Zealand anti-apartheid protesters accused of rioting were acquitted yesterday after Bishop Desmond Tutu appeared as a witness.

After the summing-up by lawyers and the judge, the jury found the accused not guilty.

Two of the defendants were leading radical Maori-rights campaigners Ripeka Evans and Hone Harawira and another was Will Ilolahia, Tongan-born manager of the controversial reggae rock group Herbs.

Bishop Tutu was called to the Auckland District Court witness box on Thursday by Harawira, 28.

Harawira, Evans, 27, and Ilolahia, 32, and the other three defendants were facing rioting and unlawful-assembly

charges arising from the 1981 Springbok tour.

Harawira conducted his own defence after pleading not guilty.

Identifying himself as Anglican Bishop of Soweto and general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Tutu said: "To be anti-apartheid is to be pro-justice. It is to seek a democratic society in which people count for what they are."

"It is not an anti-white movement, it is a concern for equity and justice."

The prosecutor called on the jury to distinguish between the right to protest and a breach of the law. A defence lawyer said the facts of the trial were elusive and claimed police witnesses had used pejorative language.

Tutu meets ANC secretary

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has described his talks with the political secretary of the African National Congress, Mr Thabo Mbeki, as "friendly".

Bishop Tutu met Mr Mbeki during a three-week tour of the United States, Canada and New Zealand — his first trip abroad since his passport was withdrawn more than two years ago.

He said there had been no discussion of his offer to act as a mediator between the South African government and the ANC.

Before his trip, Bishop Tutu said the ANC would probably lay down arms if the government met them at a conference table and that he was prepared to be a go-between.

The bishop was issued temporary travel documents last month to enable him to attend the World Council of Churches assembly in Vancouver, Canada; a church conference at Oregon in the United States and to visit New Zealand as a guest of the National Council of Churches.

He also met the New Zealand of Foreign Affairs, Mr Warren Cooper.

Mail and phone were tapped: Tutu

By DAVID FORRET

THE general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, blasted the bombers yesterday.

He condemned the people responsible for the bomb blasts that rocked the Carlton Centre in central Johannesburg on Friday night.

He received news of the explosions on his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday morning at the end of a three-week overseas trip during which he attended the assembly of the World Council of Churches in Vancouver.

The bishop, returning from his first overseas visit since his passport was withdrawn by the South African Government in 1981, condemned the "kind of outrage" such as the Carlton Centre bomb blasts.

"We are opposed to all forms of violence... the violence of an unjust and oppressive system and the violence of those seeking to overthrow it," he said.

Go-between

Earlier, during an airport Press conference, Bishop Tutu repeated his offer to act as a "go-between" in negotiations between the South African Government and the African National Congress.

Bishop Tutu said that overseas he had called for political, diplomatic and economic pressure to be exerted on Pretoria to urge the South African Government to "go to the conference table before it is too late."

"I have already said the ANC would be prepared to lay down arms if the Government was prepared to dismantle apartheid."

He added, however, that possible negotiations had not been part of the discussions he held with top ANC man Mr Thabo Mbeki, who was an official observer at the WCC conference.

Bishop Tutu said he felt like "a bird let out of its cage".

During his visits to the United States, Canada and New Zealand, he accused the South African authorities of tampering with his mail and interfering with his private telephone calls while he was away.

Accusation

He said he had commended the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on his courage to risk the unity of his people to initiate reforms, but had pointed out that these did not go far enough.

He had attacked the Government's constitutional proposals as a "monumental hoax to hoodwink the international community" into believing that fundamental changes were taking place in South Africa.

Bishop Tutu had also praised the Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha, for his recent labour legislation, but had complained of the continued detentions of trade unionists.

"I also told my audiences that apartheid was being intensified in the continued application of the homelands policy."

He had nevertheless pointed out that white South Africans were not the "devil-incarnates" that they were often made out to be.

"We do not hate whites and we are not anti-South Africa, but anti-injustice and oppression."

Bishop Tutu said he had "good meetings" with officials of HART — organisers of the 1981 rugby protests.

Cape Times 29/8/83

Tutu tells of visits overseas

304

JOHANNESBURG. — Racism remained an issue which troubled the consciences of people abroad, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said in Johannesburg on Saturday.

Bishop Tutu was speaking at a media conference on his return from a three-week visit to Canada, the United States and New Zealand during which he met church leaders, diplomats and an execu-

tive of the African National Congress.

The bishop likened his journey to "a bird being let out of its cage". It was his first trip abroad since his passport was withdrawn by the government more than two years ago.

The SACC secretary general said his talks with the political secretary of the ANC, Mr Thabu Mbeki, in North America, were friendly.

Before this trip, Bishop Tutu said the ANC would probably lay down arms if the government met them at a conference table, and that he was prepared to act as a go-between.

Bishop Tutu was issued temporary travel documents last month to enable him to attend the World Council of Churches Assembly in Vancouver, Canada, a church conference at Oregon in the United States, and to visit New Zealand as a guest of the National Council of Churches. Bishop Tutu also met the New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Warren Cooper.

"In New Zealand I was able to gather more information about the demonstrations during the Springbok rugby tour of 1981," he said.

'Not true'

"That demonstrations were staged by irresponsible youths and lunatic fringe political activists is not true. Among the demonstrators were church people, professionals and grey-haired men and women.

"The issue of apartheid was of prime importance to people in New Zealand."

Bishop Tutu said he also met officials of the Halt Apartheid Rugby Tours Organizations in New Zealand.

Bishop Tutu said the WCC Assembly was concerned mainly with worship and that South African issues were not the absorbing obsession that many had expected.

He told people in the countries he had visited that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was courageous in risking the unity of his people in admitting that South Africa's future lay not only with whites.

"However, I said that because he has stopped short of including blacks in the constitutional proposals, they were a monumental hoax."

The news that the United Democratic Fund — a new political group claiming 400 organizations — has been launched successfully on a national level was "exhilarating", the bishop said. — Sapa



TOKO-TOKO: Bishop Desmond Tutu and wife Leah at Jan Smuts Airport on Saturday morning. Tutu holds the Toko-toko (talking stick) he was given as a present in New Zealand.

Tutu's 'phone bugged

By SAM MABE

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) said this weekend that he discovered while overseas that his mail and all overseas phone calls to his Soweto home, had been tampered with.

Speaking at a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport after returning from New Zealand on Saturday morning, Bishop Tutu also said that he spoke to the African National Congress' publicity secretary, Mr Thabo Mbeki, at Vancouver where he attended the assembly of the World Council of Churches (WCC).

Although he did not disclose what they had discussed, Bishop Tutu said they had a good conversation. He was convinced from his talks with Mr Mbeki that the ANC would be prepared to lay down their arms if the Government was willing to dismantle apartheid.

"I don't believe that they are bloodthirsty people who espouse violence for the sake of violence," he said.

Bishop Tutu, who has been out of the country for three weeks, said he was well received in Canada,

America and New Zealand where his arrival and stay were given wide Press coverage.

He said he had testified as a defence witness in the trial of six Maoris who were charged in connection with the violence which erupted in 1981 during demonstrations against the South African rugby tour of New Zealand.

"But I have one principle; I never say outside South Africa what I would not say here. I spoke very frankly and also commended Mr Fanie Betha for his dispensations in the labour front.

"But I also said that his good work was spoilt by the actions of the security police who harass trade unionists, and that apartheid was being intensified by the homelands policy. I again called for the application of diplomatic, political and economic pressure on South Africa.

304
Soweto
29/8/83
222

I was like a bird let out of a cage — Tutu

THE general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said in Johannesburg at the weekend his journey abroad was like "a bird being let out of its cage".

It was his first trip abroad since his passport was withdrawn by the Government more than two years ago.

Bishop Tutu was speaking at a Press conference on his return from a three-week visit to Canada, the United States, and New Zealand, where he met church leaders, diplomats, and an executive of the African National Congress.

Racism remained an issue which troubled the consciences of people abroad, he said.

The SACC general secretary said his talks with the political secretary of the ANC in North America, Mr Thabu Mbeki, were friendly. The bishop said there was no discussion on his offer to act as a mediator between the South African Government and the ANC.

Before this trip Bishop Tutu said the

ANC would probably lay down arms if the Government met its representatives at a conference table, and that he was prepared to stand as a go-between.

Bishop Tutu was given temporary travel documents last month to enable him to attend the World Council of Churches assembly in Vancouver, Canada, a church conference in Oregon in the US, and to visit New Zealand as a guest of the National Council of Churches.

"In New Zealand I was able to gather more information about the demonstrations during the Springbok rugby tour of 1981," he said. "That demonstrations were staged by irresponsible youths and lunatic fringe political activists is not true. Among the demonstrators were church people, professionals, and grey-haired men and women."

"The issue of apartheid was of prime importance to people in New Zealand."

The bishop also met officials of the Halt Apartheid Rugby Tours organisation in New Zealand.

He complained of not being able to contact his family while travelling abroad. He said his home telephone had been engaged even at the most unlikely times and that mail, including gifts and letters from his daughter, had been intercepted.

"I do not have a dark and suspicious mind, but some strange things were happening when I tried to communicate with my family in South Africa. Whoever has the presents and letters should give them to me now," the bishop said.

He had told people abroad the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was courageous in risking the unity of his people in admitting South Africa's future lay not only with whites.

"However, I said because he has stopped short of including blacks in the constitutional proposals, they were a monumental hoax."

Concerning the bomb explosion at the Carlton Centre, Johannesburg, on Friday night, he said he condemned any violence which might be directed to reform. — Sapa.

Tutu and Suzman named for Nobel prize

By Carina le
Grange and
Peter Sullivan

"It comes as a complete surprise — but a very pleasant one," Mrs. Helen Suzman said today when told she had been nominated yet again for the Nobel Peace Prize.

"If I had to choose it would be Lech, Walesa," she said, when she heard there were 75 nominees this year.

Among them is another South African, Bishop Desmond Tutu, General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

Mrs Suzman said she did not know who had nominated her this year.

Other nominees include Polish trade union leader Mr Walesa, Nazi-finder Mr Simon Wiesenthal, US Ambassador to the Middle East Mr Philip Habib, and the Salvation Army.

The prizewinner, if there is one this year, will be announced tomorrow.

"Obviously I am greatly humbled," said Bishop Tutu. "But I had not even known that one could be nominated several times and was already surprised last year when I was again nominated.

"I had no idea it would happen again and only read about it in the paper this morning," he said.

Bishop Tutu, who was again refused permission to travel last week, said the nomination was an honour not only for him but for all who were struggling for justice. If he could award the Nobel Peace Prize he would give it jointly to Mrs Helen Suzman and Lech Walesa.



Bishop Tutu



Mrs Suzman

Tutu backs sacked strikers

By Carolyn Dempster, Labour Reporter

The South African Council of Churches has lent its support to the Insurance Assurance Workers Union in its fight for recognition at Liberty Life Association.

At a meeting held at Khotso House yesterday Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, pledged the organisation's full support for the "legitimate rights" of all workers and in particular the 90 Iawusa members fired for their part in the recognition strike at the insurance company's head office last week.

Liberty Life is refusing to recognise Iawusa on the basis that it is a racially based union and is politically motivated.

Bishop Tutu told the workers it was a "ridiculous statement" to say that a trade union could or should not be political.

"Politics determines every aspect of our lives.

That we live in Soweto and may not live anywhere else is a fact determined by politicians. The jobs we may apply for are politically determined, where we may eat, walk, sit and sleep is political.

"I would be disappointed if you as a trade union were only concerned with yourselves and how to better your situation," Bishop Tutu said. "We do not live in a cocoon, an ivory tower. The workers are part and parcel of the suffering masses."

Messages of support for the striking workers came from the Azanian People's Organisation, the Azanian Students Movement and the General and Allied Workers Union.

Mr Joe Seoka, president of Iawusa, announced that the union intended to nationalise the struggle for recognition and call for the support of insurance workers in Liberty Life subsidiaries throughout the country.

"Striking is the only weapon we can use to claim our rights," he said.

Rees 'refuses to repay SACC'

CAPE TOWN 6/10/83
304

JOHANNESBURG. — John Rees, former General Secretary of the SA Council of Churches and former director of the Institute of Race Relations, has refused to repay the R296 500 he was found guilty of having misappropriated from the SACC.

At the August meeting of the SACC executive, it was stated that Rees had claimed he did not have any SACC funds and that he refused to repay the money.

Rees was convicted in the Rand Supreme Court in May on 29 counts of fraud involving R296 500 of SACC funds.

The next month, after a split had arisen in the SACC over the issue — involving the resignation of the Rev Peter

Storey as SACC president — the present general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, called on Rees to repay the money because "restitution is an important part of repentance".

Bishop Tutu indicated that if Rees failed to repay the money and "declared his penitence and sorrow for the very considerable damage he had done to the council", the matter would end there.

Yesterday Bishop Tutu confirmed that Rees had informed the SACC he would not repay the misappropriated funds. Bishop Tutu added that he would stick by his earlier attitude that the SACC would take no further steps against Rees. — Sapa



Kloof Street library

THE lease of the library premises in Kloof Street is to be renewed by the Cape Town City Council for a further three years.

The renewed lease will come into effect in May, 1984, at a rental of R446,63 a month, with a six per cent annual escalation.

In view of the change in the reading patterns of children, the council has also approved the revoking of the "1978 by-law for the Control and Conduct of the Free Library service in the Urban Library area of Cape Town".

This means the use of adult library services in the City be allowed to persons of 12 years and older.

Durbanville show

THE Durbanville Garden Club is holding its annual flower show in the Durbanville Town Hall on Saturday and Sunday, October 29 and 30.

The show opens on Saturday from 11.30am to 5pm and on Sunday from 10am to 5pm. The mayor of Durbanville will present trophies. Entry fee is R1 for adults and free for children under 12. Inquiries at ☎ 97 3786 after 5pm.

Bokmakierie Street

PROPOSED playing fields in and around Bokmakierie Street in Athlone have been approved by the Cape Town City Council. This follows requests from Hazendal Ratepayers' Association for land to develop a sports-field for the benefit of the community.

Four-day course on health for the aged

Staff Reporter

A FOUR-DAY course on health care for the aged — with emphasis on living well after the age of 50 — starts today at the

tors of the course believe that good health depends on diet, exercise and a mental attitude to life.

Some of the topics to be discussed are: How

1. Deanielle Smith, left, watches as her sister, ...
ut's suit.

Picture: Alvin Andrews

Kirstenbosch gets 'scientific' head

Environment Reporter

A DRAMATICALLY more scientific emphasis will be given to South Africa's botanic gardens with the appointment of the new director of the National Botanic Gardens at Kirstenbosch, Professor Kobus Eloff.

Professor Eloff, the former head of the Department of Botany at the University of the Free State, started his term of office at Kirstenbosch this week.

A plant chemist by profession, he has sat on the board of the National Botanic Gardens for the past four years and has been involved in plant research programmes in this country, Israel and the United States since the early 1960s.

In an interview yesterday, Professor Eloff said his main aim was to es-



Professor Kobus Eloff

sist work already being done to compile a taxonomy of South Africa's plants and could also establish their possible value for human needs.

Scientific research on the propagation and seed germination of endangered plant species was also imperative if plants were to be culti-

Squatters

WCC
will talk

to WRAB

By Jon Gwelane

The Witwatersrand Council of Churches will hold discussions with the West Rand Administration Board today, according to a WCC executive, the Rev O C Gaanagomo.

The meeting was arranged to discuss the plight of some 200 people whose shacks were demolished by Wrab last week in Bekkersdal near Westonaria.

The president of the WCC, the Rev Simeon Nkoane, said yesterday the arrival of front-end loaders sent in by Wrab at 3 am to remove the dwellings of sleeping people last week was horrifying.

Bishop Nkoane and the Rev Cecil Begbie have spearheaded the campaign to have the Bekkersdal squatting community remain in the area, and have been assisted in this task by other church leaders.

REPORT

Mr Gaanagomo said he was collating details about the squatting community and would hand in his report to the WCC.

Two nursing sisters yesterday donated food, bought with their own money, and said they would continue helping for as long as the squatters remained stranded.

Last week the WCC pitched 17 tents in the open space which was provided to the squatters by Mr T M A Matla, the chairman of the Bekkersdal Community Council.

Mr Matla said he made the land available because as a leader he was touched by the plight of the squatters.

Scribe launches attack on Tutu

THE general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Bishop Desmond Tutu, has been accused of encouraging teachers to depart from the syllabus and to present children with "heroes" such as Beyers Naude.

The accusation is one of several others levelled against the bishop in a newsletter produced by a well-known white journalist, Ms Aida Parker, who also says that Bishop Tutu makes little effort to disguise his sympathies for the ANC.

She expresses the

view that Bishop Tutu and the SACC have been considerably damaged by the recent fraud case proving misappropriation of international funds allocated to the SACC.

Ms Parker was herself formerly employed by

The Citizen newspaper and is said to have helped in its launching in 1976. The newspaper was later exposed during

the Info Scandal, to have been a Government front funded with the taxpayers' money.

Ms Parker also describes the SACC as the most radical pressure group legally recognised in South Africa and which carries out psy-

chological warfare and political indoctrination.

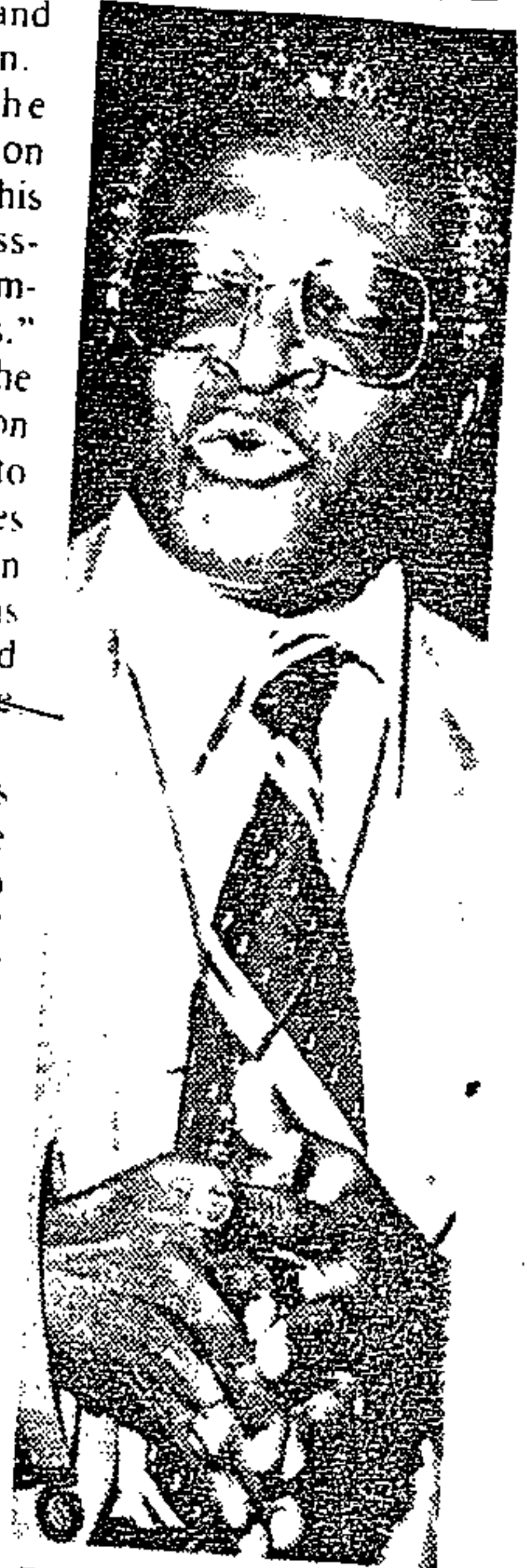
She questions the Government's decision to give Bishop Tutu his once withdrawn passport, "after all the damage he has done to us." As an answer to the Government's decision to allow the bishop to travel, Ms Parker cites the fact that the John Rees fraud case "has considerably damaged both Tutu and the SACC."

On her alleged Tutu's sympathies towards the ANC, she says Bishop Tutu has been reported as saying that most of the times when he went abroad, he met Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, and that he has never ceased to call for the release of Nelson Mandela, whom she describes as a "Marxist-terrorist leader."

She goes on to say that when the SADF staged a "clean-up" raid on ANC headquarters in Maputo, the bishop held a memorial service in Soweto to mourn the ANC martyrs.

She also says that Bishop Tutu wrote a letter to President Samora Machel of Mozambique, thanking him for his kind hospitality towards the ANC. Also, apart from supporting the anti-SA investment campaign, she says, Bishop Tutu also provides moral and material support for conscientious objectors.

Referring to the bishop as the giant of international power pol-



BISHOP TUTU: Under attack.

itics, Ms Parker says Bishop Tutu was quoted by a Soviet correspondent as denouncing the Reagan policy of so-called constructive engagement with South Africa as an open support of a vicious, racist and criminal system.

She says Bishop Tutu demanded the cutting of all relations with South Africa and that what emerged from all that is that the bishop is calling on radical US groups to increase the heat on SA, while providing Moscow with some ready disinformation.

By SAM MABE 7/11/83

Sowetan

UK
Port

W	C
120	100
80	90

Port
W
120

W
E

800
90 x 80
1

.89

Unofficial roadblock alleged

DURBAN — Seven 17-year-old youths appeared in the Durban Regional Court yesterday after allegedly holding an unofficial roadblock at Queensborough at the weekend.

The allegations against three of the youths were withdrawn. No charges were put to the remaining four and they were not asked to plead.

The prosecutor, Mr B Hitchings, said they would appear in court on November 23 to face allegations of kidnapping, robbery, impersonating the police and assault.

The four were released in the custody of their parents. — Sapa.

Appeal Court explains damages awarded to Rees

BLOEMFONTEIN — Words used in an article published in the December 1978 issue of the newspaper Encounter were defamatory per se of the former secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Mr John Rees, according to reasons for a judgment given by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein on December 1 last year in favour of Mr Rees.

The judgment was against the Rev Frederick Shaw (of the Christian League of Southern Africa) and Encounter Press and Publishing Co (Pty) Ltd, in an appeal against an order that they pay damages of R5 000.

The reasons for the judgment were lodged yesterday.

The article was headed "The Dilemma of a Church Unwilling to Face Reality". The words in it to which Mr Rees took exception were: "Those who have in the past represented the Methodist Church have nothing to show for their alleged protest. The WCC (World

Council of Churches), has stated the former Secretary of the SACC, that honoured Methodist and local preacher, Mr John Rees, greatly influenced them, against their own judgment in the justification of violence as the only solution of South Africa's problems."

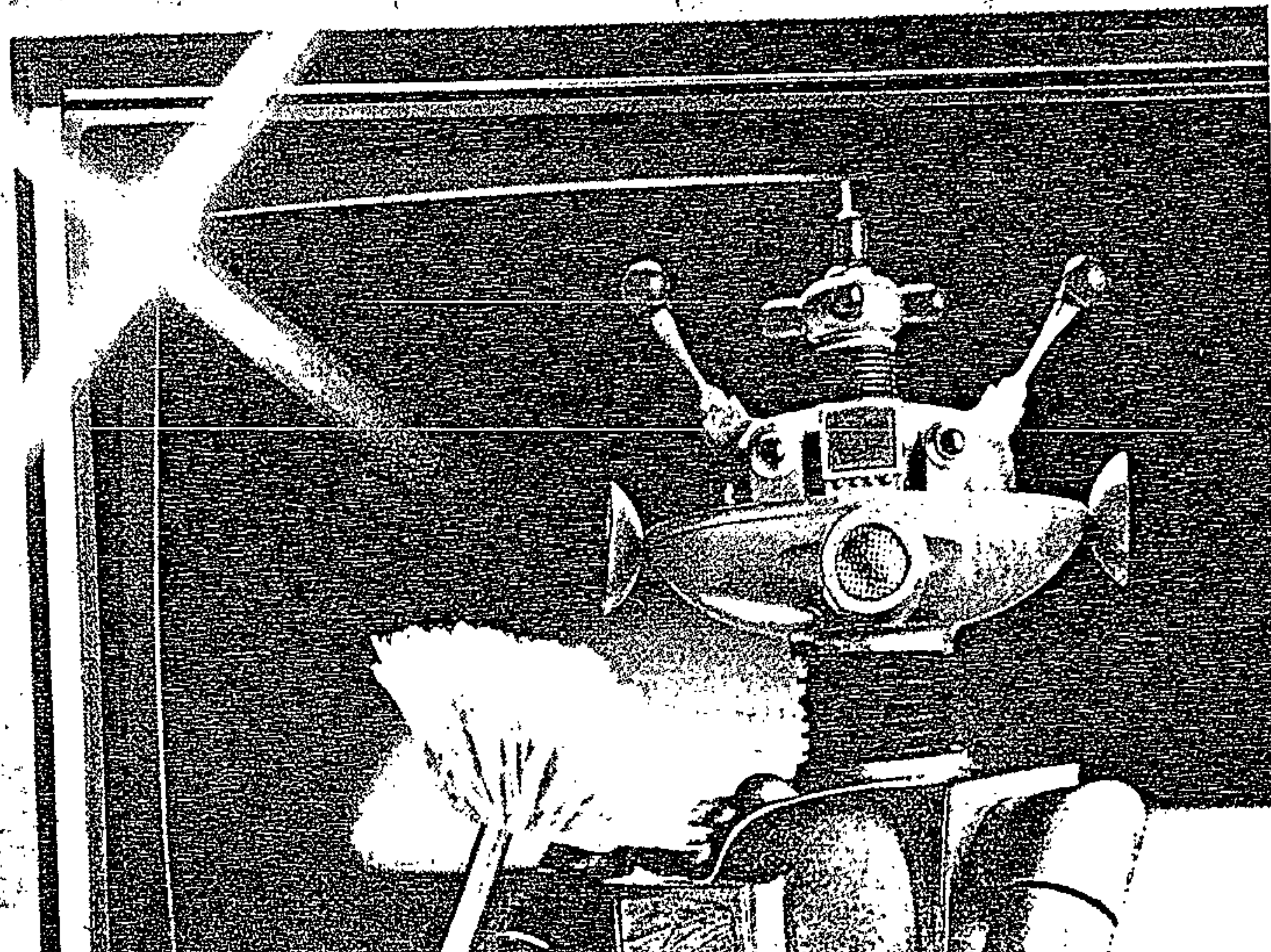
Mr Justice Galgut (acting judge of appeal), with the concurrence of Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Miller, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice Cillie, said that the reader of Encounter would have concluded that what was conveyed was that Mr Rees who publicly always professed non-violence had, in the WCC, counselled violence.

The Appeal Court was in full agreement with the court that the words used in the offending paragraph were defamatory per se of Mr Rees.

To say to a man of Mr Rees's standing that he publicly proclaimed non-violence but privately advocated violence was a "very serious defamation", said the judge. — Sapa.

The new Philips 66cm HI-TECH Super Class.

NOW YOU CAN WATCH



AKGWS 13/2/83

304

Tutu preaches his version of Gospel

Every time the South African Government attacks him it increases his credibility, says the secretary of the South African Council of Churches

NEW YORK — Bishop Desmond Tutu, the secretary-general of South Africa's Council of Churches, came to New York City last week to receive an award, meet diplomats and win support for the movement of South African blacks against the country's dominant white regime.

But above all, the bishop, the man whose voice is among those most widely listened to by black South Africans, came to preach his version of the Gospel.

"There was a time in history when only the king was regarded as the offspring of the deity," he told a group of college and seminary students and church officials at the Inter-Church Centre on Manhattan's West Side.

But the Bible, he went on in a musical voice that often changed key and pitch, was "the most subversive, the most revolutionary book" because it taught that "all people are created in the image of God."

And, as he told a group of Harlem business leaders at a Manhattan restaurant earlier in the day, to him it was the message that made South



Bishop Desmond Tutu

Africa's racial policies so unacceptable.

"The most blasphemous thing about racial discrimination," Bishop Tutu said, "is not the pain it causes people, though that is terrible. It is

that it can make a child of God doubt that he is a child of God."

Such words have made this Episcopalian prelate one of the most unusual figures in South Africa's painful political life. They have led the South African Government to seize his passport — his friends in New York had been uncertain whether the Government would let him visit this time — and to try to prevent foreign funds from reaching the South African Council of Churches.

But they have also led some of South Africa's more militant blacks to wonder if Bishop Tutu is tough enough, militant enough, whether he is sufficiently ready to fight.

Bishop Tutu said, however, he was not concerned about the latter criticisms.

"It's quite amazing what the South African Government does for me," he said. "Every time they attack me in one way or another, they only increase my credibility."

Bishop Tutu's four-day visit to New York, which began on Tuesday and ended on Friday, was a mixture of lobbying, celebrating and listening.

© New York Times News Service

Tutu 'saved 4 Seychelles mercenaries'

DURBAN. — A plea from Bishop Desmond Tutu saved four mercenaries from the gallows in the Seychelles, it was disclosed in Durban.

And his plea to President Albert Rene cut short the 20-year jail sentence of Martin Dolinchek, a former National Intelligence Service agent.

Dolinchek returned home to Durban on Wednesday, and at a celebration braai told how Bishop Tutu intervened on their behalf.

He said Bishop Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, had sent a telegram to President Rene pleading for mercy for the five mercenaries captured and sentenced for their part in the Seychelles coup attempt.

"Bishop Tutu's plea was the major contribution to us being pardoned by President Albert Rene. I can tell you that Bishop Tutu is a committed Christian, regardless of what anyone might say to the contrary, and I appreciate this very much. I will defend him any time," said Dolinchek.

The men who escaped the gallows are Zimbabweans Frank Brooks and Roger England, Jeremiah Puren of Durban, and Bernard Carey, a Briton.

Bishop Tutu, speaking from his Johannes-

burg office yesterday, said his plea was an act based on principle.

"I am against capital punishment, and just as I will plead for clemency for those people whom South Africa regards as terrorists, I asked for mercy for the mercenaries," he said.

He said Dolinchek was the only one of the five to write to him and thank him for his efforts.

"All I did was to send a telegram. It was a very small act. God performed a far greater act to save Dolinchek and the others," said Bishop Tutu.

Dolinchek invited to Wednesday's party only Jerry Puren from the band of mercenaries who attempted the coup in the Seychelles.

Dolinchek has sent Bishop Tutu and President Rene Christmas cards, but he could not send one to Mr Bernard Rasool, the prosecutor in the Seychelles who demanded that the mercenaries get the death sentence.

"Rasool is in Hong Kong. I do not have his address. I wanted to send him a card because I do not have any ill feelings. He had a job to do and he did it well," said Dolinchek.

At the party Dolinchek blew the froth from his glass of beer in remembrance of the Ancient Order of Froth Blowers, the cover name used by the mercenary band. — Sapa



companies, which celebrated its centenary this year recently. At a function in Pretoria, Prof P C ... a scroll to the insurance company's general thanks for support over the years.

Rambau's 'wife' must pay costs

The Pretoria Supreme Court has indefinitely postponed three urgent applications brought by the Soshanguve funeral undertaker's common-law wife seeking an order that she be in effective control of his

businesses and that she be reinstated in the house she shared with him.

Mr Justice F Kirk-Cohen postponed the matter indefinitely and ordered the applicant, Ms Dikeledi Hildah Madisha, the common-law wife of Mr Elias "Boy" Rambau to pay "the wasted costs" to those respondents who were legally represented yesterday.

Reason to smile

Another SOWETAN reader will have reason to smile today. It is Ms Joyce Songo, 45, of Gcaleka Street, Dayaton, on the East. The reason for a smile is that she is the winner of a Galaxy 1000 hi-fi with tape, in SOWETAN/Triangle's "The Difference" competition that was run for Christmas Shopping Guide. Congratulate Ms Songo. Please contact our office to arrange for the prize presentation.

THE BISHOP SEES BLEAK YEAR AHEAD

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, of the South African Council of Churches, has predicted that the year 1984 is going to see intensified worker resistance, State and church confrontation and an increase in the number of bomb blasts.

Speaking earlier this week before leaving for the USA where he is to receive an honorary doctorate, the bishop predicted a bleak year for blacks, whom he said should expect more forced removals, a rise in transport costs and an increase in the general sales tax.

He said a rise in the cost of living would be influenced by the price of gold which has not gone up in the past few weeks. This, he added, could increase tension in the townships.

Bishop Tutu said South Africa, enjoying the support of the US Government, will continue bullying southern African states following

the pattern of the Israeli Government.

With the Reagan administration having up to the end of the year in power, the end of 1984 will certainly find South Africa still firmly settled in Namibia. The bishop said it would be a remarkable performance on the part of South Africa if she were to move out of Namibia in 1984.

He added that the South African Government had become intransigent over Namibia because the US Government was providing her with excuses to drag her feet and delay a settlement.

The year will start

with the publication of the report of the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC and that may set the scene for a continuing feud between the State and the church.

There would be some areas in which the churches will find it difficult to limit themselves to making public statements of condemnation only. The bishop predicted firm church action on matters relating to the Mixed Marriages Act, conscientious objection, forced removals and the Namibian atrocities.

Trade unions will grow in strength and effectiveness and will be subjected to close attention by the authorities. The United Democratic Front (UDF) is also going to show increasing strength and to a lesser degree, the National Forum.

The violence similar to that which claimed five lives at the University of Zululand in October may repeat itself unless a lot of understanding and restraint is shown.

Bishop Tutu said authorities would have to appoint blacks who are much more representative in the community to serve on the councils of black universities. Staff compositions at the universities should also show that the universities are, indeed, black institutions.

Bishop Tutu also said he did not think that people elected to serve in local governments under the Black Local Authorities Act would respond to calls by some sections of the com-

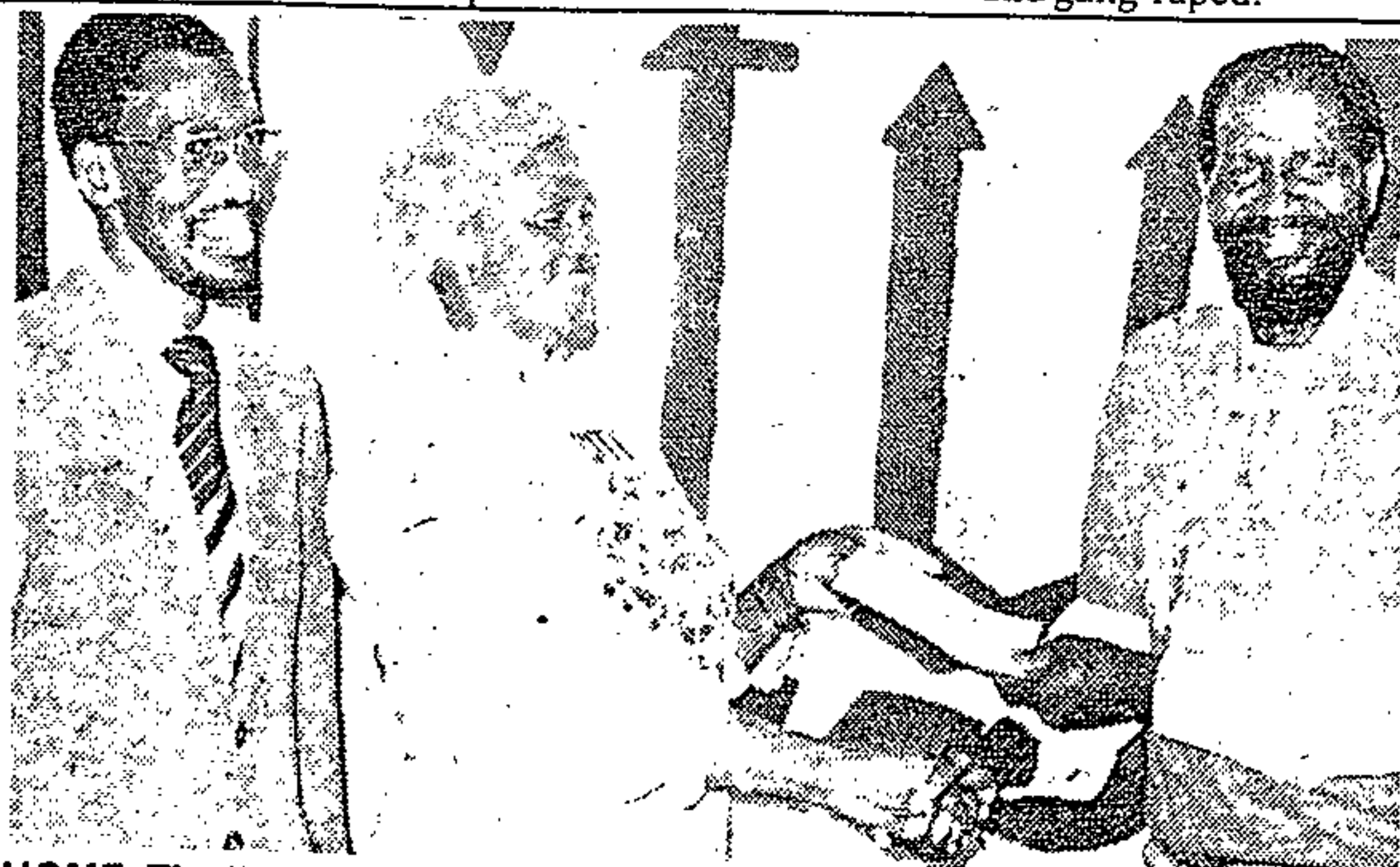
Teachers on rape rap

FIVE former schoolteachers appeared in the Soweto Magistrate's Court yesterday facing a charge of rape.

The five — Mr Calvin Mohale (27) of Molapo, Mr Daniel Makgale (27) of Mofolo Central, Mr Solomon Twala (30) of Phiri, Mr THomas Mokhothu (28) and Mr Christopher Dukashe —

where not asked to plead and their case was postponed to March 20 next year at the same court.

Their appearance is a sequel to an incident at Phafokgang Secondary School — where the five were employed as teachers earlier this year — when a schoolgirl was allegedly plied with drink and gang-raped.



HOME: The Rev and Mrs P J Tladi, of the Children's Home in Emdeni, receive a cheque of R450 from a representative of a firm of funeral directors, Mr Christopher Thanjekwayo (right). The company presented the money at a function held at the home.

CAPE TIMES 4/1/84

Crisis year for SA Christians

304

FO
V
N
N
Y
T
S
A

by BARRY STREEK
THE Christian Church in South Africa is facing a year of crisis in 1984.

The report of the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the South African Council of Churches (SACC) is due to be tabled this year — and it could lead to government action against the body to which many of the major churches are affiliated.

And two leading black church leaders, Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak, have warned in interviews of growing tensions between black and white Christians in South Africa.

Dr Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Churches, said these tensions were underlined by the referendum vote in November last year.

He said most white Christians had voted "yes" in the belief that this was a step in the right direction, but for "most black Christians this is ludicrous".

Sons on border

"There are real tensions between white Christians whose sons go to the border and black Christians whose sons fight them", Dr Boesak said.

Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, said it was not surprising that there were tensions in the churches, as Christians were human beings.

"It is an axiom. Anything that pleases most whites displeases most blacks, and vice versa.

"The churches are part of society and they will reflect that society," he said.

Both Bishop Tutu and Dr Boesak said many white people supported the Christian message of liberation, which most black people backed, with the result that the division in the church was not purely racial.

Many major churches had also declared apartheid a heresy and had called for a "no" vote in the referendum.

The whole question of liberation is something that is going to loom large in South Africa and in the church: What is the role of the church

in the total liberation struggle?

Most white Christians thought of reconciliation because they saw reconciliation as an easy option, Bishop Tutu said.

But black people within the major churches emphasized more the liberation aspect of the Christian faith and this had led to tensions.

This was particularly reflected by the issue of violence.

Many white Christians, Bishop Tutu said, had suddenly woken up as pacifists, although they had supported a war against a violent nazi regime. They also refused to see the violence inside South Africa, the violence of apartheid.

'Society of violence'

"They refuse to acknowledge that South Africa is already a society of violence," he said.

Dr Boesak said South Africa was becoming more and more of a national security State, which most white and some black people believed in.

"The churches have to decide whether they are going to be used by the State with its totalitarian character."

In 1981 the State President had said at an NG Sendingkerk meeting that the total onslaught against South Africa was the onslaught against the Kingdom of God, but most black Christians rejected this and the churches would have to decide how far they would be allowed to be drawn into this framework.

'Participate'

Unless there were total change from the apartheid system, "we will not support it".

Dr Boesak said the churches had declared apartheid to be a heresy.

"Once you have said apartheid is a heresy, the only thing left is for the church to continuously participate in the struggle against that heresy."

However, most white churches would go along with it.

By Carina le Grange,
Religion Reporter

Tutu: Tell overseas investors they aid apartheid

It is vital to let those overseas who invest in South Africa know that they are buttressing the evil system of apartheid, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches said yesterday.

Bishop Desmond Tutu was speaking in his personal capacity at a Press conference in Johannesburg after a two-day meeting of church leaders of member churches of the SACC.

He was replying to a question on whether a booklet published jointly by the SACC and the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) on removals of people in South Africa, called "Relocations: the churches' report on forced removals", would also be distributed overseas.

The report was released to the media at the conference.

Bishop Tutu said one of the effects of relocations was poverty. "South Africa exports food, but people in South Africa starve due to deliberate Government policy which dumps them in places where there is no work and forces them to become migrant labourers. Even the Ned Geref Kerk has condemned the migrant labour system."

The SACC official responsible for the publication of the report, Dr W Kirstner, said the 10 000 copies printed would be distributed in SACC member churches. It would probably be translated into seven black languages as well as Afrikaans.

The report will be reviewed in The Star at a later date.

The two-day meeting of church leaders was attended by, among others, the president of the SACBC, Archbishop Denis Hurley; the president of the Methodist Church, the Rev Fremont Louw; Archbishop Phillip Russel of the Anglican Church; and the president of the SACC, Bishop Manas Buthelezi.

The purpose of the meeting was to strengthen the ties between leaders of the member and observer churches of the SACC, especially in view of Government actions against the SACC — such as the Eloff Commission instituted two years ago.

A major item on the agenda was a discussion on poverty.

Tutu in line for Nobel Prize

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), has for the third consecutive year been nominated for one of the world's highest awards, the Nobel Peace Prize.

Also nominated for the award is the SACC, of which Bishop Tutu has been general secretary for the past five years. Nomination of the SACC comes as a surprise and in the wake of the South African Government's investigation of the SACC's financial affairs.

Some observers speculate that the nomination of both Bishop Tutu and the SACC in the wake of the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC's financial affairs, is an indication of the international support the Bishop and the SACC are enjoying.

"The Nobel Peace Prize is one of the world's biggest awards which cannot be given to anybody or any organisation unless they show themselves to be outstanding in whatever they do and can stand up to international scrutiny," said one politician.

DELAY TO GOV

SEVERAL major trade unions have asked the Government to delay the inclusion of black workers in the same tax system as whites which becomes effective as from March 1.

In a joint statement the unions, which include the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) and the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) say the inclusion of blacks in this system will have a "devastating effect" on workers.

The request was initially made by Fosatu's general secretary, Mr

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

Joe Foster, who has met Government officials in Pretoria over the controversial Black Taxation Act.

However, Fosatu reported that the Government had shown no indication towards delaying the move. This means that the millions of black workers will be affected by the new tax from next month.

Other unions which signed the statement, are: Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union, Motor Assemblies and Components Workers' Union, General Workers' Union and the Oranje-Vaal General Workers'

Union.

The statement says that the present system shows that as it contains inequities of the system of tax out of the

They reject the system because it has discriminated against women in the workplace and on migration. It is already paying its own costs.

The unions maintain that the government was unable to cope with the demands of the new work requirements. The implementation of the new tax system because they are unable to cope with it which leads to delays.

The unions say the State is unable to cope with the rebate system.

They are calling for the employment of the call for implementation of new taxation

Director meets Winnie

BRITISH film director, Sir Richard Attenborough, met Mrs Winnie Mandela in the Brandfort post office yesterday after denying he planned to see her, the SABC reported.

After the meeting, which was of a highly political nature, Sir Richard said a film about South Africa in a broad context was not out of the question.

He said, he would however consider the possibility on his return to Britain today.

MARKDOWN

COR. BREE AND JOUBERT STREETS, JOHANNESBURG
TELEPHONE 29-4441/2

**CLOSING DOWN SALE
LAST FEW WEEKS
TOTAL LIQUIDATION.
SELL-OUT**

SACC spending 'political rather than Christian'

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

THE ELOFF Commission of Inquiry into the South African Council of Churches has found that political considerations rather than Christian compassion motivated the spending of large sums of money by the council.

In its report tabled in Parliament today, the commission rejects the contention that persons who received SACC finance for legal defences often faced charges brought in terms of "Draconian" laws.

It points out that financial assistance was provided by the SACC for:

- The families of people who were convicted or banned for political activities. Monthly allowances were paid and subsidies were granted for the educational needs of the children.

- Visits by relatives to persons convicted of political offences.

- Bursaries for convicted persons.

Programmes

The report contains a wide-ranging survey of the constitutional aims and structures of the SACC and its principal programmes.

Over the period 1975 to 1981, more than 97 per cent of the council's funding came from abroad.

The explanation given was that most of the member churches were black and lacked the financial resources to contribute significantly to its funds.

The commission says it finds this difficult to accept as even a 10c levy a year on church members would produce hundreds of thousands of rands.

There was in fact a significant gap between the SACC and its member churches and the council had gradually developed as a largely bureaucratic organisation, kept alive by its overseas donors.



Mr John Rees

Dealing with relations between church and State, the commission says that it is inappropriate for a church or church body to:

- Formulate or to endorse political or economic policies.

- Take part in or initiate actions designed to implement political objectives.

Pressure group

If it continued in this direction it would have to accept being seen as a political activist or pressure group.

While the commission states that it cannot finally judge on theological matters, it states that the potential of black liberation theology, part of the perceptions of the SACC, was to evoke extreme opposition to all things white, to create an intense confrontationist climate and to instil in its adherents a spirit of revolt.

The report points out that the SACC has had various contacts with the African National Congress, although it has stated that it does not



Bishop Desmond Tutu

identify with any political movement.

SACC spokesmen frequently expressed understanding for and sympathy with those who resort to violence against the existing establishment.

The disquieting feature was that, in the conditions of tension in the country, blacks may gain the impression that men of God think it understandable, even justifiable if they use violence.

The fact that SACC spokesmen also condemn the use of violence by anyone does not detract from the potential harm in their attitude.

The report also deals with SACC and military service and SADF allegations that the council has launched a campaign to encourage resistance to military service and discourage chaplaincy services.

The SACC is also accused of being involved in "massive psychological warfare" and of choosing propaganda as one of its important weapons in the "liberatory struggle".

'A state of tension existed'

THE COMMISSION of inquiry into the South African Council of Churches, which had its report tabled in Parliament today, was appointed in November 1981.

It had to inquire into all aspects of the development, objects and activities of the SACC, with special emphasis on its finances.

The chairman of the commission was Mr Justice C F Eloff. Other members were Mr T L Blunden, a regional court president, Professor P Oosthuizen, vice-principal of the University of Pretoria, Mr F G Barrie, a former Auditor General and Mr S A Patterson, a chartered accountant.

INTENSIFIED

The commission points out in the introduction to its report that a state of tension between the council and the Government had developed and intensified through the years.

The SACC and the Government clearly held irreconcilable views in regard to the nature and structure of the dispensation the country required in the socio-economic and economic fields.

While the Government envisaged evolutionary change with protection for minority rights, the SACC stood for a radical transformation of society.

Council finances were 'in a mess'

Political Staff

SACC finances were in a mess, according to the report of the Eloff Commission.

The commission found the "financial controls and systems" of the council were so lax that "the disbursement of significant amounts of funds entrusted to the SACC cannot be verified".

It lists known instances of irregularities and says: "The possibility cannot be excluded that additional irregularities may have been committed."

Auditors' reports for the period 1975 to 1981 showed that the SACC was not the easiest of clients and the auditors could perhaps have been faulted in the earlier years for not expressing their concern sufficiently positively.

EVENTUALLY BROUGHT HOME

However, there was no question that the auditors eventually brought home to the SACC the seriousness of the deficiencies in financial controls.

An increasing inflow of funds from overseas had led to "an expansive attitude of mind" and the commission questions whether Bishop Tutu's training and background "were adequate to equip him for the task" of handling SACC finances.

The body's income for the seven-year period was R17 958 048, with overseas donations representing more than 97 per cent. (A further R2 338 118 was received by "trust funds", giving a total income of R20 296 166).

Nearly R9-million of this came from West Germany, most of it from the Evangelical Church and related organisations.

The commission found indications that some donors were concerned at signs that all was not well with the council's financial administration.

The commission concludes that "every reason for concern exists" not only because of the irregularities and the poor administration that made them possible but also because the irregularities were not rigorously and fully exposed.

'For our eyes only'

One memorandum submitted to the Eloff Commission by a Government department was too secret to be used.

Casting about for contributions, the commission approached Government departments in December 1981.

Six department did not acknowledge receipt of the requests, 12 advised that they had no contribution to make and five submitted memoranda.

The commission says: "One department submitted a memorandum, classified it Top Secret, drew attention to the Official Secrets Act 1956, and refused to

SACC findings expected soon

CARE Ticks 15/2/84 (304)

Chief Reporter

THE findings of a commission under the chairmanship of Mr Justice C F Eloff, appointed more than two years ago to inquire into alleged irregularities in the financial affairs of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), are expected to be tabled in Parliament soon.

The appointment of the commission was announced by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in November 1981, amid a growing storm over the SACC's handling of millions of rands of donated funds.

This followed an SACC announcement that the council itself, in an effort to set its own house in order, had initiated an "urgent" and independent inquiry into its financial affairs.

Mr F G Barrie, the retired Auditor-General who made the initial investigations into irregularities concerning the former Department of Information, was among those appointed to the five-man government commission.

The SACC and its member churches represent an estimated 15 million black and white

Christians in South Africa.

In the Rand Supreme Court in May last year, Bishop Desmond Tutu's predecessor as SACC general secretary, Mr John Rees, was convicted on 29 charges of fraud involving R296 000 of the SACC's money. He was fined R30 000 (or six years) and was given a suspended sentence of 10 years, for theft and fraud.

A former SACC ombudsman, Mr Eugene Roelofse, testified before the Eloff Commission in 1982 that the council had sought to "cover up" irregularities in its financial administration.

● Last year four delegates were sent by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, to give support to the SACC during the hearings of the Eloff Commission.

One of them, Mr Terence Wait, a member of the archbishop's private staff, said in evidence before the commission that if the SACC were effectively suppressed, many people outside South Africa would consider this "the final straw"

t scores for
I and Dean

triumph for Britain's Jayne Tor-
Christopher Dean, 25, at the
lympic Games in Sarajevo, Yu-

and the policeman, who gave
to practise ice dancing seven
earned a perfect row of nine
win their gold medals.

ponsored by their home city of
is a national topic of conver-
in.

WAKE UP TO THE BEST VALUES IN TOWN

EUPTOPIA BUILT-IN OR FREE
STANDING WARDROBES

★ 4 different finishes ★ Made to order
★ 5 different sizes ★ Free quotations

MARKS
BOTTOM UNITS from R95
TOP UNITS from R54
KITCHEN UNITS from R99
BASE SETS from R99
EXCL GST

10, WOODSTOCK — PHONE 47-2022

Commission not competent to judge SACC, says Tutu

ARGUS 16/2/84 (304)

JOHANNESBURG. —
The general-secretary of
the South African Council
of Churches (SACC), Bish-
op Desmond Tutu, has
said that the Eloff Com-
mission had no compe-
tence to sit in judgment
on the SACC and the
council's member
churches.

Bishop Tutu was react-
ing at a Press conference
in Johannesburg last
night to the commission's
findings that the SACC
had, among other things,
opted for a revolutionary
process of change in
South Africa.

The commission's find-
ings were tabled yester-
day in Parliament, and
Bishop Tutu called a
Press conference shortly
afterwards.

He claimed that no
secular authority, not
even the Government,
had any authority to sit
in judgment on the
churches about how to be
the "church", and how it
(the church) was to fulfill
its God-given mandate to
work for the extension of
God's Kingdom of justice,
peace and reconciliation.

The whole reason for
the SACC's existence was
theological, the Bishop
said. The commission did
not have one professional
theologian as a member,
"and how can it be ex-
pected to pass fair judg-
ment on an organisation
whose every reason for
existence is theological
from beginning to end?"

The bishop said it was
not a political philosophy
that made the SACC de-
clare apartheid immoral,
un-Biblical, evil and un-
Christian; it was the
most vicious policy since
nazism and communism.

He said he would do if the
SACC were declared an
affected organisation,
Bishop Tutu said the
SACC would continue
with the ministry as it
had been doing. He said
it had a mandate from
God. "I don't need the
South African Govern-
ment to tell me how to
be a Christian," he said.



Bishop Desmond Tutu

● See Page 12.

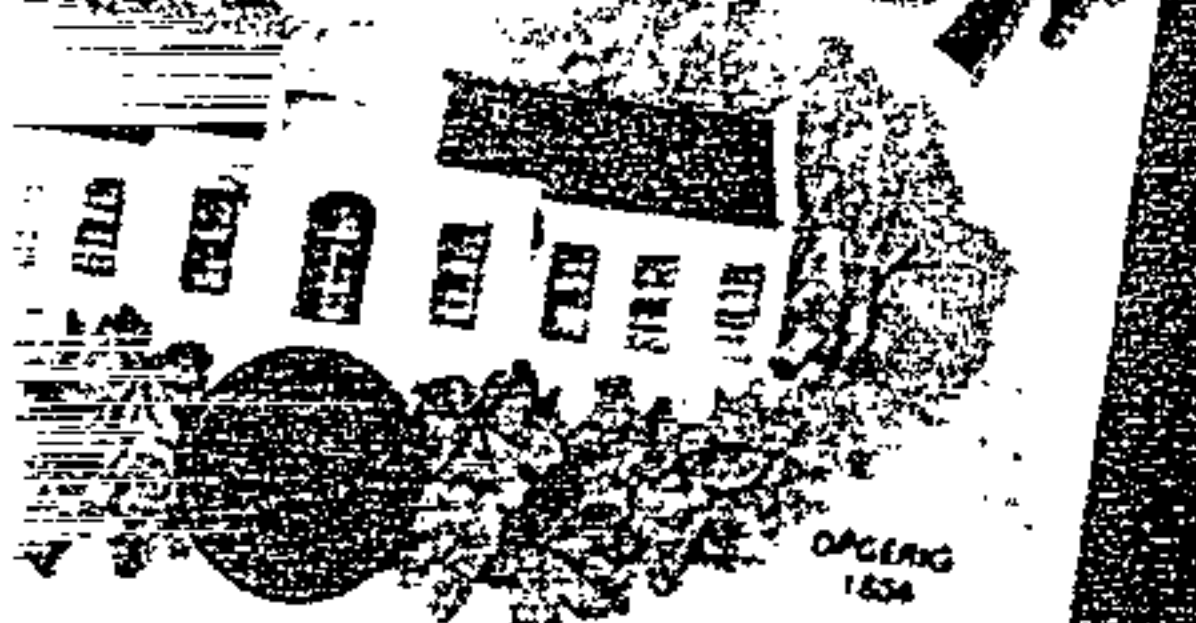
Asked by reporters

Late Harvest



KELDERKEUR 500ml

STDY-HOF



Wilsie van Ryk Tulbagh

KEURIGSTE

HARVEST

OF LATE HARVEST IS A
FINE WINE SPECIALLY SELECTED
BY CELLARMASTER
DE OUDE DROSTDY, TULBACH

Parliament and Politics

SACC not 'run from overseas'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — More than 97 percent of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) funds came from foreign sources — but there was no evidence that the council was dictated to from overseas, the Eloff Commission found.

The Commission investigated the income of the SACC for the period from 1975 to 1981. During that time the income was R17 958 048.

Income

Most of the income — 52.6 percent — came from West German donors, 10.3 came from the World Council of Churches, 6 from the Netherlands, 5.2 from Switzerland, 4.4 from Denmark, 3.5 from the United States, 3 from Sweden, 3 from the United Kingdom and 1.2 from Canada. Most of

the money came from church organizations in these countries.

Other foreign donations came from donors in Norway, Finland, "multi-national sources", "other small foreign sources" and "sundry sources".

Local sources accounted for only 1.2 percent of the income from donations during the seven years.

Local donors

The most important local donors during the period included "Month of Compassion" (R42 946), Anglo American Group Chairman's Fund (R40 000), SA Catholic Bishops' Conference (R22 950), Rucker Trust (R15 105), Estate M M Marshall (R13 970), Methodist Church (R8 040), Association for Self Help (R7 177), and Premier Milling (R5 000).

'Substantial'

The Commission also found that the SACC received "substantial amounts", either directly or through government or church agencies, from the governments of the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Finland.

"The reports of the SACC only disclosed these facts in its 1981 financial statements issued during September 1982 after the investigation.

Govt told to outlaw disinvestment support

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government was yesterday advised to declare the encouragement of disinvestment in South Africa a crime and to place the financial activities of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) under statutory control.

The recommendations were contained in the report of the Eloff Commission which was tabled in Parliament.

The Commission advised the government not to take any action against the SACC in terms of the Affected Organizations Act. Affected organizations are prohibited from receiving foreign funds.

'Economic sabotage'

The commission recommended that consideration be given to the creation of a specific offence of "economic sabotage" under the Internal Security Act to counter the encouragement of disinvestment.

It also advised that "adequate steps be taken to oblige the SACC to come clearly within the operation of the Raising Act".

Eloff Commission Report

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The SACC's lawyer, Mr Oliver Barrett, may have been guilty of improper conduct in his efforts to have Mr Shun Chetty "cleared" of any debt to the council, the Eloff Commission suggested in its report.

The Commission found that Mr Chetty — a lawyer who fled the country in 1979 — owed the SACC R91 000 and was not owed R2 000 by the SACC, which was the finding of the council's auditors, and based on information supplied largely by Mr Barrett.

In the light of the Commission's findings

that Mr Barrett later spent the amount of R2 057.95, Mr Barrett had been instructed by Bishop Tutu to "deal" with the SACC's affairs. This included a trip to New York to see Mr Chetty in November 1979.

Mr Barrett later spent "many hours" with the Commission's findings

Support for objectors 'could harm SADF'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The SACC's support for conscientious objectors and criticism of the Defence Force was not in the national interest, the Eloff Commission found.

Referring to a 1974 SACC resolution on conscientious objection and related matters, the commission said it was clear the council believed Christians were justified on theological grounds for refusing to take part in the "unjust war" in which the SADF was engaged.

The commission said

that in its opinion, "the SADF has valid and substantial reasons for deep concern at the 1974 resolution, its motivation, intent and potential effect".

The commission viewed the 1974 resolution as striking at the root of a system on

Eloff Report

there is substance in the argument that in the situation where the SADF is locked in an armed struggle with terrorist organizations, and has engaged in "terrorist activities" against the RSA — a climate which was engendered by the terms of the 1974 resolution.

The commission also believed that statements made by SACC office bearers in which the SADF was represented as being the enemy of the victims of institutionalized violence, and as a body which functioned as an institution of the oppression, could not but otherwise bring the SADF into disrepute in the eyes of certain sections of the community.

conduct questioned



Mr Shun Chetty

SACC's auditors in an effort to settle the issue. "All the evidence indicates that he was set on persuading the auditors to show Mr Chetty to be in the clear," the Commission said.

It needed to be pointed out that all Mr Barrett's and the auditors' alterations and amendments during the course of their "investigations" had the effect of reducing Mr Chetty's indebtedness to the SACC, the Commission said.

It said that in spite of the interest displayed in the Chetty affair by the media from time to time,

at no stage had the publication had any inkling of the "concerted effort" that was being made to clear Chetty.

"This was somewhat at odds with the general secretary's claim that the SACC conducts its business in an open and transparent manner," it commented.

The Commission said it "deems it wise" to make no findings on the Chetty affair other than to record the facts because some of the people involved — and especially Mr Barrett — "may well have to be dealt with by other disciplinary bodies".

Tutu's absence 'felt' abroad

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Eloff Commission has come out in support of the refusal of a passport to Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

It said "the physical absence of Bishop Tutu from the international



Bishop Desmond Tutu

scene resulted in a decrease in international anti-state propaganda". The Commission reached this conclusion after examining various statements made by Bishop Tutu overseas. It said: "If in no exchange

Chetty fled 'owing SACC R91 000'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The lawyer Mr Shun Chetty, who fled South Africa in 1979, left the country owing the SACC R91 000, the Eloff Commission found.

At the time the general secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, alleged that Mr Chetty had not accounted for R17 000 advanced to him by the SACC. This was denied by Mr Chetty.

Mr Chetty acted on behalf of the SACC over a number of years and was paid around R500 000.

In January, 1981 Bishop Tutu said he was satisfied that an SACC investigation had cleared Mr Chetty of any debt.

The Commission commented: "How the matter was cleared up remained unknown to the general public."

It said a comprehensive

Eloff Report

were appointed to reconcile payments and billings received from Mr Chetty in their first report in October, 1979 an amount of R50 835 was described as unaccounted for.

But in November, 1979 another report was prepared. In it the SACC's lawyer, Mr Oliver Barrett, changed certain amounts on the basis of "fresh evidence" allegedly received which even

However, it found that although Bishop Tutu was anxious to have the Chetty issue shown to have been fully accounted for by the SACC, and was grateful for the role played by Mr Barrett in this regard, there was no reason to doubt his integrity in matters connected to the affair.

The Commission assumed that Bishop Tutu was not sufficiently aware of the niceties involved as he had his hands full with the administration of the SACC and relied on what was conveyed to him by Mr Barrett and Mr John Rees, a former general secretary.

'Ceaseless planner for strategies of resistance'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — the SACC Division of Justice and Reconciliation, on non-violent resistance, is in underground activity since 1976. It said: "The SACC's

control by the authorities over the general compared with that used for political purposes, innocent people would suffer if the SACC were rendered largely ineffective.

Mini budget forecast

Political Correspondent tion and reduced al-
AN OPPOSITION lowances.
South Africans have been awaiting the "mini budget" with some trepidation after repeated warnings that the government has over-spent and will have to come in for higher tax-

Day of prayer next week

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday announced that a countrywide day of prayer and atonement would be held next week for conditions in the country. He said the government had decided after representations from various churches to set aside next Wednesday for the purpose.
The churches had asked that prayers be held for rain in drought-stricken areas, for those affected by recent floods and for peace in Southern Africa and the rest of the world.
Mr Botha asked businesses to close at 3pm next Wednesday to enable workers to attend church services. — Sapa

211 shot, killed by police

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A total of 211 people were shot and killed by police in the execution of their duties during 1983, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday in reply to a question from Mr Peter Gastrow, MP for Durban Central.
Mr Le Grange revealed that of the 211 people shot dead by the police, nine were juveniles. He said that 169 were African adults, 29 coloured and four white. Six of the juveniles were Africans, two coloured and one white.
The Minister said that 124 of those killed had been shot while attempting to escape arrest.

90 executed in SA last year

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Ninety men were executed in South Africa during 1983, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in reply to a question by the MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman. Of those executed, 65 were black, 23 coloured and two white.

'No — this is not the police'

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A post office error resulted in a Camps Bay resident having to change his telephone number because it was listed as that of the local police station.
The subscriber's problems, and those of people who needed police help in a hurry, were raised in Parliament yesterday by the local MP, Mr Colin Eglin.
The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Lapa Munnik, told him that the first the post office had known of the error in the 1983-84 directory was when the unnamed subscriber told them he was receiving calls meant for the police.
The subscriber's number had been

tough measures against foreign funding of organizations proposed last year by the Commission of Police, General Jo-han Coetsee.
The commission did recommend that the Fundraising Act be amended to include the South African Council of Churches (SACC) within its ambit.
But it rejected a proposal declaring the SACC be declared "affected" in terms of the

PFP: Report is 'meaningless'

Political Staff
THE Official Opposition has criticized the Elloff Commission Report as a misplaced and "meaningless exercise" for people having no theological training, attempting to pass judgments on theological issues.
In a strongly worded statement released in Cape Town, the PFP justice spokesman, Mr David Dalling, said "the affairs of a church organization and its finances are not the business of government".
"The entire report is couched in the language of Nationalist ideology," he said. "Consequently political activism is frowned upon and is seen almost as being subversive."
The PFP acknowledged that the SACC was not politically inert, "but then Christianity is involved intrinsically with the welfare of people and welfare of the people cannot be divorced from politics".

'Christ was no bystander'

"Christ was no political bystander — nor should we be," said Mr Dalling.
The PFP also commented on some of the specific recommendations of the report.
● It opposed the idea of government control over the finances of a private organization.
● It welcomed the recommendation that no action should be taken in terms of the Affected Organizations Act. Use of the act would do "grave damage to legitimate welfare work, as also to the image of our country".
● It acknowledged that while it was important that SACC funds were properly audited — to prevent misuse and ensure that the council's operations be public knowledge — it did not agree that the SACC should have to apply to any Minister of State or public official before raising funds.
"Such an imposition would place the organization in the power of a government which is basically hostile to the SACC, and this would be most undesirable," the statement said.

No right to judge — Tutu

JOHANNESBURG. — The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said yesterday that the Elloff Commission had no competence to sit in judgment on the SACC and its member churches.
Bishop Tutu was reacting at a press conference here to the findings of the Commission.
The bishop claimed that no secular authority, not even the government, had any authority to sit in judgment on the churches about how to be "church" and how it was to fulfil its God-given mandate to work for the extension of God's kingdom of justice, peace and reconciliation.
He said the Commission had little understanding of theological matters, and questioned how its members could be expected to make a judgment that would be even remotely fair. — Sapa

to end the SACC's exemption from the Fundraising Act.
General Coetsee also asked the commission to consider a "Foreign Agents Act" that would require registration of all organizations receiving foreign funds and the submission of financial reports.
However, the commission specifically said it "does not recommend that the government should take any steps in terms of the Affected Organizations Act".
It did not even refer to his call for a "Foreign Agents Act".
The commission said that barring the SACC from receiving foreign funds "will not present serious or insuperable obstacles to achieving the same result in some other way, for example by way of donations directed to member churches".

It also said that declaring the SACC "affected" was "not likely to cut off the bountiful flow of funds from abroad to assist 'the victims of apartheid' or to halt member churches of the SACC in their pursuit of substantially the same sort of objectives as those endorsed by the SACC."
"There was cogent proof before the commission of a strong overseas commitment to provide assistance."
And, it said, the invocation of the provisions of the Affected Organizations Act "will be seen by many Christian constituents of the SACC's member churches as an unwarranted action by the State against the Church and as a restraint on religious freedom."

The commission found the SACC "performs acts to help the needy and deserving, and although the amount of money spent in this direction can only be described as meagre when compared with that used for mainly political purposes, innocent people will suffer if the SACC were to be rendered largely ineffective".
It did, however, consider it "advisable that statutory control should be imposed on the finances of the SACC".
It said "it is desirable and in the public interest that the SACC be brought clearly within the discipline of the Fundraising Act, 1978."

the council's policies on conscientious objection, disinvestment, trade unions, and the homeland, it said.
Although the commission did not recommend that any steps be taken against Dr Kistner, it is clear that it regarded him as one of the key figures in the SACC.
It quoted from a 1978 document in which Dr Kistner called for "increasing pressure emanating from Christians in preparing

Report backs govt policies

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Elloff Commission has come out in support of government policies calling recent changes "positive improvements".
In its report the commission said the "continuous denigration of the government" was a component of the SACC strategy to "prevent the division of forces of resistance to promote the goal of resistance, that is liberation, and to discredit the government and its evolutionary policies in order to enhance the alternative SACC propagates".
This strategy included "the non-recognition of the many positive improvements government has effected in such diverse areas as black trade unions, with some of which, incidentally, the SACC seeks to make common cause in promoting its objectives, black education, wage structures, health, housing and the elimination of offensive discrimination, to mention but a few."

'Orchestrated opposition'

"Much progress has been made by the government, yet the SACC dismisses these changes as cosmetic and participates in an orchestrated opposition to the government's efforts to bring about constitutional reform."
A striking example of the SACC's denigratory approach to any moves by the government to bring about changes was afforded by the statement by Mrs Sally Motlana that "we do not want our chains made comfortable, we want them removed".
The commission said this meant "nothing short of complete political power for blacks will be acceptable, any move falling short of an immediate and radical transformation of such power is to be rejected".
"The policies formulated by the government to enable its heterogeneous population to participate in political decision making processes were consistently criticised and attacked by the SACC on what it claimed were biblical grounds."

Commission background

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Elloff Commission was appointed on November 20, 1981 and asked to thoroughly investigate the SACC.
Mr Justice C F Elloff of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court was appointed chairman and the members were Mr F L Blundin, the Regional Court President, Professor P Oosthuizen, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Pretoria, Mr F G Barrie, a former Auditor-General, and Mr S A Patterson, a chartered accountant.
Mr Klaus von Lieres SC, assisted by Mr E du Toit headed the investigation.
But for the co-operation of the SACC, the commission said, it would not have been possible "to form a full impression of the true picture".



The Rev Allan Hendrickse

It said Mr Hendrickse, the leader of the Labour Party, was given the money out of the SACC's Relief Fund in 1977.
Others listed as having received grants included the Black Parents' Association, which was banned in 1977 (R6 486), Dr H Motlana (R4 000), Mrs Sally Motlana (R3 000), photographer Peter Magubane (R3 000), the Black Municipal Workers' Union (R3 000), the head of the Release Mandela Committee, Aubrey Makoena, (R4 000) and the Rev Cedric Mayson (R1 000).

society which guarantees respect of human dignity, sharing of resources and participation of all people in the decision-making processes".
In evidence before the commission, Dr Kistner had said it was better to work with small groups who would more easily take risks.
He said: "You must have people who are prepared to implement and make sacrifices".
He conceded that "underground activity means a secret resistance which can easily lead to incalculable harm."

"He did concede, however, that on one occasion he made use of a diplomatic 'mailbag' to convey documents, and that others in Germany used the diplomatic mailbag to convey documents to him."

The commission also quoted from a letter written by Dr Kistner in 1978 to Dr K H De Jung in Holland, in which he said one frequently heard Christians who were engaged in working for change of the present structures but who used the argument that they did nothing against the law "as if this were a moral justification of their actions".

However, Dr Kistner had rejected the concept of a "just revolution" as "meaningless" because "the circumstances and means of such a revolution can hardly prove wholly acceptable to God".

The commission also quoted Dr Kistner's views on civil disobedience and said he had testified that "participation in such acts can lead to prosecution, to violence and even to bloodshed".

"Dr Kistner expressed the view that the virtue in the campaign is that it presents an alternative to violence as a strategy of resistance."

"In the opinion of the commission, this is dangerous thinking." The SACC would better serve the needs of the nation if it were steadfastly to preach against violence as a means of effecting change.
"Participation in civil disobedience is a very dangerous operation

Harsh judgment on SACC's aims

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — The South African Council of Churches (SACC) was criticised sharply in the Eloff Commission report tabled in Parliament yesterday for its financial mismanagement and commitment to confrontation — but the report stopped short of recommending that its funds from abroad be halted.

The SACC should not be declared an affected organisation, but should be subjected to the strict discipline of an amended

Fund Raising Act, the commission said.

The recommendations will send a sigh of relief through the ranks of member churches of the SACC, as it was feared widely that the body would be totally cut off from overseas funding.

But the commission's report delivers harsh judgment on the aims, activities, tactics and strategies of the SACC, saying it was revolutionary, destabilising, secretive and confrontational.

The commission has called for the creation of a specific offence of economic sabotage, suggesting this be written into

the Internal Security Act. This would prevent the SACC from "encouraging disinvestment".

In its 451-page report, the commission details why it decided not to recommend that the SACC be subjected to the Affected Organisations Act. Its main reason, apparently, is that this would not have stopped funds from overseas reaching the churches in some other fashion.

It recommends that funds be controlled in the country, as stopping overseas funding would also cause suffering for deserving people.

The report slams the SACC for not restricting itself to spiritual work.

In an indictment of "strategies of resistance" adopted by the SACC to further the "liberatory struggle", the Eloff Commission lists eight aims:

- Psychological warfare to persuade foreign governments to bring pressure on the South African Government.
- An extensive propaganda campaign to "conscientise" whites and "polarise" blacks.
- Discrediting the State and institutions such as the Defence

and Police forces as embodiments of the capitalist system.

- An extensive campaign of civil disobedience.
- Support for the disinvestment campaign.
- Support for those avoiding military call-up.
- What the commission labels "ceaseless prognostications of imminent violence" if the Government does not abandon apartheid rapidly.
- Sympathy, solidarity and occasional aid to those who confront the State or its institutions.

The commission says the SACC failed to get grassroots support for these activities from its constituents, but had little difficulty getting extensive funding from overseas churches.

Three men are specifically castigated for their contribution to the SACC: Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr W Kistner and Mr John Rees.

In a special minority report appended by one of the five commissioners, Professor P Oosthuizen gives separate reasons for suggesting that the SACC not be declared an affected organisation. His lengthy reasons basically write National Party policy into the report.

● See Page 8, World section.

By Carina le
Religion Rep

Bishop Desmond yesterday undaunted action against the can Council of C commended in the the Eloff Commiss

One of the co suggestions is th become an offenc age disinvestment.

He said yeste them pass their l Government says thing called econ tage, I will conti what I believe to sary."

At a Press coi leaders of the churches of the week, Bishop Tutu "of great import people overseas w South Africa kno are buttressing t tem of apartheid".

It is widely be his passport was as a result of his seas for disinvest

He said that if t became subject to discipline of ar Fund Raising Ac not be the cou would suffer.

"Eighty perc funds are spent o scholarships, the families of politic

Tutu: SADF finances also in a mess

Religion Reporter

Reacting to criticism of the South African Council of Churches' financial affairs, Bishop Desmond Tutu said yesterday that the Eloff Commission's own auditor had said the situation had "improved remarkably" after the appointment of a Mr Stevenson as auditor of the SACC.

He also countered accusations that he himself had little ability to control vast funds by asking: "Does the head of the South African Defence Force have financial ability? If he has, why are the SADF finances in such a mess?"

He said the SADF had received "scathing

reports from the Auditor-General for two years running."

Questioned about an amount of R91 000 reputedly owed to the SACC by the absconded attorney Mr Shun Chetty, he said that the SACC went to great lengths to recover the money.

He further criticised the all-white make-up of the Eloff Commission when that of the SACC was 80 percent black, and for not having a "competent theologian".

Referring to the African National Congress — with which the SACC is strongly linked, according to the Eloff Commission report — Bishop Tutu said: "I support the ANC wholeheartedly in its aims to work for

a more democratic and non-racial South Africa, but I do not support its methods.

"I have never hidden the fact that I meet the leaders of the liberation movements when I go abroad. How are we going to persuade them to come to the negotiating table if we have not kept touch with them? Whether the South African Government and whites like it or not, I won't have the Government dictating to me who my friends are going to be."

Bishop Tutu repeatedly stressed that the SACC did not operate clandestinely, saying: "We do not use the methods of the Government as revealed in the Information Scandal."

It on SACC's aims

Internal Security Act. This is to prevent the SACC from encouraging disinvestment".

In its 451-page report, the commission details why it does not to recommend that the be subjected to the Affect-organisations Act. Its main n, apparently, is that this it not have stopped funds overseas reaching the hies in some other fashion.

● recommends that funds be rolled in the country, as ing overseas funding would cause suffering for deserving people.

The report slams the SACC for not restricting itself to spiritual work.

In an indictment of "strategies of resistance" adopted by the SACC to further the "liberatory struggle", the Eloff Commission lists eight aims:

- Psychological warfare to persuade foreign governments to bring pressure on the South African Government.
- An extensive propaganda campaign to "conscientise" whites and "polarise" blacks.
- Discrediting the State and institutions such as the Defence

also in a mess

a more democratic and non-racial South Africa, but I do not support its methods.

"I have never hidden the fact that I meet the leaders of the liberation movements when I go abroad. How are we going to persuade them to come to the negotiating table if we have not kept touch with them? Whether the South African Government and whites like it or not, I won't have the Government dictating to me who my friends are going to be."

Bishop Tutu repeatedly stressed that the SACC did not operate clandestinely, saying: "We do not use the methods of the Government as revealed in the Information Scandal."

and Police forces as embodiments of the capitalist system.

- An extensive campaign of civil disobedience.
- Support for the disinvestment campaign.
- Support for those avoiding military call-up.
- What the commission labels "ceaseless prognostications of imminent violence" if the Government does not abandon apartheid rapidly.
- Sympathy, solidarity and occasional aid to those who confront the State or its institutions.

The commission says the SACC failed to get grassroots support for these activities from its constituents, but had little difficulty getting extensive funding from overseas churches.

Three men are specifically castigated for their contribution to the SACC: Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr W Kistner and Mr John Rees.

In a special minority report appended by one of the five commissioners, Professor P Oosthuizen gives separate reasons for suggesting that the SACC not be declared an affected organisation. His lengthy reasons basically write National Party policy into the report. ● See Page 8, World section.

By Carina le Grange,
Religion Reporter

Bishop Desmond Tutu was yesterday undaunted by the action against the South African Council of Churches recommended in the findings of the Eloff Commission report.

One of the commission's suggestions is that it should become an offence to encourage disinvestment.

He said yesterday: "Let them pass their laws. If the Government says there is a thing called economic sabotage, I will continue to say what I believe to be necessary."

At a Press conference of leaders of the member churches of the SACC last week, Bishop Tutu said it was "of great importance to let people overseas who invest in South Africa know that they are buttressing the evil system of apartheid".

It is widely believed that his passport was withdrawn as a result of his pleas overseas for disinvestment.

He said that if the SACC became subject to the stricter discipline of an amended Fund Raising Act, it would not be the council which would suffer.

"Eighty percent of our funds are spent on things like scholarships, the support of families of political prisoners

'Undaunted' bishop:
I'll go on saying what
I think necessary



Bishop Tutu... "Let them pass their laws."

and self-help projects in the homelands.

"In other parts of the world these things are done by the governments."

Bishop Tutu said it was anyone's guess why the report did not recommend that the SACC be declared an affected organisation, thus cutting it off from overseas funding — the mainstay of its income. "If we are stopped from

operating, we will appoint another body — the Government cannot stop that."

He said the inflow of foreign donations had not at all been affected by the Eloff Commission's inquiry, but had in fact picked up.

He pointed out that the Commission had cost the Government R400 000 and the SACC R200 000 — but said "it is worth nothing".

Council spending Finances
motivated by 'not a
politics — Eloff matter
for Govt'

tv

ate

!

al back we'll
you can
of your capital
ost.
ely free.
in writing you
nount you

n branch or
to tell you all
markable now

Council spending motivated by politics — Eloff

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the South African Council of Churches (SACC) has found that political considerations, rather than Christian compassion, motivated the spending of large sums of money by the council.

In its report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, the commission rejects the contention that persons who receive SACC finance for legal defences often face charges brought in terms of "draconian" laws.

It says financial assistance was provided by the SACC for:

- The families of people who were convicted or banned for political activities.
- Visits by relatives to persons convicted of political offences.
- Bursaries for convicted persons.

The report contains a survey of the constitutional aims and structures of the SACC and its programmes.

Over the period 1975 to 1981 more than 97 percent of the council's funding came from abroad.

The explanation was that most member churches were black and lacked the financial resources to contribute to its funds.

There was a significant gap between the SACC and its member churches; the council had gradually developed as a bureaucratic organisation, kept alive by its overseas donors.

ENDORSE POLITICAL POLICIES

Dealing with relations between church and State, the commission says it is inappropriate for a church or church body to:

- Formulate or endorse political or economic policies.
- Take part in or to initiate actions designed to implement political objectives.

While the commission says it cannot judge on theological matters, it states that the potential of black liberation theology — part of the perceptions of the SACC — is to evoke extreme opposition to all things white, to create an intense confrontationist climate and to instil in its adherents a spirit of revolt.

SACC spokesmen frequently expressed understanding for and sympathy with those who resorted to violence against the existing establishment.

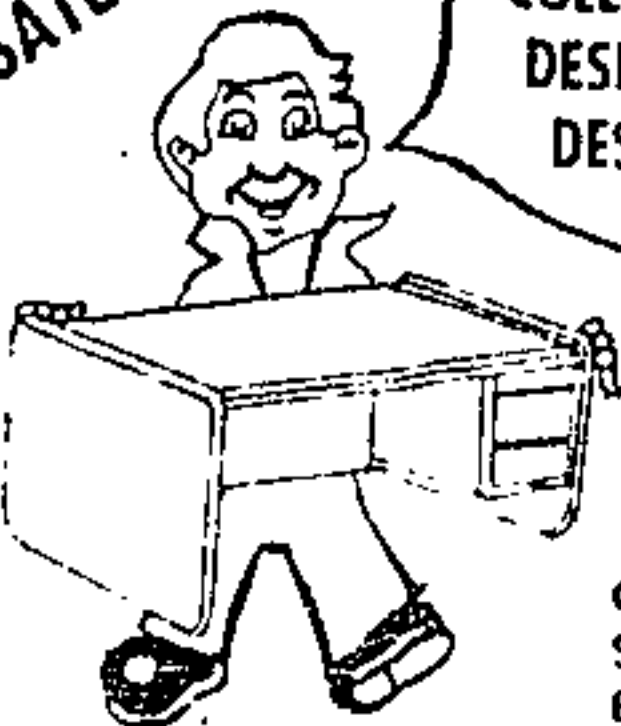
The disquieting feature was that, in the conditions of tension in the country, blacks might gain the impression that men of God thought it understandable, even justifiable, if they used violence.

The fact that SACC spokesman also condemned the use of violence did not detract from the potential harm in their attitude.

The report also deals with the SACC and military service and SADF allegations that the council has launched a campaign to encourage resistance to military service and discourage chaplaincy services.

DESKING

OPEN ON SATURDAYS



377 PROES STREET
PRETORIA
TEL (012) 28-2348

CNR MELLE & STIEMENS STREETS
BRAAMFONTEIN
TEL (011) 339-2311

D528846

Finances 'not a matter for Govt'

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Official Opposition has welcomed a recommendation that the SA Council of Churches should not be declared an "affected organisation", but says that it does not agree that the Government should control the finances of a private organisation.

The Eloff Commission on the SACC has recommended that the council should be subjected to the strict discipline of the Fund Raising Act which would enable the State to check on the way in which its funds are spent.

Action under the Affected Organisation Act would have cut off its overseas funds.

The Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on justice matters, Mr Dave Dalling, said that the affairs of a church organisation and its finances were not the business of the Government.

MEANINGLESS

"It is a meaningless exercise for persons having no theological training attempting to pass judgments on theological issues. Much of the commission's report bears this out."

Mr Dalling pointed out the view of one of the commissioners that while the commissioners impliedly accepted democracy, they lost sight of the fact that most black South Africans had no access to that system and accordingly no forum in which to seek redress.

"The entire report is couched in the language and the philosophy of the Nationalist ideology. Consequently, political activism is frowned upon and is seen as being subversive.

"Certainly the SACC is not politically inert, but then Christianity is intrinsically involved with the welfare of the people and the welfare of the people cannot be divorced from politics.

"Christ was no political bystander, nor should we be," Mr Dalling said.

Tutu rejects Eloff findings on SACC

Religion Reporter

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, hit out at the Government yesterday and rejected the findings of the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the organisation.

He called it a "thinly veiled part of the Government's strategy to vilify and discredit the SACC".

At a Press conference only hours after the Eloff Commission report was tabled in Parliament, he read out an 11-page statement.

When asked if the SACC would make any changes in view of the report's findings, Bishop Tutu said vehemently: "We do not believe any secular authority has the competence to decide how a church should be a church. We are determined to listen to only one law — that of Jesus the Saviour."

He warned the Government that "if they take on the SACC, they are taking on the church of God". He also:

- Challenged the Government again to charge the SACC in a court of law and to let the charges "stick" if the SACC had contravened any of its "multifarious and hideous laws".

- Offered to provide the authorities with advance copies of his speeches. (According to the Eloff Commission report, Bishop Tutu "conducts propaganda" through his speeches and other pronouncements).

- Asked the Government to stop "trying to bribe" SACC staff to spy for the Government since the SACC "had nothing to hide".

Bishop Tutu said the findings of the report did not increase the "threat" under which the SACC has always felt itself to be.

● See Page 4, World section.

SACC 'has no idea' how much ex-lawyer owes

304 RSM 16/2/84

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

THE South African Council of Churches had "no idea" how much money it was owed by former Johannesburg lawyer, Mr Shun Chetty, the general-secretary of the council, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said yesterday.

"We have asked our auditors to look at exactly what is owed and they are doing so," he said at a Press conference during which he attacked the authority of the Eloff Commission, as a secular body, to charge that a religious organisation had acted improperly.

According to the commission report Mr Chetty owed the organisation R91 000 and was not, as the SACC accounts reflect, a creditor for R2 000.

The bishop said the SACC lawyers had been ordered to follow a "complicated series of transactions" concerning the amount owed.

Bishop Tutu said the SACC had intended holding its own commission of inquiry into its financial problems but had been told not to by its overseas donors because they were happy with the organisation's operation.

"We are not answerable to the Government of this land as to how we spend our funds... If we have contravened any laws we should be charged," he said.



In a long statement condemning apartheid and justifying the work of the SACC, the bishop said his organisation had been nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize.

He also claimed he personally had intervened on behalf of Colonel Mike Hoare's mercenaries who were jailed in the Seychelles after their attempted coup.

"If I did that how can the commission say we only act on behalf of blacks?"

"The commission only had in mind the interests of whites who have a vested interest in maintaining the status quo."

"If we have contravened any of your (the Government's) multifarious laws, charge us and let it stick."

"If you want to know what we are planning to do, stop trying to bribe SACC staff to spy for you. It is despicable. We have nothing to hide. Ask us and we will tell you."

By late yesterday after-

noon an SACC lawyer, Mr Oliver Barrett, had not received a copy of the Eloff report in which he is said to have played a role in altering the book entries relating to Mr Chetty's account.

"I am trying to get the report but have absolutely nothing to say at this stage," said Mr Barrett.

In the 400-page report it is alleged Mr Chetty, who left South Africa hurriedly in 1979, owed the organisation R91 000 but that the accounts referring to him had been altered by the auditors in conjunction with Mr Barrett.

At his Press conference Bishop Tutu praised Mr Barrett's professional efforts on behalf of the SACC.

The thrust of the bishop's attack on the report and the Government was that no secular body had the right to attack a religious organisation.

Asked if he felt the SACC might be declared an affected organisation unable to receive funds from abroad, or whether he felt he might be subject to Government action, he replied: "I feel no more threatened now than I did two years ago."

"... It is quite amazing how our friends (donors abroad) have responded with incredible generosity to our financial deficit. They have sent us enough money to liquidate the deficit."

● See Page 9

Mine takes safety shield again

FREE STATE Geduld gold mine near Welkom has joined an exclusive group of South African mines that have won the coveted Millionaire Shield eight times or more.

According to a statement released by Anglo American Corporation yesterday, only seven mines in South Africa have been awarded the shield eight times or more. The shield is presented by the Mine Safety Division of the Chamber of Mines when a million fatality-free man shifts are achieved.

The statement said Free State Geduld (FSG) was the first mine to be awarded the shield in 1984. This was the eighth occasion that the mine, where 27 000 people are employed, had received the Shield.

At a presentation ceremony at the mine,

Mr Gordon Grange, vice-chairman of the Mine Safety Division, complimented FSG on its safety figures for 1983, which at 0.71 deaths per 1 000, was well below average for the industry as a whole.

"Free State Geduld is one of the largest mines in the industry, and the sheer size of the mine and the number of people exposed to risk mean that some problems will be encountered, but with its past record of determination and achievement, I have no doubt that 1984 will prove to be one of the mine's most successful years in its history," Mr Grange said.

He said he hoped the mine would go on to record two million fatality-free shifts during the year. — Sapa.

Truck driver dies in collision

By DAVID CAPEL

A MAN was killed and another critically injured in a collision between two heavy-duty trucks on the N3 Highway near Heidelberg early yesterday morning.

A police spokesman said the accident occurred about 3.30am when one of the vehicles crashed into the other — apparently stationary — from behind.

It is not the first time an accident has occurred on the road under similar circumstances

when one truck broke down and its driver, it was alleged, failed to put his hazard lights on.

Yesterday's accident resulted in a large amount of oil being spilt on the road, creating a hazard for motorists.

The police spokesman said one of the drivers, whose name has not been released, died on his arrival at hospital, while the other sustained serious injuries.

Traffic police spent several hours directing motorists round the spilt oil, while officials



Beginning a clean-up of the Jukskei river, Willie Botha, Miss Carol Berry.

School calls for a big clean-up

QUEENS HIGH SCHOOL, in Kensington, Johannesburg, has put out a challenge to other schools to take part on Sunday in an environmental clean-up campaign along the Jukskei River to Gillooly's Farm.

This is the first step in developing a nature trail along the Jukskei River, which will link up with the Braamfontein Spruit trail.

The event will kick off at 10am at the Game Discount World complex in Bruma, with a display by the Queens High School drum major-ettes.

The mayor of Johannesburg, Mr Alan Gadd, will act as Pied Piper and lead the participants along the trail through Morning Hill to Gillooly's Farm.

According to one of the organisers, Miss Carol Berry, there are large quantities of refuse in this area.

"We hope members of the public will also join our clean-up and so become more aware of the consequences of dumping and littering," she said.

A prize of a home computer will be awarded to the school with the highest representation.

Prizes will also be given to those who collect the most bags of rubbish, the biggest object and the most unusual

'B
7

PORT- who had brick times nine beth S. Mr J. suspended hannes the of his 1982.

Medic sustains and back His bleeding Eng with He ny re cigaret have He belt. A house,

Bu

CAPE closed shop after a tion a pack. Feb have Noel com mated had



GENERAL COETZEE . . . up to the Department of Law and Order to implement the recommendations.

Not seeking confrontation says Coetzee

16/2/84 D. Rispaltch

CAPE TOWN — The government was not seeking a state-church confrontation, the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, said yesterday.

He was commenting at a press conference on the possible consequences of the findings of the Eloff Commission's investigation into the South African Council of Churches.

Gen Coetzee said that as he had testified before the commission, he could not comment on the merits of its findings. It would be up to the Department of Law and Order to implement the recommendations through the Director of

Security Legislation, should the government accept them.

It appeared to him the weight of the commission's findings and recommendations fell on clarifying the offence of economic sabotage and introducing strict control over the way in which funds donated for humanitarian and other social purposes were ultimately spent.

The fact that the commission had steered clear of declaring the SACC an affected organisation illustrated that there was no desire to enter into a state-church confrontation, he said.

"The commission

clearly does not recommend a prohibition on importing funds but rather control on the ultimate destination, where the funds are spent."

The latter aspect would have to be attended to by the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions.

General Coetzee pointed out that a further report dealing with the use of foreign funds in South Africa, the De Bruin report, was also expected soon and would probably have some relevance to adjustments required as a result of the Eloff Commission report. — SAPA.

normal procedure for outstia-
RAM 20/2/84

No 'disinvestment' policy, says SACC

Mall Reporter

IT SHOULD be noted that the kind of resistance discussed by the South African Council of Churches — a report on the council was made public last week — is non-violent and that if disinvestment was discussed (by the SACC) no policy decision was ever reached.

The SACC said this yesterday in its reaction to the Eloff Commission's report.

In a statement, the SACC said the commission appeared to have thoroughly investigated the affairs of the SACC "and found nothing deserving of legal action".

It said Mr Justice Eloff's interview on television "showed this clearly".

The statement continued:

"In regard to political references, how they sound depends on the South African milieu in which one moves.

"In a purely white milieu, talk of strategies of resistance, conscientious objection and radical trade unions sounds disquieting.

"In the black milieu the topics referred to sound like very moderate Christian reactions to a situation of privation and frustration.

"Since human rights are in accordance with God's will, the restrictions imposed on them in an apartheid society are, to those who suffer under those restrictions, just plainly sinful.

"As a Christian body, the SACC is right in drawing attention to the restrictions and striving for the recognition of these rights.

"The great problem for the SACC lies not so much in being prophetic about the evils it sees in South African society, as in communicating its prophetic vision."

3021 Star 22/2/84

Confrontation between the Government and Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, has been long and often bitter.

Shortly before the Soweto riots of June 1976, Bishop Tutu, then Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, wrote an open letter to the former Prime Minister. He borrowed Mr John Vorster's words to warn against "consequences too ghastly to contemplate" if black pupil grievances were ignored.

The Prime Minister strongly rebuked him, but in the same month the bishop was proved right.

In 1980 the first of several wrangles involving his passport took place after a speech the bishop had made in Denmark, calling on that country to boycott South African coal.

He was ordered by the authorities to apologise but refused, and even called for civil disobedience to what he termed unjust laws.

The father of three daughters and a son was born of a schoolteacher father and a relatively uneducated mother in Klerksdorp 53 years ago.

CADDY

As a youngster he sold sweets, fruit and peanuts on suburban trains and was also a part-time caddy at the Killarney golf course.

Despite this background, Bishop Tutu went on to earn a string of university degrees.

After finishing matric he went to the then Bantu Normal College in Pretoria where he qualified as teacher.

He later taught at Munsieville, Krugersdorp, where he met and married Nomalizo Leah Shenxana.

The bishop does not mince his words when he speaks about the system of black education.

He describes it as "poisonous" and says it was designed to produce docile people capable only of taking and obeying orders in English and Afrikaans without question.

It was in that frame of mind that he left teach-

ing for good in the late 1950s when Dr Hendrik Verwoerd introduced the Bantu Education Act and made it clear to Parliament that the system would produce blacks capable only of certain types of labour.

In 1961 he was ordained as an Anglican priest and left for London with his family and there served at several parishes.

Between then and 1966 he obtained a bachelor's degree in divinity and a master's in theology from London University.

He returned home to take a post at the Theological Seminary in Alice. Later he lectured at the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (Roma campus).

Bishop Tutu then again left for England but was recalled in 1975 to be appointed the first black dean of Johannesburg.

He immediately refused to live at the deanery in Lower Houghton,

explaining it would have made him a "marginal man" belonging to neither the white nor the black group. Instead he chose to live in Soweto.

A year later the bishop declined the bishopric of Lesotho but subsequently took it up, only to return to South Africa as secretary-general of the SACC in 1978.

Bishop Desmond Tutu is probably the most controversial churchman and black leader in South Africa. Staff reporter JON QWELANE writes about the man who, for the third year running, has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.

The diminutive grey-haired bishop has been at loggerheads with the Government for as long as he can remember.

He has equated apartheid with Nazism and says he will burn his Bible and stop being a Christian the moment anyone produces Biblical proof that justifies apartheid. He refuses to carry a pass.

Bishop Tutu openly says he supports the ideals of the banned African National Congress and only disagrees with its violent methods.

In the same breadth he condemns all forms of "institutionalised" violence which he sees as the denial of South African citizenship to blacks, detention without trial,

forced removals, the pass laws with their attendant migratory labour practices which split families and the system of black education.

When the Eloff Commission released its findings last week the bishop's reaction was: "We do not believe any secular authority has the competence to decide how a church should be a

church.

"We are determined to listen to only one law — that of Jesus the Saviour."

The commission suggested that the Government should be made it an offence to advocate disinvestment.

Bishop Tutu commented: "Let them pass their laws. If the Government say there is a thing called economic sabotage, I will continue to say what I believe to be necessary."

In 1982 when he was overseas and heard that Government would act against him on his return, the bishop said if he was banned he would ignore the terms of the banning order. His passport was confiscated instead.

The bishop has, for the third successive year, been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. His organisation, the SACC, has also been separately nominated for the same award.



Bishop Desmond Tutu . . . his warning on pupil grievances was proved right in June 1976.

Bishop Tutu wages long war against apartheid

february 24 1984

Financial
Mail

THE ELOFF REPORT

304

Criticism and crime

Reactions to the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the SA Council of Churches (SACC) have been mixed. For those who view the council with suspicion, as a confrontationalist, even revolutionary, organisation, there is quite enough evidence to support charges of fairly consistent chicanery and subterfuge over the years.

The Eloff Commission found that "the civil disobedience campaign of the SACC has a potential for destabilisation." Furthermore, the "covert encouragement of disinvestment by certain SACC officials" and support for those who "resist participation in compulsory military service" are not in the national interest.

However, having gone that far, the commission did not recommend that the SACC be proscribed as an affected organisation — which would cut off its sources of foreign funds. Indeed, it remarks, "innocent people will suffer if the SACC were to be rendered largely ineffective."

Nonetheless, statutory control should, Eloff argues, be imposed on the finances of the SACC — meaning that, in terms of the Fundraising Act, the Minister can prohibit the collection of contributions if they are felt to be not in the "public interest."

Perhaps the strongest recommendation is that government should give consideration to the creation of a new offence in terms of the Internal Security Act — that of "economic sabotage" for the advocacy of disinvestment.

All things considered — the follies of the John Rees era, the tensions and emotions generated whenever a Church-State conflict bedevils society — the commission, given its view of affairs, has reacted moderately to what it regards as provocation by the council. But it has, nonetheless, fallen into a mire of confusion on the issue of disinvestment — not dissimilar to the lack of clear economic thinking displayed by those SACC members who believe in financial, and other, boycotts of SA as a penalty for apartheid.

Important black leaders in SA have always had to balance two components of disinvestment against each other in order to arrive at anything like a measured assessment of its "value." The one is the emotional sting that any substantial withdrawal of foreign investment would deal to Pretoria — reinforcing the detested image of SA as a pariah state.

The other is the practical effect of such withdrawals. Disinvestment, in practice, means a sale of assets: factories and jobs do not simply evaporate into thin air when such transfers take place. On the other hand, such factors as the breaking of managerial continuity and the potential — to put it at its most basic — for asset stripping, could mean turbulence in the affected industries.

Transfers of concerns to local control are unlikely to deflect Pretoria from its ideological course by one degree. But problems could arise when expansion is contemplated. That is when a financial drought would damage job-crea-

tion prospects, the burden of which would fall upon the poorest sections of our community.

Those who advocate disinvestment appear to accept such a prospect with equanimity. Revolutionary consciousness, it is tacitly argued, would be heightened; the system of capitalism would be discredited in the eyes of those now locked out of its benefits; and SA's felt isolation could become painful to the point where essential changes would be forced on government.

What the commission does not address itself to — and which is therefore one of its major shortcomings — is the SACC's self-delusion in this matter. What evidence there is suggests that poverty in itself does not heighten revolutionary consciousness. Energies are channelled into finding work of any nature, at any wage, simply in order to survive. It is among the rising middle class, if anywhere, that frustrated expectations produce radicalism.

And the SA State has proved itself remarkably resilient over the past decade — to widespread social upheavals, intensified revolutionary terrorism, and even the rapid and, it seems, unpredictable fluctuations of the gold price.

The SACC's attitude to disinvestment is puerile; but the commission shows no greater insight. The recommendation that a crime of "economic sabotage" be written into the draconian Internal Security Act is simply nonsense.

Economic sabotage is, in fact, a crime in Marxist Mozambique, generally relating to currency offences. That, at least, gives the term a fairly precise focus. To suggest that anyone who recommends disinvestment from SA — the enforced sale of foreign-owned assets — should be charged as a criminal, is a slippery and unsound idea.

Economic circumstances change all the time. Given certain conditions, a multinational is surely within its rights to withdraw from any country for any number of reasons — of which political ones are probably the least weighty. And while there may be no such thing as a perfect market, there can be no sale without a buyer unless shareholders (say, in the US) are prepared to write off their investment in a company for the sake of a fine moral point.

As for the SACC — from 1975 to 1981 it was 97% funded from overseas. If those funds were withdrawn, that is to say disinvested, it would collapse. The council would argue, of course, that it is doing "good work" by biblical injunction. But the creation of jobs is also, surely, good work — even if no theological grounds are advanced for sound business practice.

Perhaps the SACC should reconsider its perception of capitalism as a prop of apartheid. The opposite is true — barriers to work and social advancement are broken down, and new wealth created for productive investments which take the process further. And perhaps the commission should have distinguished between stern criticism of apartheid and an "offence" of intolerable vagueness.

The catchment area, which

Inkatha

chief

raps

Tutu

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, last night criticised the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, for advocating that Inkatha should be denied financial aid from overseas for its projects.

Addressing the central committee of Inkatha at Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi said Bishop Tutu knew he had always been opposed to the system of separating black people through the homeland policy by accepting so-called independence.

'It seems unbelievable to me that a man holding such a responsible position in my own church should be so dishonest as to go abroad and spread this kind of drivel. It serves only to confuse the issues and to create division among blacks.'

The Inkatha president commended the Eloff Commission for not advising the Government to declare the council an 'affected organisation'.

Chief Buthelezi said it was a fact that Inkatha remained the country's premier black political organisation because its strategy had always been rooted in reality.

Statutory controls for SACC

Cape Times 28/2/84

(304)

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

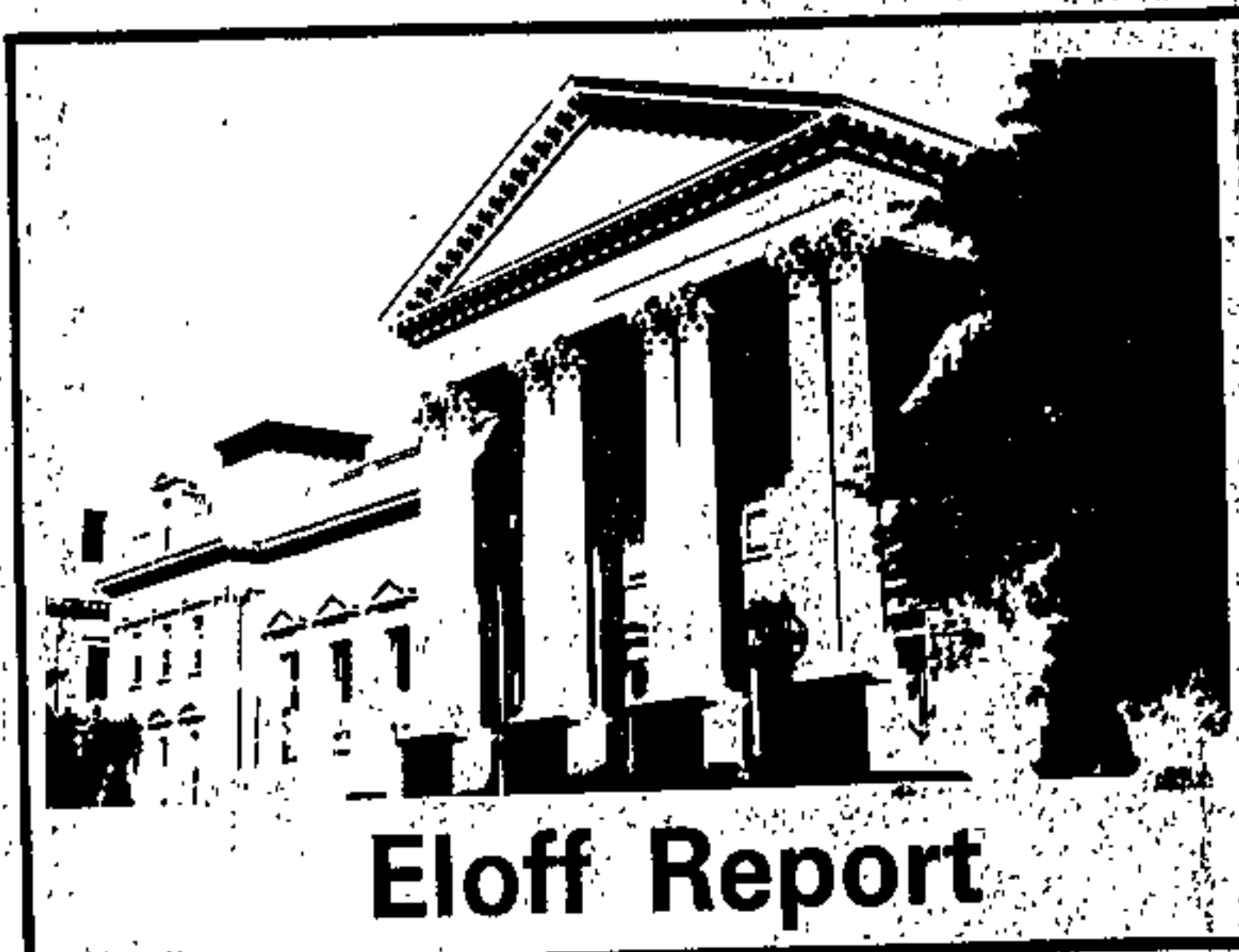
The government had accepted the recommendation of the Eloff Commission that the financial activities of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) be brought under the statutory control of the Fund Raising Act, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, announced yesterday.

Speaking in a special debate in Parliament on the commission's report, Mr Le Grange said the government had also accepted the recommen-

support for disinvestment, support for draft dodgers and repeated predictions of violence if the government did not move away from "apartheid", could lead to "serious confrontation".

He said the SACC's claim that it did not identify with the African National Congress (ANC) was "not true", and he cited contacts between the SACC and the ANC as proof.

The government's attitude to the SACC was strongly attacked by the official Opposition.



Eloff Report

dation that the SACC not be declared an affected organization "at this stage".

On the recommendation that a specific offence of "economic sabotage" be created to counter calls for disinvestment, Mr Le Grange said the government was not in a position at this stage to take a final decision, and was urgently studying existing legislation in this regard.

Mr Le Grange warned the SACC and its general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, that neither was above the law and that he would not allow "any wickedness to be carried out under the cover of religion".

"The member churches of the SACC must seriously ask themselves if they want to be members of a revolutionary pressure group and/or they want to be true churches of Christ," he said.

Some of the SACC's strategies, which Mr Le Grange said included

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands), said the centre of the dispute between the SACC and the State was the interpretation of what constituted obedience to the demands of the Judeo-Christian faith. The SACC believed that it had to "obey God rather than man".

The fact that the SACC had increasingly laid more emphasis on reflecting the central message of both the Old and New Testaments arose not out of the council's interest in political, social and economic issues, but because it was attempting to be obedient to the demands of the Gospel in South Africa, Dr Boraine said.

The Opposition spokesman on Justice, Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton), said he was "delighted" that the government had decided not to declare the SACC an affected organization, which would have been the use of an "executive sledgehammer to silence an opponent".

CME Times 28/2/84 (304)
**SACC 'teetered on
brink of revolution'**

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The SA Council of Churches has misused its position with respect to its member churches and "people have got to the stage where they are now thoroughly browned off with this organization", Mr Pat Rogers (NRP King William's Town) said yesterday.

Praising the government's investigation into the SACC, Mr Rogers said the organization had "teetered on the brink of revolution" while its hierarchy had "hidden behind the sanctimonious cloak of religion".

Calling the SACC a "tainted organization", he said the council, in endorsing violence as a means for solving problems in Africa, was responsible for creating distrust between itself and the government.

Tutu praises cut in SA ties K/5/84 (304) Stan

CANBERRA — Bishop Desmond Tutu said here today that unless more nations joined international efforts to end apartheid he feared there could be a bloodbath in his country.

The head of the South African Council of Churches praised Australia for limiting ties with South Africa to express its disapproval of Pretoria's white-minority rule.

Restrictions on sporting and other ties were the most effective sanction of the regime's repressive and racist policies, he said.

Unless the rest of the world pressed for change



Bishop Tutu

the only alternative would be violence in South Africa, Bishop Tutu said.

He expressed concern at a

call this week by the Australian Liberal Party for a softer policy on South Africa, including broad contacts with Pretoria.

The Australian Government's strong policy against apartheid had been well regarded by opponents of apartheid in his country, Bishop Tutu said.

"Obviously, the opposite would not be welcome," he told a public meeting. History indicated that the "almost totalitarian" South African regime did not respond to attempts to change it by allowing free association, he said. — Associated Press.

State failed to tear SACC apart, says Archbishop

AR 645
14/6/84
304

Religion Reporter

ATTEMPTS by the Government to "drive a wedge" between the South African Council of Churches and its member churches has failed, the Most Rev Philip Russell, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, said.

Archbishop Russell is one of the church heads who will attend a church leaders' meeting in Johannesburg on June 19 and 20, before the SACC national conference starting on June 25.

In an interview yesterday Archbishop Russell said the church leaders' meeting was part of an "on-going consultation" between the SACC and the heads of its member churches.

"If any significance is to be drawn from these meetings of church heads it is that attempts to drive a wedge between the SACC and its member churches have failed," the Archbishop said.

"The Eloff Commission tried its very best to drive a wedge between us, but it did not succeed. The SACC is not 'a council' of churches, but 'our council'."

While church heads discussed matters of common concern at these meetings, including the situation in South Africa and SWA/Namibia, the meetings had no specific agenda or aim, other than mutual consultation.

"I believe it important that we meet as leaders of our respective churches, quite apart from our formal representation on the SACC," said Archbishop Russell.

The SACC membership of 17 churches includes all the major denominations, with the exception of the three Afrikaans churches. The church leaders' meetings comprise the archbishops, bishops, presidents and chairmen who head the various churches as well as their general secretaries.

These include the president of the SACC, Bishop Manas Buthelezi of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, who is an Anglican.

At their February meeting church leaders reaffirmed the role and direction of the SACC and expressed support for Bishop Tutu as general secretary.

Sowetan 26/6/84

SACC indaba starts

By SELLO
RABOTHATA

THE South African Council of Churches' (SACC) annual conference started yesterday at Bosmont, Johannesburg, with delegates coming from all corners of the country and others from overseas.

The St Barnabas College, where the conference is being held, was yesterday afternoon a hive of activity as all delegates started arriving and registered. The executive members of the SACC held a meeting during the day. Among them was Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the SACC, and Bishop Manas Buthelezi, the president.

Registration started at 4 pm and delegates were allocated rooms at the centre. Bishop Manas Buthelezi delivered his presidential address after the opening of the conference at 7 pm. The theme of the conference this year is "God of the Poor" and the conference has, among other items to discuss, the Eloff Commission findings, forced removals, human rights, homeland policy and labour issues.

Objectors' Act does not cater for SA — Tutu

By JEANETTE MINNIE

THE General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday rejected the Defence Amendment Act as "unsatisfactory" because it did not make provision for conscientious objection on moral grounds.

He also urged the Government to pull out of South West Africa.

Speaking at the National Conference of the SACC in Johannesburg he said the Act made provision "narrowly" for conscientious objection on religious grounds but not on moral grounds.

"The Gospel demands that each person should obey his own conscience, and that imperative implies an inalienable right to do so. It is pernicious in the extreme therefore for the state to force people to violate their consciences, especially for a state that claims to be Christian.

"We... urge the authorities to provide as a matter of considerable urgency for alternative forms of national service which need not be less demanding in effort and courage than military service."

Outlining some of the implications of the war in SWA, Bishop Tutu said those who were called terrorists "are our brothers and sisters, our fathers and mothers, our sons and daughters".

"White South Africa must know, whether they like it or not, that just as much as they have their 'boys' on the border so the black community too have their 'boys' on the other side of the border. That is not sedition or treachery. It is stating just a plain truth."

He said South Africa as it was presently ordered was "utterly indefensible" and to be involved in a war to defend such a system was to be engaged in an "immoral and unjust" war.

Bishop Tutu urged the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to "get out of Namibia", to implement United Nations Resolution 435 and to remove the South African Defence Force — "which we are told is feared a great deal more by the Namibians than they fear Swapo".

"Do not make ludicrous offers of other people's land to former colonial powers. The Namibians want their country. Implement Resolution 435 and so remove the albatross around your neck and the world will acclaim you as the statesmen you have it in you to be," he told Mr Botha.

Referring to the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC, Bishop Tutu repeated his stand that the "Commission had no competence at all to sit in judgement on the SACC".

Referring to the Commission's criticisms of the financial administration of the SACC he said:

"The commission's own auditor stated that the financial affairs of the SACC since we appointed Mr Stenvenson had improved remarkably. Why was this fact not mentioned prominently?"

"If they (the Government) are so concerned about financial probity when are they appointing a commission to look into the financial administration of the SADF which has received scathing reports from the Auditor General for two years running and which in one year has lost inexplicably more funds than the SACC will hope to use in a decade."

Bishop Tutu also reiterated his support for the African National Congress "in its aim to work for a truly democratic and non-racial South Africa, but I do not support its methods".

"I have offered myself as go-between the Government and the ANC to suggest possibilities of a negotiated settlement because stop kidding yourselves one day whites must negotiate with the ANC amongst others," he said.

SACC big indaba

THERE is division between black and white which has been legalised and turned into a sacred cow by the "policy of apartheid, the Right Reverend Manas Buthelezi, president of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) said.

Dr Buthelezi was speaking at the SACC's national conference which is being held at the St Barnabas School in Bosmont. His talk, titled "Liberating the Truth" was based on the

situation in South Africa. He said there are those who are meeting in Cape Town these months discussing our future in the light of white interests while "we sit outside as condemned spectators".

He said: "There are black people who have accepted the policy of Bantustans and similar versions of it as it applies to Indians and coloureds. There are then many who believe that separate deve-

lopment is a white man's solution to his own problems. They believe that it has nothing good to offer for black people.

"There is a further division among those who have accepted the policy of separate development. Some have accepted the independence that the Government has offered. Others even though still operating within the policy reject the destination of the policy. Some

coloureds and Indians are now accepting the policy of co-optation," he said.

Dr Buthelezi said there are dangerous divisions in the country. When Jesus sees Pretoria he weeps. If nobody heeds the warning there is going to be chaos in future. People who are divided end up hating one another. The group that is in power should stop taking provocative action against the voteless.

SAVILE

LADIES

WAS

NOW

Long sleeved georgette shirts

24,99

15,99

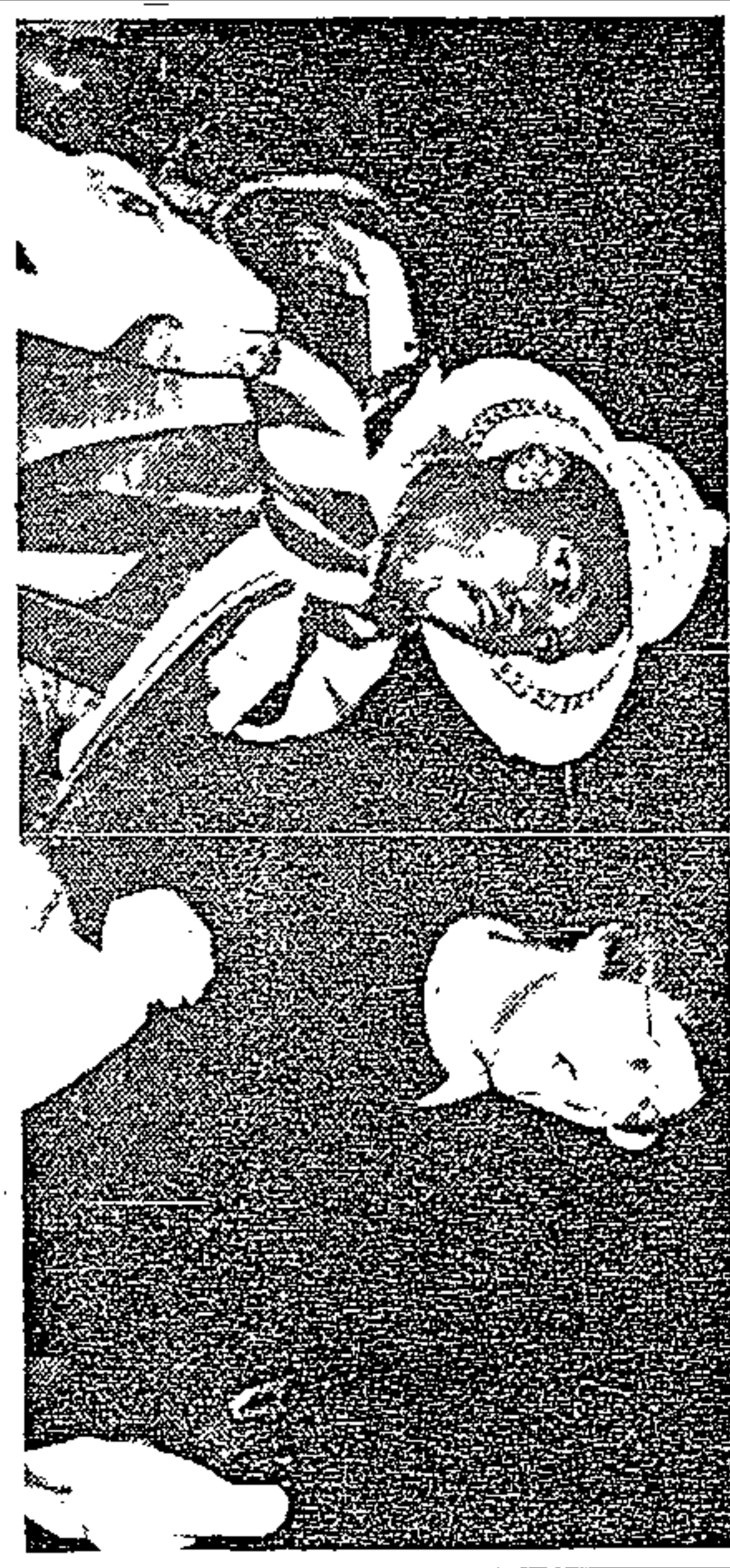
Tweed skirts

27,99

15,99

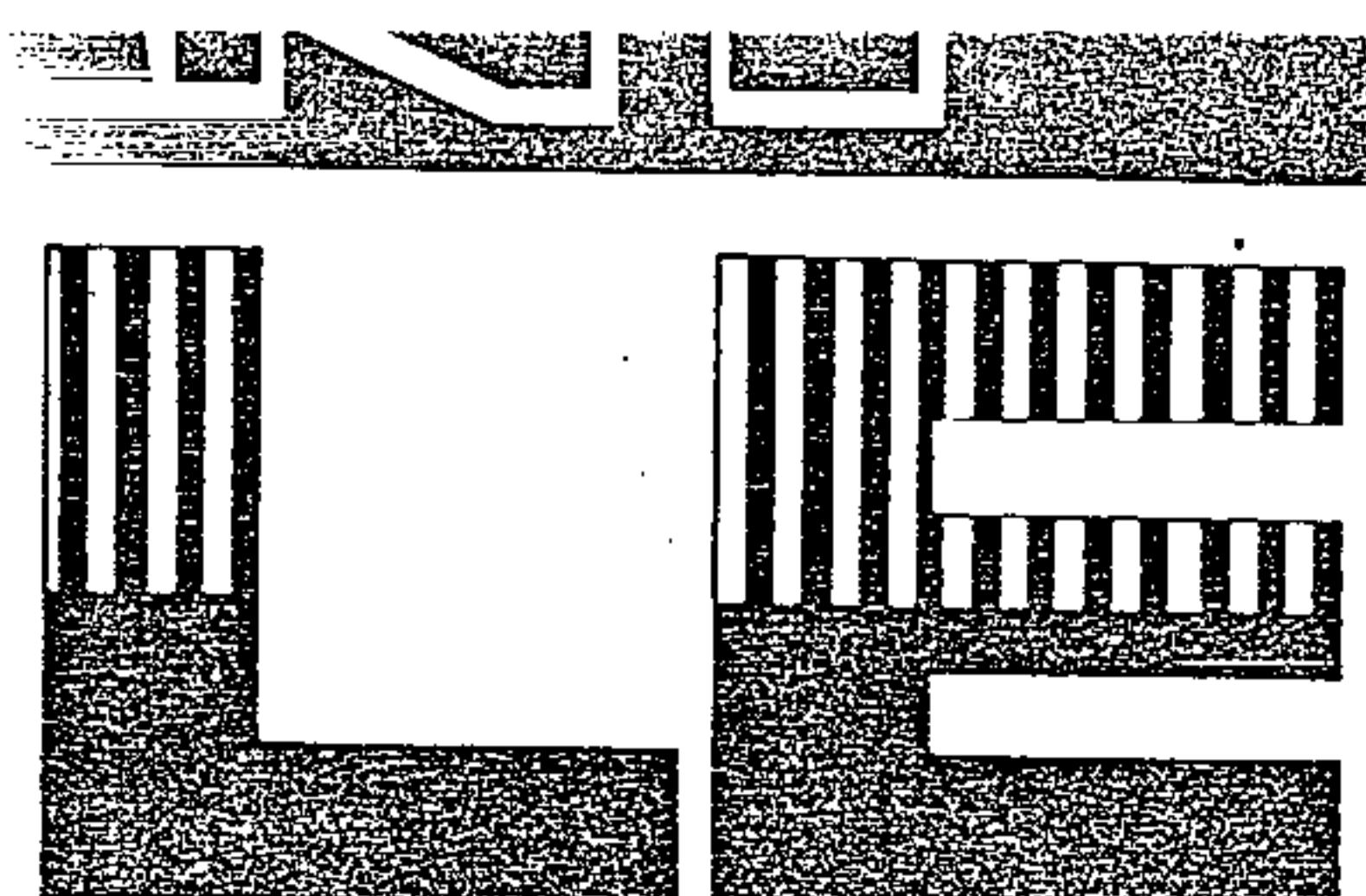


LEADERS: The SACC's national conference in Bosmont kicked off to a good start on Monday night. Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC (left) Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches (centre) and Dr Manas Buthelezi, president of the SACC shared some light discussion.



SINGING: The atmosphere at the SACC's national conference was almost electric with praises being sung to the Almighly. Father David Darkie and this youths from the Zola Holy Cross Youth Club led the congregation in song and dance.





WAS	NOW
24,99	15,99
27,99	15,99
83,99	49,99
From	19,99
27,99	15,99
21,99	12,99
From	9,99
27,99	15,99

Now	59,99
Now	14,99
Now	14,99
From	7,99
From	9,99
From	9,99

WAS	NOW
35,99	23,99
24,99	19,99
22,99	17,99
27,99	21,99

UDE G.S.T.

Water in Town Centre • 36 Joubert Street •
Building, Joubert Street • 54 Van Brandis
1748 Bradford Road, Eastgate • Nedcrasta
Glen Drive
Kempston Park, Randfontein,
Green Springs



SINGING: The atmosphere at the SACC's national conference was almost electric with praises being sung to the Almighty. Father David Darkie and this youths from the Zola Holy Cross Youth Club led the congregation in song and dance.



AUDIENCE: Part of the audience that attended the SACC national conference in Bosmont on Monday night.



PEOPLE: Among those who attended the SACC's conference in Bosmont were: Mr Windsor Shuenyane (left), Mr Mandla Msomi (centre) and Mr Michael Cokke.



MUSIC: The Zola Holy Cross Youth Club entertained people at the first night of the SACC national conference with Father David Darkie backing them on marimbas.

Tutu's plea to Botha

By SELLO
RABOTHATA

A LIE and a delusion such as apartheid can be defended only by other lies and delusions, and unless apartheid is dismantled South Africa is faced with a revolution, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said yesterday.

Bishop Tutu, presenting his annual report to the national conference of the SACC held in Bosmont, near Johannesburg, said he has warned the Government on an earlier occasion and he wanted to reiterate that warning:

"The Government is not God. They are mere mortals who happen at this time to exercise much power, largely illegitimate power because they are where they are not by the will of the people, since 80 percent of South Africa's population has been excluded from the political decision-making process."

tion without trial and arbitrary bannings) and institute a common educational system. Then call a national convention of all the authentic leaders of all sections of the community to map out the kind of South Africa people want —

truly democratic.

Swapo

He said: "Please, Mr Botha, get out of Namibia. Do not make ludicrous offers of other people's land to former colonial pow-

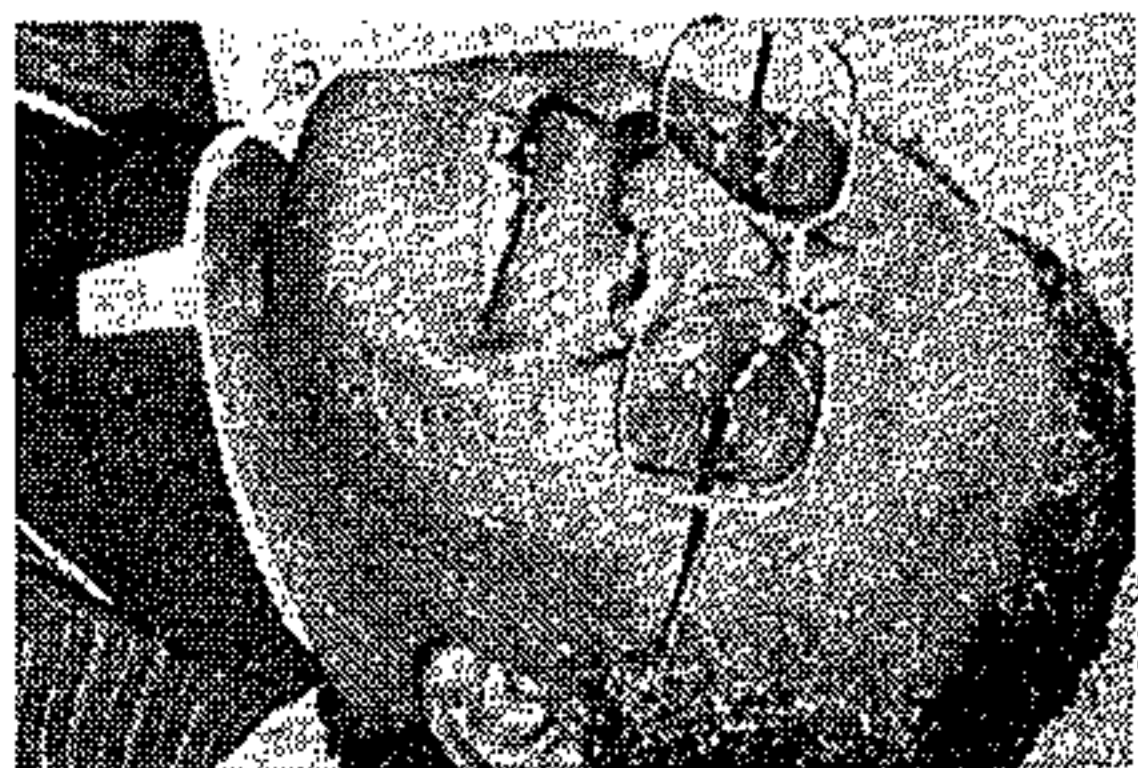
ers. The Namibians want their country. Why don't you offer it to them? You are to be commended for releasing Mr Toivo Ja Toivo, but remove the South African Defence Force which we are told is feared a great deal more by the Nami-

bians than they fear Swapo."

The bishop's report recommended that the SACC's national conference pass resolutions about the coming coloured and Indian elections in August; relocations, unrest in

schools and universities, the morality of the war in Namibia; and also to appeal to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe for the release of Bishop Abel Muzorewa who has been in detention since last year.

WARNING: Bishop Desmond Tutu of the SACC.



He said because of the exclusion of the majority, they can't in any meaningful sense recognise this minority Government as their government, but one that has usurped political power through immense police and military strength. Their short history itself demonstrates just how ephemeral and short-lived that power can be.

Hatred

Speaking on South Africa's internal affairs, mainly the new constitutional dispensation and forced removals, Bishop Tutu said: "That is where lies disaster for our beloved country, that way certainly leads to the alternative too ghastly to contemplate, that way leads to bitterness, hatred, violence and the blood-bath. All this can be averted and the only way forward to true power, security and justice for all will be when apartheid will have been dismantled."

Bishop Tutu directed his report to the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha saying there are four things he has to do to solve the problem. These are: Declare a commitment to a common citizenship for all South Africans in an undivided South Africa; stop all forced population removals immediately; abolish the pass laws (deten-

Sunday 28/6/84 (Self)



ALLAN BOESAK
new SACC senior vice-president.

Boesak is chosen for SACC post

By SELLO RABOTHATA

DR ALLAN BOESAK, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, was yesterday elected senior vice president of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) at the national conference held in Bosmont, near Johannesburg.

Dr Boesak received the majority of votes during the election, beating five other candidates to the post. His victory was greeted with excitement by delegates and observers at the conference.

The Reverend Doctor Simon Gqubule of the Methodist Church was elected second vice-president. Two distinguished members of the SACC, Mrs Sally Motlana and Dr Beyers Naude, were elected honorary life vice-presidents of the council.

Inquiry Commission

Dr Wilson Francis, who headed the Carnegie Commission of Inquiry into poverty, spoke of the causes of poverty in the country and what Christians could do about it. He said the main cause of poverty in South Africa was that the country was in a dilemma. It is pursuing two separate goals, namely it is faced with an economic growth and the need for urbanisation of people; and the other goal is separate development.

Mr Wilson said the poverty problem in South Africa was primarily experienced in the rural areas, and here the cause is the migratory labour system and the economic boundaries of the country, which are different from the political boundaries. Most of the country's labour is drawn from neighbouring states which makes them part and parcel of the South African economy.

Population growth

The headline causes of poverty in this country are well-known; capitalism, the population growth and apartheid. There are long run strategies and short run strategies that can be worked on. But the long run strategy entails a lot of work. The short run strategies will need political legitimacy for the people. We need to involve as many people as possible and to conscientise them; the poor themselves have to be tackled first," he said.

• Reverend Timothy Stanton, who was sentenced to six months imprisonment for refusing to give evidence in the Carl Niehaus high treason trial, received a standing ovation when Bishop Desmond Tutu announced his presence at the conference yesterday.

304

SOWETAN, Friday, June 29, 1984

Page 3

Pray for Govt's downfall

A CAILL had to be made upon all Christians and churches to set aside a day when all will pray for the downfall of the Government, the South African Council of Churches national conference was told in Bosmont, near Johannesburg, yesterday.

The call was made by Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and senior vice-president of the SACC, in his address on "God of the poor" to the national conference. After the address he received a standing ovation from the delegates who attended.

Dr Boesak said local churches have to learn to take a SACC conference seriously, and the church must listen to the poor in order to help them. The church must take risks to listen to the plight of the poor. "When churches in South Africa take sides with the poor, there will be tension in the country," he said.

others are hungry. God is only glorified when we discover love, forgiveness and reconciliation."

Delegates at the conference called on church leaders to observe Friday, August 24, as a day of prayer and fasting for people in relocated areas. They also called on member churches of the SACC to organise united ceremonies on Sunday, August 26, to highlight forced removals in the country.

The unanimous decision of the conference followed a call by Catholic Archbishop Dennis Hurley earlier this year for a National Day of Fasting and Prayer for communities who are faced with forced removals. Earlier yesterday the conference unanimously reaffirmed its support of general secretary Bishop Desmond Tutu and his staff — "despite the findings of the Elloff Commission".

The conference also reaffirmed its total rejection of the new constitution and the new situation and appealed to all who are involved in it to realise that the constitution is a war against the preaching and gospel of Jesus Christ.

The national conference of the SACC also expressed its deep concern about the police action and military presence at this year's June 16 commemorative service at the Regina Mundi Church in Soweto. It further called on the Minister of Law and Order to receive a delegation of church leaders from the membership of the SACC and members of the executive committee of the SACC to discuss the matter.

Boesak's message to conference.

He continued: "A

unity that is not built on justice, peace and human liberation is no peace at all. The poor need a qualitative government. They need a different government, one with passion, one that will understand the people's needs. God is not glorified when little children die of hunger, while people are put out of their homes, or forcefully removed to resettlement camps when tables are overflowing with surplus food while

BOESAK... Received standing ovation.



A RESOLUTION adopted unanimously by the South African Council of Churches (SACC) could herald a new full-scale confrontation between the Church and the State.

The resolution on forced population removals amounts to the church saying that it will confront the bulldozers.

At its national week-long "post-Eloff" conference held in Johannesburg last week, the SACC — in keeping with its conference theme of "the God of the Poor" — unanimously accepted a series of resolutions condemning forced removals and calling for church action.

The most significant of these, tabled by the Church Leaders' meeting, was referred to the SACC's Division of Justice and reconciliation for implementation and action.

The resolution called for the countrywide mobilisation of Christians and supporters under church leadership to gather at places where a community is threatened to show "sympathy, solidarity and support, and, if possible, through presence, prayer and protest to prevent the removal".

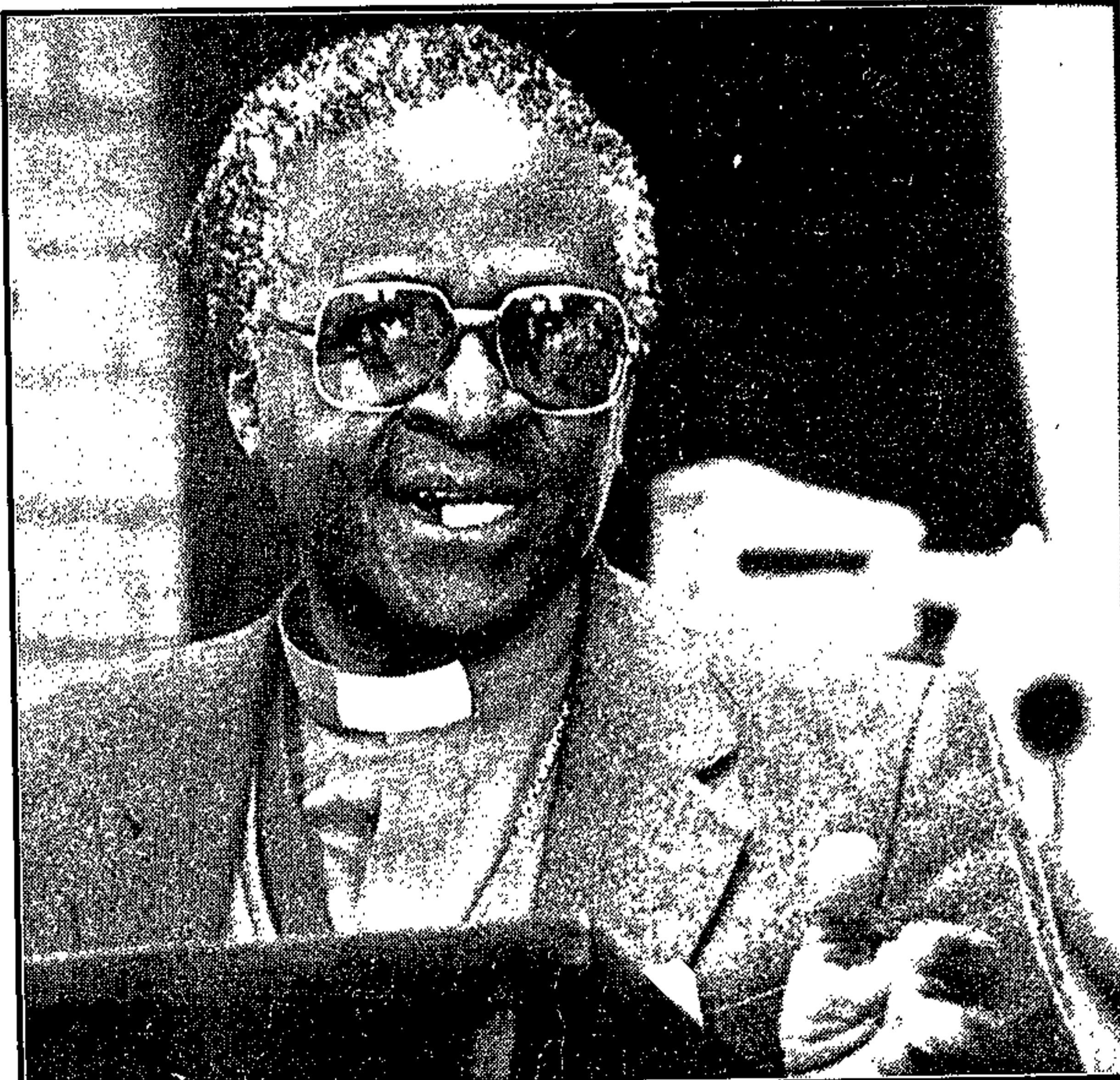
The resolution recognised that such an effort would require a good information service, operational structures for decision-making and clear lines of communication, guidelines for leaders and participants and preparatory communication with threatened communities to build trust and confidence and to create a "Christian context and atmosphere".

A report tabled by the SACC's Division of Justice and Relocation told the churches they and their members were to be held responsible for making known what happened to people who were relocated, what their experiences were and how they were suffering.

"At the time of the Nazi regime many thousands of Christians were not made aware of the extermination of the Jews that happened in the concentration camps," the report said.

The emphasis on forced removals was highlighted early on in the conference and assumed particular significance during the opening ceremony when during the religious service the delegates pledged aloud to resist such removals.

Church readies to lock horns over removals



Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, which has condemned forced removals.

JEANETTE MINNIE

"We call on Christians and people of good will to join us in this. This is the way we must show Christ's love to those who have been dumped and abandoned," the delegates chanted.

The SACC resolutions on forced removals comes in the wake of a joint report on relocations by the SACC and the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) which has likened the Government's policy of relocating people to the "final solution" of the Nazi era.

A delegation of the SACC and the SACBC earlier this year met with high ranking church and government officials during a tour to the United States, Great Britain, Sweden, West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the Vatican reporting on relocations in South Africa where the Nazi/South Africa anal-

ogy was strongly reiterated.

During the SACC conference last week at St Barnabas College in the coloured township of Bosmont, forced population removals emerged as a major area of concern to the Church and a report on the activities of the overseas delegation of the SACC and SACBC was tabled at the conference.

The report quotes a section of an address last year by former SACC President and now an honorary life vice-president of the SACC, the Reverend Peter Storey, in which he explains the analogy between the genocide option of Nazi Germany and the policy of relocations in South Africa.

Mr Storey, who is also the president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, said Hitler's motive in wanting to get rid of unwanted people also applied

to South Africa: "To 'purify' the nation or to ensure a white South Africa — what is the difference?"

And referring to the scale of Hitler's crime — the elimination of 6-million Jews — he said: "South Africa is almost halfway there. Three and a half million already disposed of by resettlement and another 2-million to go — half a million short of Hitler's total".

The report says that over 20 years 3-million people had been moved purely on the basis of race and that "the extent of their suffering was horrific".

It also points out that although the analogies between South Africa and Nazi Germany "are not total in their correctness, there is a definite attempt to eliminate from citizenship 70% of the population regardless of cost in human terms".

Mr Storey points out that, although in South Africa people are not killed, their torrid existence in "homelands" to where they are forcibly moved, where they face starvation, disease and severely limited job opportunities, amounts to death in life.

Earlier in the SACC conference Professor Francis Wilson, director of the Southern Africa Labour and Research Unit at the University of Cape Town, said in an example on removals that in 1960 the homeland of Qwa-Qwa had a population of about 20 000 — already more people than it could cater for.

Now it has a population estimated between 300 000 and 500 000.

The SACC and the SACBC have jointly published 10 000 copies of the "Churches Report on Relocations" which has already been distributed through various church offices.

The SACC conference also adopted a resolution appealing to its members to observe Friday, August 24 as "a day of prayer and fasting remembering the plight of the people in relocated areas".

It also called on churches and other organisations to organise united services on Sunday August 26 to highlight relocations.

Apart from relocations, other key resolutions passed by the conference focused on the war in South West Africa/Namibia.

These resolutions called for:

- The speedy withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia and the immediate implementation of United Nations resolution 435;
- Persevering in renegotiating the status of military chaplains with the South African Defence Force with a view to relieving them of the symbols of military status, rank and uniform and to bring them under church authority;
- An end to forced military conscription and requested the SACC's Division of Justice and Reconciliation to study the ethical, theological and economic aspects of the use of taxation for military purposes.

By Russell Gault
Numerous children are claimed to be dying while church leaders engage in an international squabble about getting aid to drought and flood victims in Natal.

The chairman of the Zululand Council of Churches (ZCC), the Rev James Massey, told 24 Hours: "We want to find out what is going on with the aid we should be getting. There is considerable money being held by the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

"Thankfully, we are getting help from other groups but many children are still dying from malnutrition-related diseases."

The problem is said to centre on differences of opinion between the Inkatha movement of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in kwaZulu and the United Democratic Front (UDF), which has supporters in the SACC.

"Inkatha is on the SACC blacklist. Inkatha has chosen to work within the system and UDF has decided otherwise," said Mr Massey.

"Inkatha says the UDF is ineffectual. Now there

Hunger cash going elsewhere, claims pastor

Children die while churches squabble

is more and more violence occurring between them."

Much of the annual aid money received by the SACC comes from West Germany. It has been claimed by a visiting German churchman, Mr Horst-Klaus Hofmann, that money donated for hunger victims has not been used for that purpose.

The administrative director of the SACC, Mr Dan Vaughan, said Mr Hofmann wrote an article condemning the SACC for misuse of the money.

"But, in fact, we never received anything from the German church group, EKD, for hunger relief."

"We have struggled financially in the past year. We rely on overseas aid and this year that

money came in late, causing us serious difficulty."

Mr Vaughan said the SACC had given R50 000 to the Churches Hunger Fund, and R10 000 had been sent to the ZCC this year — R5 000 of it forwarded only two weeks ago.

When this was put to him, Mr Massey responded:

24 HOURS News Team

"Do you know how far R10 000 goes when you are trying to feed many thousands of people? Just one body, the Church of Christ in the United States, has given R2 million for feeding people here."

Mr Vaughan said the SACC had enough of an uphill struggle with public opinion without want-

ing to be embroiled in a controversy over funds for fighting hunger.

"A few days ago we wrote to Germany seeking clarification about Mr Hofmann's claims because we are not holding back money in any way."

The article has provoked deep anxiety in South African church circles because of the effect it could have on donations. In the past 10 years about R12 million has been given to the SACC by German churches.

The SACC translation of the German article, which received wide publicity in the religious Press, alleged that the SACC was accused of not recognising the homelands because of their apartheid foundation.

As a result, none of the R920 000 given to the

SACC by the EKD reached hunger victims. Where any of it was spent in kwaZulu, it went on practical projects such as carpentry or agriculture.

Some religious and charity aid opinion both here and overseas is committed to the theory that aid is best directed towards projects which will alleviate the causes of poverty and malnutrition, rather than to "waste" it on immediate relief, which is seen as a temporary solution to problems.

The Hofmann article ended by asking whether the EKD did an injustice by supporting the SACC.

"It's rubbish," said Mr Vaughan. "How can we ignore people merely because of a state creation?"

UDF denies drought aid claims

The United Democratic Front has angrily dissociated itself from a dispute in the churches over drought aid to kwaZulu.

Allegations have been made that the South African Council of Churches (SACC) has withheld funds from German donors, and that differences between the UDF and Inkatha have influenced this decision.

The SACC has denied that German drought aid is being withheld, as

claimed by a visiting German cleric, Mr Horst-Klaus Hofman.

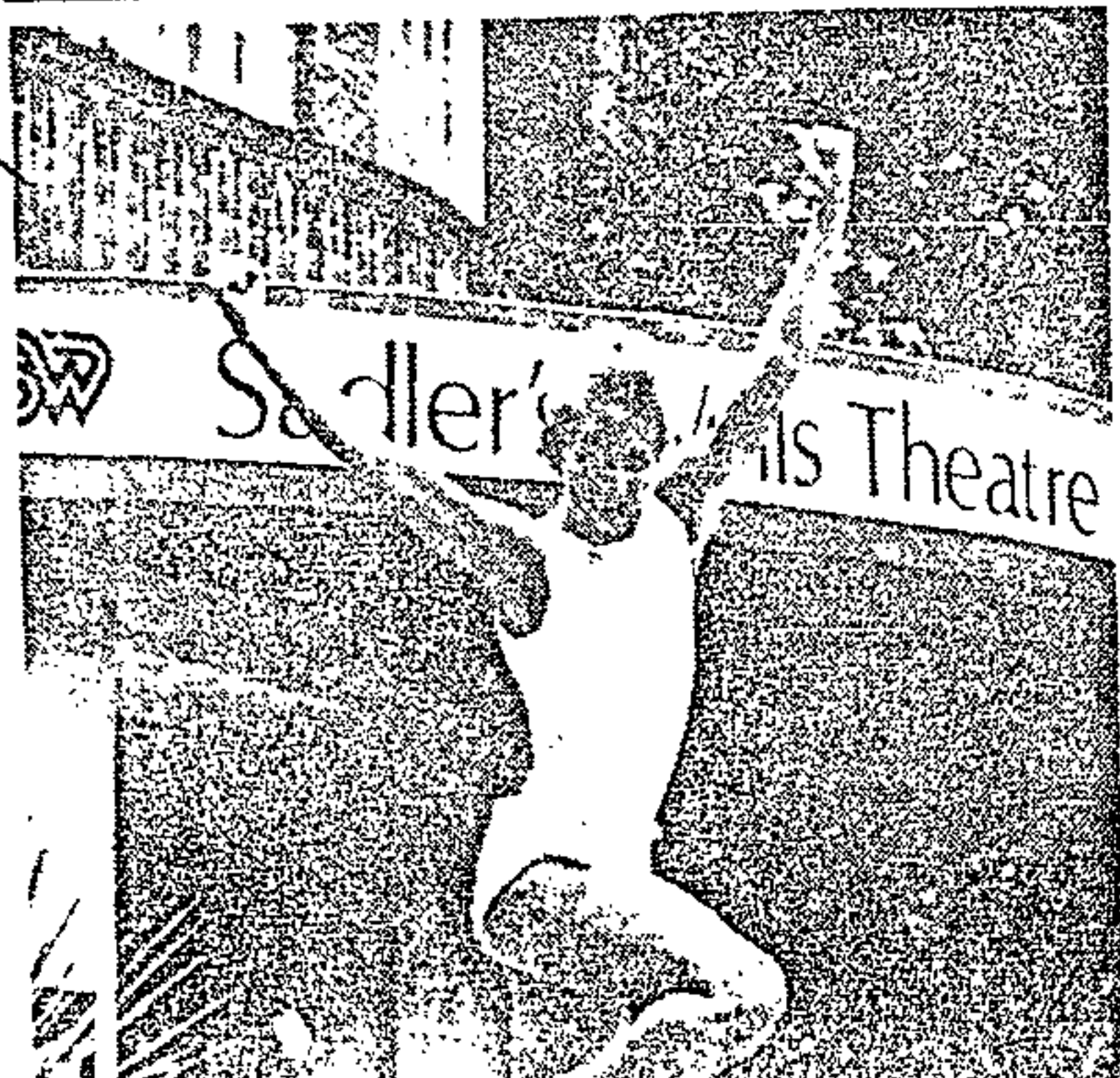
"The claims are a blatant attempt to discredit the front by dragging it into a controversy that does not concern it," said UDF national treasurer Mr Cassim Saloojee.

"The UDF has absolutely no influence on the allocation of funds by the SACC, and has not been consulted by any hunger relief organisations."

Drought gets 97 the boot

LONDON — The summer-long drought in Britain, which has been making life hard for farmers and gardeners, has now hit fish fanciers and Wellington boot makers.

Lack of water, among other factors, has forced the Dunlop Rubber Company to lay off 97 workers at its Wellington boot factory in Liverpool.



Senetan 2/10/84

304

Petrol bomb guts SACC worker's home

By SELLO
RABOTHATA

THE home of a South African Council of Churches' executive member in Wattville, Benoni, was gutted by fire in what family members believe was a petrol bomb attack at the weekend.

The house belongs to Mrs Mmule Mpakanyane who is also a community leader and is actively involved in community affairs and welfare in the township. According to her son, Thabo, a petrol bomb or several such bombs were thrown through his mother's bedroom window at about 9 pm on Sunday.

Mr Mpakanyane said when the fire started in the bedroom his mother was not in and his younger sister, Bontle, saw flames and raised the alarm. Neighbours rallied around to help fight the fire, but the flames drove them back as it intensified and spread to the kitchen.

Mr Mpakanyane said the fire destroyed literature collected over a number of years, clothing and blankets as well as the furniture in the bedroom and kitchen. Damage to goods was estimated at about R17 000. The local fire brigade was called and the fire eventually extin-

guished.

Lieutenant J Barnard, police liaison officer in Pretoria, yesterday said no such incident was reported.

The attack on Mrs Mpakanyane's house follows two other attacks on community leaders in Tembisa and Sebokeng. The attacks have been seen as aimed at people who are against community councils and Government institutions.

Police (304) tried to spy on SACC *Star* claim (21)

6/10/84
by
Eugene Saldanha,
Religion Reporter

Security Police have in the past two months asked four employees of the South African Council of Churches to spy on council activities at its Khotso House offices in Johannesburg.

This allegation was made yesterday by the acting general secretary of the SACC, Mr Dan Vaughn, who said the council was aware that the Security Police had been trying to "infiltrate" the SACC for a number of years.

"In the past two months four staff members have been approached by the police. The latest approach was made to a junior staff member," he said.

The Star was given a copy of a statement made to an SACC lawyer by the staff member, who has asked to remain anonymous.

It said: "I received a telephone call from a man who said his name was Charles. He said that he wanted to speak to me about a personal matter. He suggested we meet at city hotel.

PAYMENT OFFER

"He telephoned again the next day and I agreed to meet him, but I took a friend along. Two men later approached us and asked me to work for the South African Police. They offered me a down payment of R150," the statement said.

The council employee met the men a day later and asked them to identify themselves.

"One of the men produced a card which looked like an SAP identification card and said his name was Wynand Shyman," the statement said.

Mr Vaughn, who is acting general secretary of the SACC while Bishop Desmond Tutu is on sabbatical in New York, said he was "angered" by the alleged attempts to spy on the council.

"The SACC is a lawful organisation and we have nothing to hide. During the Eloff Commission we repeatedly said the council is open to inspection by any agency and we co-operated fully with the investigating officers of the commission," Mr Vaughn said.

He said he had held talks last year with a senior member of the Security Police in Pretoria about alleged police attempts to "infiltrate" the council. He was assured that the police were "not harassing" employees of the council.

"This destroys morale among the staff because it sows seeds of suspicion," said Mr Vaughn.

Stony Govt Silence Over Award

(304)

C-Times

17/10/84

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE news that Bishop Desmond Tutu, general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), had been awarded the coveted Nobel Peace Prize was yesterday greeted with a stony silence by the South African Government.

In stark contrast, opposition politicians and church leaders were overjoyed at the announcement, which they viewed

as a well-deserved honour that would serve to sharpen the world spotlight on the troubled South African scene.

Both the Office for the State President, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, reacted with a "no comment" when asked to comment on the announcement yesterday.

A spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange — a consistently vehement critic of the

bishop — said the minister was not available for comment.

Although more forthcoming, the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, was clearly not impressed and accused Bishop Tutu of having threatened violence if government policy in South Africa was not changed.

"Bearing in mind certain statements he has made regarding government policy in South Africa, the award seems

to me to be a bit strange." The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said it was a great honour for Bishop Tutu to receive such a distinguished award.

"I have no doubt that the reason for which he received the reward will increase international interest and attention in our domestic situation and I believe it will underline the urgency with which we will have to search for evolutionary and accept-

able constitutional solutions for all South Africans, black and white," he said.

Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and patron of the United Democratic Front, said:

"I am delighted. Desmond Tutu as a person deserves this. "What he represents in terms of so many Christians has been given a tremendous boost by this action.

"I hope this will help to bring even better understanding in the international community about the situation in our country and the nature of our struggle for peace, freedom and justice."

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Philip Russell, said:

"I am sure the award is recognition not only of the significant role played by Bishop Tutu himself in being an agent of reconciliation in this country, but equally that of the SACC of which he is general-secretary and of the other churches in this country as together they share in this task."

In Oslo yesterday, the Conservative Party's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Sveinn Stray, praised the Peace Prize committee for its decision.

Mr Stray said Bishop Tutu and the South African Council of Churches had been at the forefront of the attempt to abolish apartheid by peaceful means.



Bishop Tutu talks to newsmen in New York yesterday after it was announced that he had won the Nobel Peace Prize.

Quoting Bishop Tutu

"We have several miracles in South Africa. One of them is the fact that black people still talk to white people..." (1984)

"The Church must declare that anyone who believes in and practices apartheid will be excommunicated, that you can't be a Christian and at the same time be a perpetrator of apartheid." (1981)

"P. W. Botha has revealed himself as someone with a great deal of courage in not being fearful of splitting Afrikanerdom..."

Tutu's road to the Nobel Prize

By BARRY STREEK

BISHOP Desmond Tutu's Nobel Peace Prize, which was awarded to him yesterday, is a long way from the plush Killarney golf course in Johannesburg, where as a young boy he was once a part-time caddie.

Particularly since he became secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) in 1978, his clashes with the government have been frequent and bitter.

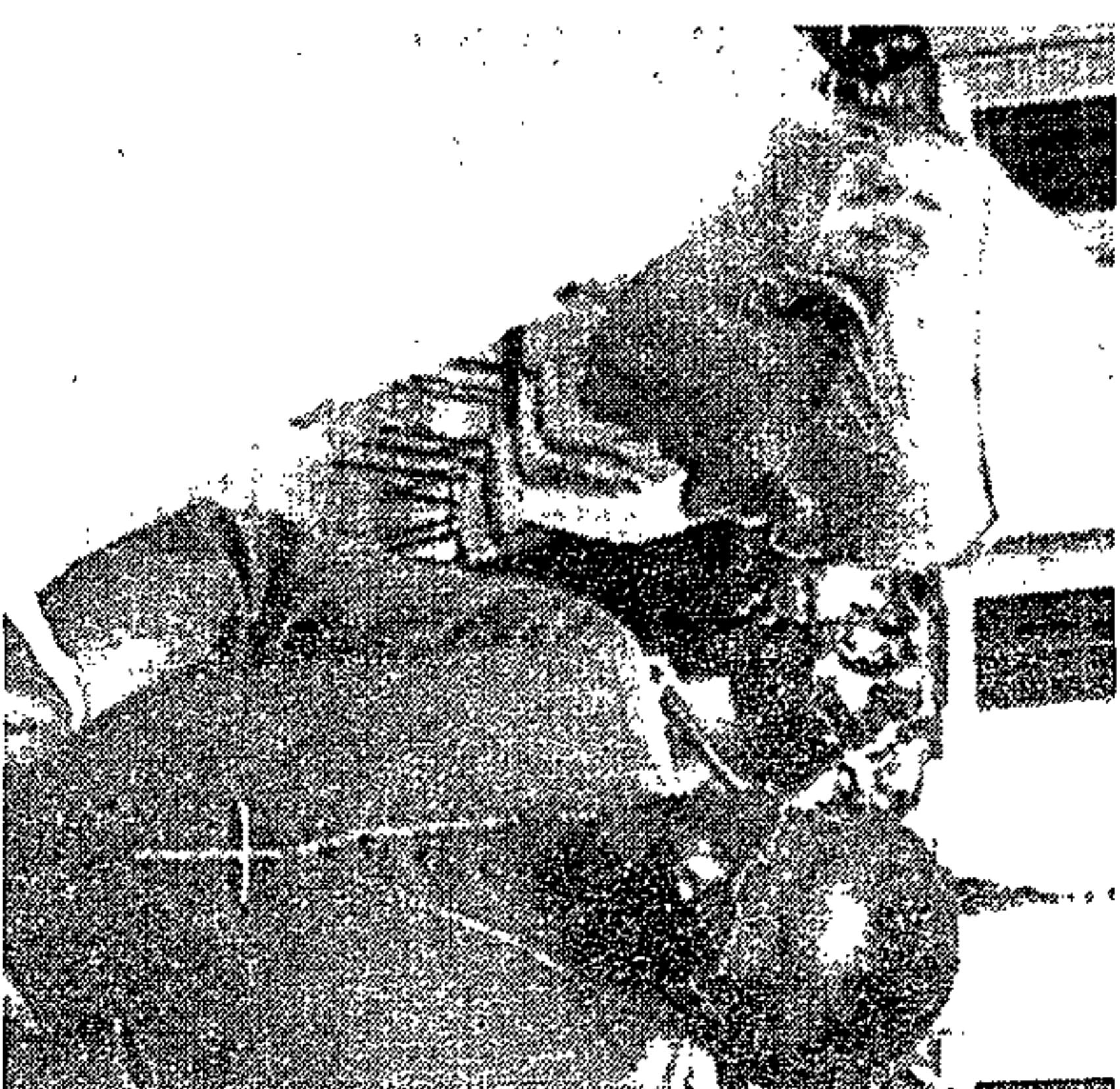
His fight against apartheid, which he believes is contrary to the word of God, has resulted in him twice losing his passport — even now he is travelling on a special travel document in the United States — and he was a target of criticism in the report of the Eloff Commission and in the subsequent parliamentary debate.

ters — he has called on the Zimbabwe Government to release Bishop Abel Muzorewa from detention.

He also pleaded with the Seychelles Government not to execute five South African mercenaries, and although only one of them, Martin Dolinchev, a former Boss spy, bothered to thank him, he did say that Bishop Tutu's intervention played a major role in saving their lives.

Praise from govt minister

In February this year — after the strong attack on him and the SACC in Parliament — he was praised by the then Minister of Education and Training, Mr Barend du Plessis, now Minister of Finance, for his efforts to "politically and emotionally defuse the Atteridgeville schools boycott".



Bishop Tutu meets Pope John Paul II in St Peter's Square during a visit to Rome in April 1981.



Bishop Tutu speaks to the wives of detainees during a meeting at Hanover Park in June 1980.

In a sense Mr. Botswana has gone a very long way towards showing he is willing to take very courageous action within the South African context. My problem with him is that I can't understand why he was able to go so far and then refuse to take the extra few steps that would have done the trick." (1984)

"I accept that things may come to such a pass that people feel compelled to resist them violently. My purpose is to try to keep that to a minimum." (1982)

"If you take its aims, then I must say that I am supporter of the ANC. But I am not a supporter of its methods. I am not ashamed of declaring this." (1984)

"We shall be free. Nothing will stop us from becoming free — no police bullets, dogs, teargas, prison, death, no, nothing will stop us because God is on our side." (As quoted by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, in Parliament in February 1984.)

Remained committed

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, accused him in that debate in February this year of making "no secret of his support for the ANC and its leaders" and said Bishop Tutu foresaw "that the use of violence is inevitable, and if it were to happen, it would not be wrong, and he himself would actively support it".

But Bishop Tutu, who is 53, was unrepentant in his reaction to government attacks on the SACC and remained committed to his cause.

"We do not believe any secular authority has the competence to decide how a church should be a church," he said.

In 1976 Bishop Tutu wrote a letter to the Prime Minister in which he said he had "a growing nightmarish fear of possible bloodshed and violence in South Africa", and borrowing Mr John Vorster's own words, he warned against "consequences too ghastly to contemplate" if black pupil grievances were ignored.

'Would burn Bible'

The Prime Minister strongly rebuked him, but in the same month the bishop was proved right, tragically.

Bishop Tutu has equated apartheid with nazism and has said he will burn his bible and stop being a Christian the moment anyone produces biblical proof that justifies apartheid. He also refuses to carry a pass.

While his opposition to government race policies is relentless, Bishop Tutu has also taken other steps which might not have been popular in other quar-

Through this leadership and action, Bishop Tutu has become a central figure in South Africa, in spite of the hostility of the government. Indeed, in 1980 the South African Foundation, the moderate businessmen's organization, named him as one of the five "key men" in South Africa.

It is a far cry from the days when he was a caddy and when he sold sweets, fruit and peanuts on suburban trains to earn enough money to study medicine.

The father of three daughters and a son, Bishop Tutu, an Anglican, was born in Klerksdorp in 1931. His father was a schoolteacher, but his mother was relatively uneducated.

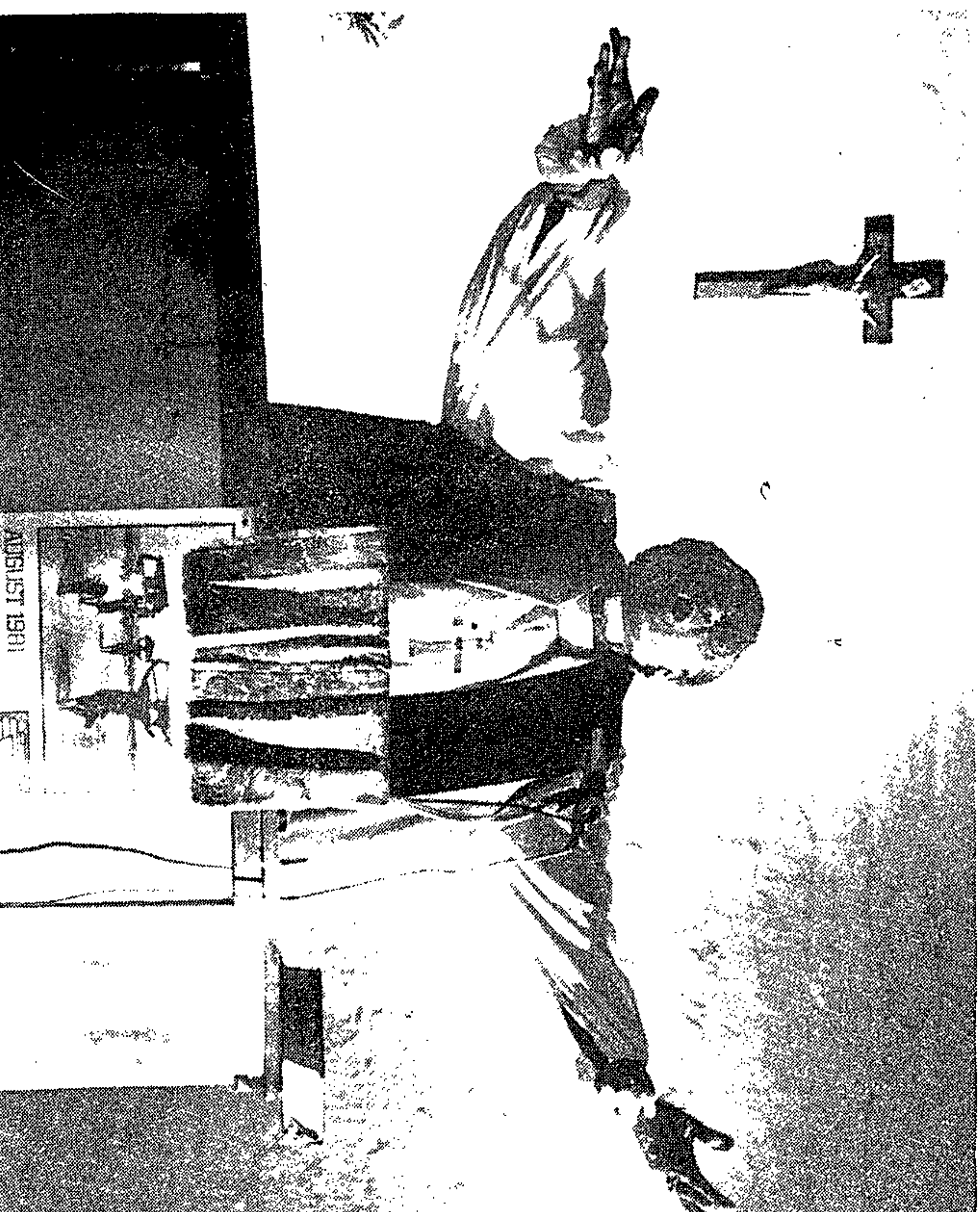
Quit teaching

After matric, he studied at the then Bantu Normal College in Pretoria, where he qualified as a teacher. He later taught at Krugersdorp, where he met and married Nomalizo Leah Shenxana.

He quit teaching in the 1950s when Dr Hendrik Verwoerd introduced the Bantu Education Act, and was ordained in 1961 after leaving for London, where he obtained bachelor and masters degrees at London University.

On his return to South Africa he took up a post at the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice and later lectured at the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland at Roma in Lesotho.

He then went back to England but was called back in 1975 to be appointed the first black Dean of Johannesburg. A year later he became Bishop of Lesotho but resigned soon after to become general-secretary of the SACC.



The secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

This man Tutu

504 5 Jan 17/10/84 'A last chance to avoid bloodbath'

NEW YORK — South Africa is facing its last chance to change or be enveloped in a bloodbath, Bishop Desmond Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, said yesterday.

As more than 200 reporters converged on the seminary where he has been staying in New York, and while messages of congratulation flowed in from throughout the world, Bishop Tutu said international pressure to bring about change in South Africa was the only hope of avoiding increasing violence.

He called on the South African Government to realise that the South African Council of Churches, the churches in South Africa, of which he is general secretary, were the ones that stood between South Africa and a catastrophe.

"If only the Government would realise that we are their best bet for ensuring that things do not explode," he said. "Our people have been wonderfully patient, but there is an expression in English which says even the worm will turn ... and I am frightened, for that might happen."

PRESSURE

He said he had made repeated calls on the international community to put pressure on the South African Government to try to bring about change peacefully.

"If that does not happen, and I believe this is our last chance, we will have a bloodbath," he added. "And one does not say that with any degree of being sanguine."

"It is an awful thing to be able to say about a country that you love passionately and continue to care for."

The 53-year-old bishop said he believed the Nobel Prize

By Andrew Walker,
The Star Bureau

had been made to everyone subjected to apartheid.

"I believe that it is saying to our people that the world cares about the injustice, about oppression, and that the world affirms our struggle as a just struggle despite all the South African Government has been trying to say," he added. The prize acknowledged efforts for peaceful change.

SUBVERSIVE

"An investigation of the council by the Eloff Commission said we were subversive, we were revolutionary."

"This prize says 'nonsense' — that these people are committed to work for a new kind of society in South Africa peacefully."

"They are reconcilers, they are peacemakers and the violence comes from the apartheid system."

The award, he said, made a strong political statement coming after last year's award to Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Polish Solidarity trade union.

"They gave it to Lech Walesa, who is opposed to communism, and now to a black South African opposed to an apartheid regime."

"It is saying that those who oppose communism are like those who oppose apartheid."

"I have said that apartheid is as evil as communism. Here is what appears to be an affirmation of that position."

He hoped that the award would encourage people not to give up peaceful opposition to apartheid.

"When there does not appear to be a light at the end of

the tunnel, our people must know that our cause is just.

"I would not have been given an award if they thought I was just trying to overthrow a good government."

"It must mean that our opposition to apartheid is one that wins the admiration of the world community."

Asked if he thought the South African Government would take note of these views Bishop Tutu said: "We would hope that they do, but I don't think that it much matters."

"For me the most important thing is what it can mean and do for our people, to give encouragement in a time when things look rough for them."

The bishop said that the only other black South African to win the Nobel Peace Prize, former ANC chief the late Albert John Lutuli, in 1960, could have made a greater contribution in a normal society.

Bishop Tutu was told that he had won the coveted award by Norway's Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Tom Vraalsen, who called on the bishop and his wife, Mrs Leah Tutu, at the General Theological Seminary on Manhattan's West Side.

BROKE STAY

Bishop Tutu, who has been visiting professor of theology at the seminary since September, broke his planned four-month stay to fly back to South Africa last night.

He will return to New York for a long-standing engagement at the seminary on Monday, and plans to fly to Norway to receive the Nobel Prize on December 10.

He said most of the \$192 000 prize would be put into a family trust which he had set up to support scholarships for poor blacks to attend university.



The winner ... Bishop Tutu's picture is held by Nobel Peace Prize Committee chairman Mr Egil Aarvik.

From dusty townships to Nobel prize

Bishop Desmond Tutu has risen from an upbringing in dusty Transvaal townships to earn the world's highest accolade for his commitment to peaceful change in South Africa.

He was born in 1931 in Krugersdorp, where his father was the head-

"I used to regularly cycle into town to buy my father his newspaper."

"I recall on many occasions having to run the gauntlet of white boys storming path in his fight against South Africa's racial policies."

"When I was at a safe

eral of the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

The outspoken black prelate has followed a stormy path in his fight against South Africa's racial policies."

Bishop Tutu is a harsh

he has so often warned of.

Earlier this year Bishop Tutu and the former Minister of Education and Training, Mr Barredu Plessis, worked together in trying to solve the Atteridgeville school boycotts.

the Atteridgeville school

He reportedly risked his own life trying to save a security policeman at a funeral in the Ciskei. He flung himself across the man's body when an angry crowd set upon him with stones.

Bishop Tutu advocates South Africa with wartime Germany."

South Africa with wartime

'Words are not those

of a man of peace'

In an editorial *Beeld* today criticises the award of the Nobel peace prize to Bishop Tutu, saying he stood for anything but peace.

It said: "If you hear Tutu talking about Tutu, yes, then he stands for peace, in capital letters."

"But his actions seldom correspond to the image he likes to present."

"For example when he asks in London: 'Don't leave us in the lurch, even if — or maybe especially when — our struggle becomes violent.'"

"Are these the words of a man of peace?"

"We can cite many examples of Bishop Tutu's outbursts which have made him an unlikely peace prize recipient."

"But there would be little sense in that."

"Let us rather ask him, now that he has the prize, to behave as though he is worthy of it."

OWN PEOPLE

"In this way he will serve not only South Africa, but his own people."

The Citizen, which says it has always regarded Bishop Tutu as a political priest who had done much to tarnish South Africa's image, predicted the peace prize winner would now gain greater support for his bitter and extreme views.

"It would be a miracle if receiving the Nobel Peace Prize inculcated in him a greater humility, a desire for goodwill towards all men, including those in power, and a desire for peaceful, evolutionary change," *The Citizen* editorial said.

"But we fear that instead of being a shepherd of God's flock he is going to be even more political now that he has won the Nobel Peace Prize."

"We do not see him in the same light as the moderate, saintly black leader, Chief Albert Lutuli, who won the same prize in 1960."

The bishop had compared South Africa with wartime Germany."

This is the text of the award: The Norwegian Nobel Committee has chosen to award the Nobel Peace Prize for 1984 to Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

The committee has attached importance to Desmond Tutu's role as a unifying leader figure in the campaign to resolve the problem of apartheid in South Africa.

The means by which this campaign is conducted is of vital importance for the whole of the continent of Africa and for the cause of peace in the world.

Through the award of this year's peace prize the committee wishes to direct attention to the non-violent struggle for liberation to which Desmond Tutu belongs, a struggle in which black and white South Africans unite to bring their country out of conflict and crisis.

This year's award should be seen as a renewed recognition of the courage and heroism shown by black South Africans in their use of peaceful methods in the struggle against apartheid.

This recognition is also directed to all, who, throughout the world, use such methods to stand in the vanguard of the campaign for racial equality as a human right.

It is the committee's wish that the Peace Prize now awarded to Desmond Tutu should be regarded not only as a gesture of support to him and to the South African Council of Churches of which he is leader, but also to all individuals and groups in South Africa who, with their concern for human dignity, fraternity and democracy, incite the admiration of the world.

Churchman's admirers acclaim award

The award of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize to Bishop Tutu was today hailed by prominent anti-apartheid campaigners.

● Dr Nthatho Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten in Johannesburg: "Wonderful. On behalf of the Committee of 10, congratulations, well done."

● The award is also a recognition of the valiant fight all free South Africans have put up in the years against the racist regime.

● "I think of people like Albert Lutuli."

● "The award is in recognition of all those people, such as Nelson and Winnie Mandela, who battled against oppression."

● Dr Beyers Naude, executive director of the Christian Institute, whose seven-year banning order was lifted recently:

● "He has been one of the most committed champions for justice in our country and for peaceful change and the rights of all people including blacks."

● Mr Dan Vaughan, acting secretary-general of the SACC: "This vindicates the role he and the Council have played in the struggle in South Africa for peaceful change."

● Chief Gatsa Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha: "Not only am I grateful that Bishop Tutu, as a black South African, has received the Nobel Peace Prize, but I am also deeply grateful that it has been awarded to a South African churchman."

● Mr Pk Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs (through a spokesman): "No comment."

● The Most Rev Phillip Russell, Archbishop of Cape Town: "I am sure that the award is recognition not only of the significant role played by Bishop Tutu himself in being an agent of reconciliation in this country, but equally that of the South African Council of Churches, of which he is general secretary, and of the other churches in this land as together they share in this task."

● Bishop Tutu's emphasis on the love of God for all his children, with its consequences in the realms of politics and economics, is, of course, relevant not only to this country but also to a world of tension, strife and hostility.

● "As a Christian, I rejoice that a fellow Christian has been so honoured, for as he himself in his humility will insist, it is really to the unique role of Jesus Christ as mediator that our thoughts and praise are being directed."

● Bishop Patrick Mun-tume, secretary-general of the umbrella Catholic Bishops' Conference in Zimbabwe: "For a man who has worked for non-violent practices under the very difficult circumstances of his country, he certainly deserved the prize."

● Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, in London: "Western governments could do well to stop listening to the P W Bothas and start listening to Desmond Tutu and the leaders he represents."

● "Today's award comes at a time when the United Democratic Front, the largest-ever organisation in South African history to mobilise non-violent opposition to apartheid, of which Desmond Tutu is a patron, is facing attacks."

● "The award is not just to an outstanding Christian leader and human rights activist, but to a representative of the African people at a most crucial time in their history."

● Mr P W Botha, South African State President (through a spokesman): "No comment."

● Dr Robert Runcie, Archbishop of Canterbury, in London: "I am delighted by the award."

● Bishop Tutu is a member of the 70 million strong Church and a personal friend.

● "I send my heartfelt congratulations to Desmond Tutu. He and his colleagues have been tireless workers for peace who have attempted to create middle ground in a polarised situation."

● "They have sometimes paid a heavy price for this."

● Father David Bruno, Dean of the St George's Anglican Cathedral in Windhoek: "I know the Bishop as a personal friend, as a loving and caring person."

● "The prize is testimony of the good work done by him."

● Mr Kuzeeko Kanguehi, leader of a radical force within the SVA National Union: "Bishop Tutu is a man fighting for eternal peace and is a freedom fighter."

● Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the Republican Party and chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance: "It is a South African occasion."

● Mr Nico Bessinger, Windhoek-based Swapo secretary of foreign affairs: "Bishop Tutu was long known as a relentless and unwavering fighter for justice and peace and is, therefore, a worthy recipient of the prize."

● "We are convinced that he will continue the good work for which he is known."

● The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference in Pretoria: "The administrative board of the SACC expressed its intense gratification at the recognition given to Bishop Tutu's tireless endeavours in the pursuit of justice and peace in South Africa, endeavours with which the SACC has been intimately associated since the Bishop became secretary general of the Council."

● "There is merit, too, in the fact that this recognition focuses world attention on our troubled country."

● "It is our earnest hope that the conferring of the peace prize on Bishop Tutu will be a resounding encouragement to all who share the aspirations and striving of the church leader."

● The South African Council of Churches, in Johannesburg: "The SACC is delighted at this international recognition of the role of Bishop Tutu in the struggle for justice for all in South Africa."

● Bishop Tutu takes his place with Chief Albert Lutuli as one of the great men of South African history.

● Bishop Tutu is a man of God and a man of the people.

● "His fearless courage, his incessant fight for justice and his public statements, which have often discomforted those whose conscience they disturb, have sometimes hidden a man of deep Christian conviction and humility who cries easily at the hurts of his people."

● "The award to Bishop Tutu is also an award to the churches of South Africa."

● "As chief executive of the SACC Bishop Tutu and the leaders of the churches have together led the people of God in their endeavours to achieve justice and peace for all in South Africa."

● The Rev Peter Storey, President of the Methodist Church of South Africa: "This is a worthy recognition by the World Community of the contribution to justice and peace by Bishop Tutu."

● "True peace can never be established unless every section of the community feels that they are being treated justly."

● "This has been the characteristic of the stand taken by Bishop Tutu."

● Mr Arle Brouwer, acting general secretary of the World Council of Churches: "We are delighted at this international recognition of Bishop Tutu's role as a black leader in the struggle against racism and for justice and peace in Southern Africa."

● Mr Egl Aarvik, chairman of the Nobel Committee: "The selection of Bishop Tutu was not a difficult choice."

● "His selection was not a direct criticism of the South African Government."

● "We hope it can influence developments there and throw an international searchlight on that country."

Primary School.

His first ambition was to study medicine and he was accepted at the University of the Witwatersrand Medical School.

But he was unable to obtain a bursary and went instead to the Pretoria Na Bantu Normal college.

Bishop Tutu is married to Leah Shenaxane, whom he has described as "a former star pupil of my father". The couple have three children.

While living in Ventersdorp, Bishop Tutu first learned Afrikaans.

He chose not to live in the Houghton rectory, but in Orlando, Soweto.

The next year he was made Archbishop of Lesotho.

In 1978 he returned to South Africa to take up the post of secretary-general.

He had been referring to the change he has joined forces with the Government to end the violence.

"Only later did I realise they had been saying 'pik swart,'" Bishop Tutu once told a reporter.

In 1975 Bishop Tutu was appointed the first black Anglican Dean of Johannesburg.

He chose not to live in the Houghton rectory, but in Orlando, Soweto.

The next year he was made Archbishop of Lesotho.

In 1978 he returned to South Africa to take up the post of secretary-general.

Bishop Tutu wouldn't have been around to carry on his campaign."

is the driving force behind his struggle to save "our beautiful country".

credited with trying to help anyone affected by oppression or danger.

change he has joined forces with the Government to end the violence.

Spectacular Savings on Household Appliances for every home from

249⁸⁸

concorde Compact Fridges Model CR85

- 85 litre fridge, with freezer compartment
- Adjustable shelves, inner door takes litre bottles
- Ideal for the small flat or home bar

Dion's Low Price



concorde Chest Freezers Model S 192

- Gross capacity of 198 litres
- 4-star freezer rating
- Supplied with basket for easy storage of food

349⁸⁸

Dion's Low Price



SANYO Microwave Ovens Model EM 2410

- 20.7 litre capacity
- Turn-rotate action turntable
- Variable power selection
- 25-minute dual timer with 10 second calibration

459⁸⁸

Dion's Low Price



Anchor Hocking Microwave Accessories

From 9⁹⁸

Dion's Low Price



Washing Machines Model Auto 400

- Handles 5 kg washing at a time
- 12 programmes, plus economy wash
- 3-compartment spin drier

459⁸⁸

Dion's Low Price



SANYO Microwave Ovens Model EM 1206

- Oven is compact, but takes a large roast
- 25-minute timer, with cooking guide
- Defrost facility saves electricity

288⁸⁸

Dion's Low Price



FREE!

With every purchase of a Microwave oven, four lessons in Basic Microwave Cooking FREE - at any Dion Microwave Cooking School. A staff of experts.



MASTER CARE SERVICE

For Fast, Efficient Service & Repairs to

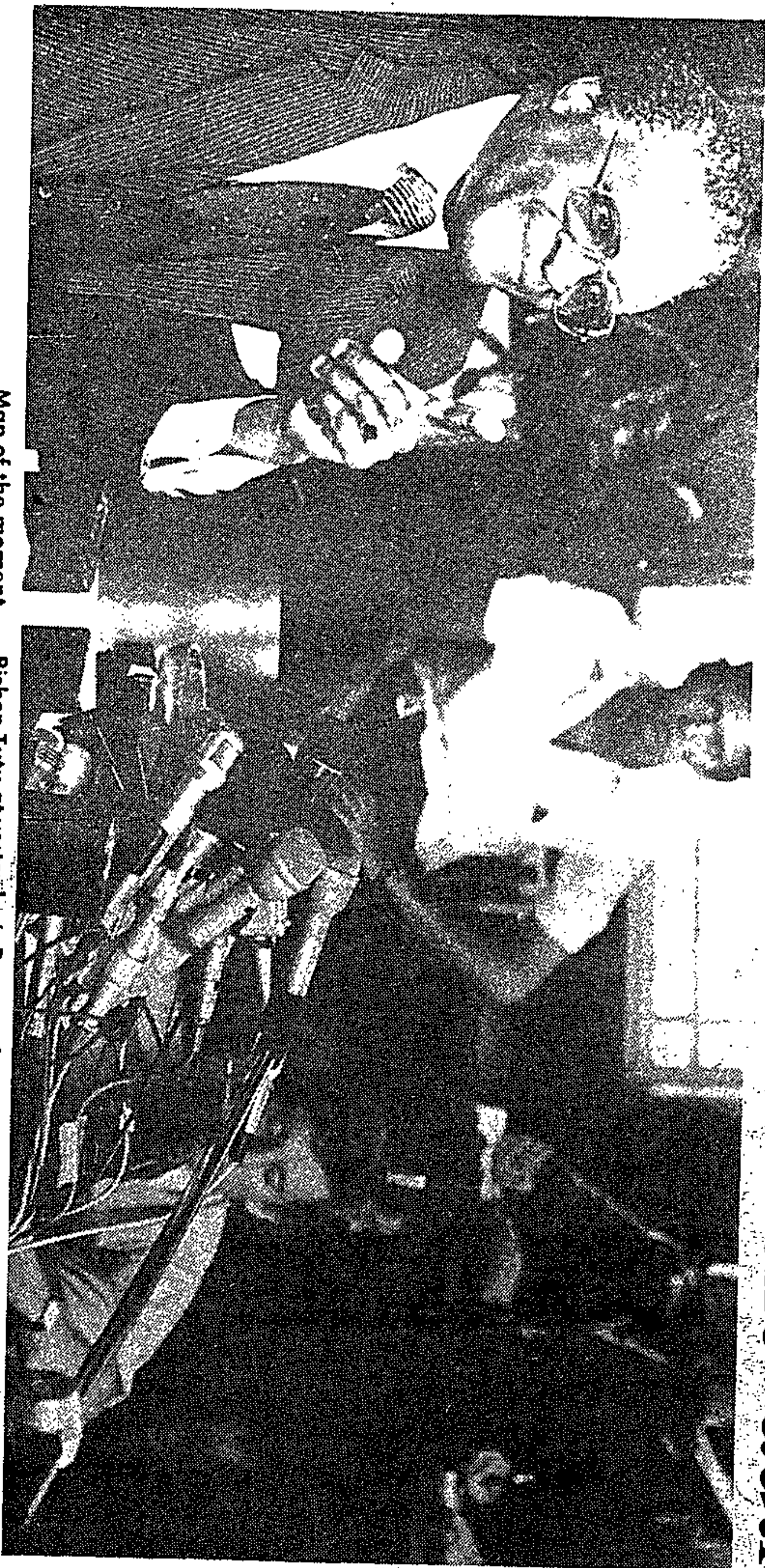
Call 011 726-5000

Save Where South Africa Saves...

DION

LOWEST PRICES

Govt should talk to the 'authentic' black leaders — Tutu



Men of the moment . . . Bishop Tutu at yesterday's Press conference.

● Picture by Alf Kumalo.

Nobel Peace Prize winner

Bishop Desmond Tutu yesterday called on the Government to meet "authentic leaders" such as imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

And he dismissed the Government's new constitution as a dangerous waste of time.

Bishop Tutu told a Press conference in Johannesburg that, while he supported the declared aims of the ANC, he did not support the organisation's methods.

The Government needed to be persuaded by all peaceful means to sit at a national convention with recognised black leaders, he said.

But instead, he added, it used vilification and innuendo to destroy attempts by the South African Council of Churches to bring about negotiation.

"If the Government wants to charge someone for supporting the ANC, it should charge me and not the SACC,"

By Eugene Saldanha, Religion Reporter

said Bishop Tutu.

"I have been congratulated for the award, which I receive on behalf of all oppressed South Africans, by distinguished people such as Senator Ted Kennedy, United Nations Secretary-General Mr Perez de Cuellar and the Rev Jesse Jackson.

"But I did not receive a visit from the South African consul in New York and I have yet to hear from Mr P W Botha."

Bishop Tutu said this was a reflection of the divisions in South African society, because while black people were in their seventh heaven about the award, the Government and its propaganda machinery were throwing suspicion on it.

It was particularly sad because the prize should be a cause for celebration for all South Africans, he added.

"However," said Bishop Tutu,

"I do not frankly care what the Government and its agents think.

"I am not a political animal; I am a pastor who believes in a faith that says all of life belongs to God.

"And the God I owe my allegiance to cares that my people are forced out of their homes, go hungry and are exploited."

Bishop Tutu said accusations that the award was a communist plot were absurd because the recipient of last year's prize, Mr Lech Walesa, was staunchly anti-communist.

Bishop Tutu said most of the R300 000 prize money would go to a family trust to provide scholarships for black students.

Would he visit the three United Democratic Front fugitives who have taken refuge in the British Consulate in Durban?

He said he would make a decision about it once he had

discussed it with colleagues in the SACC.

He added that the international community had made an important statement by awarding the prize twice to black South Africans, the first being ANC president Chief Albert Luthuli in 1960, and the Government should take note of it.

"The international world is saying it is aware that black people have tried for peaceful change through non-violent means," said Bishop Tutu.

In the light of mounting township unrest, did he still hope for peaceful change in South Africa?

Bishop Tutu said it was possible if the Government called a national convention. "However," he went on, "I do not think the Government will do this voluntarily. They will have to be persuaded."

To this end, Bishop Tutu went on, he was encouraging international pressure on the Government.

Tribute from Naude

Dr Beyers Naude, recently unbanned after seven years of enforced silence, wept yesterday when he paid tribute to his close friend, Bishop Tutu, at a lunch organised by South African Council of Churches staff at Khotso House.

The two men are patrons of the United Democratic Front. "I hope the day will come when my people will understand something of the message you bring to black and white in this country," Dr Naude said to Bishop Tutu before embracing him. Dr Allan Boesak, also a UDF patron and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, told guests that the Nobel Peace Prize award to Bishop Tutu focused attention on South Africa at a time when the Government was trying to convince the world that real reform was taking place.

Earlier yesterday Bishop Tutu was mobbed by cheering supporters and a large contingent of foreign and local pressmen when he flew into Jan Smuts Airport from London. Several people in the jubilant crowd were overcome by emotion

THE NATION THIS WEEK



THERE have been two major political events this week, both of which have highlighted a remarkably simple division in South African society: those in favour of apartheid on one side and those against on the other side.

This straightforward split in our society is often obscured underneath all the different layers of politics, ranging from the lunatic Right to the ultra-radical Left at the edges of the spectrum and the very verligte Nationalists rubbing shoulders with conservative Progressives near the centre of the spectrum.

The two events which revealed a much cleaner divide were the awarding of the Nobel Prize to Bishop Tutu and the battle of words between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and visiting Labour Party envoy Mr Donald Anderson.

People in favour of apartheid of some kind thought Mr Anderson could do no right and Mr Botha no wrong. The two men had an ongoing war of words in the Press, and different newspapers put a different emphasis on what was said. Readers of Afrikaans newspapers were regaled by daily stories of how Mr Botha had put Mr Anderson in his place; readers of English newspapers smiled daily at how Mr Anderson had put one over the aggressive Foreign Minister.

The Star presented a balanced view, but even its readers divided into those who thought the balance showed Mr Botha to be the victor and those who saw Mr Anderson as the final winner.

Mr Botha won the round on the question of detentions in Northern Ireland — he obviously knew more about it than Mr Anderson did — but

304
Star
**SULLIVAN
ON SATURDAY**



20/10/84
**SABC gave
Bishop Tutu
no chance**



Bishop Tutu was not allowed to put his case.

Mr Anderson won the round on basic human rights. For the rest of the fight a better qualified referee than I is needed but there was great potential for a split decision.

Viewers of the SABC's television service would have voted Mr Anderson a hands-down winner were it not for the fact that most enlightened viewers realise they are only getting one side of the picture anyway.

The other event was the awarding of the Nobel Prize to Bishop Tutu.

Those in favour of apartheid in any form were disgusted by the award. Here was a man more of war than of peace getting the world's highest recognition for peace-making. Skande! Shows you just how biased the world is! Double-standards!

Those against any form of apartheid were generally de

lighted. That will show this Government what the world thinks of them! That will be a shot in the arm for those fighting the good fight!

Viewers of television in this country were given the worst possible profile of the bishop. Getting angry at the SABC is not a hobby of mine, but the news programme the night after the award was announced was sufficiently evil to turn any journalist's stomach unless the journalist believed in total strategy and total propaganda.

Not a word on the news about the award or the worldwide repercussions and messages of congratulations pouring in from everywhere. Instead the good men of the SABC saw fit to run a 10 minute blast on the Bishop in the "News Focus" programme after the news.

Bishop Tutu was not allowed to put his case, most of the programme was given to old film of the Eloff Commission criticising the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Tutu's voice was absent while he was shown apparently ranting and raving, and then his voice was diabolically allowed into the programme in mid-sentence as he was saying something about violence.

Nobody was told what he was saying about violence before his voice followed the announcer's — to give the impression that the Bishop was advocating a violent solution to this country's problems.

This sort of nonsense simply confirms people's prejudice against the SABC. Anyone with two neurons to rub together can see the propaganda suppressing the news, and next time around they watch things even more cynically. □

Prize fighter

SA's second Nobel Prize-winner is well suited to the role. A churchman by vocation, he's also a charismatic spokesman. Chunky, exuberant and charming, 52-year-old Bishop Desmond Tutu was clearly in his element as he jetted into SA to receive tribute and adulation.

The proud and emotional response to Tutu's award by blacks was not reflected among whites, he points out, a manifestation of the deep divisions in SA. Certainly, representatives across the spectrum, from the Committee of 10 to the United Democratic Front (UDF),

were there to meet him at the airport, eager to be associated with him, perceiving his prize as recognition of the legitimacy of their objectives.

Tutu supports the declared aims of the ANC — but, he stresses, not its violent methods. He has condemned bombing attacks.

His answer is a national convention, at which government would deliberate with recognised black leaders. But he does not say how the real leaders would be identified. More radical youth, not to mention the ANC, see such notions as

wishy-washy truckling, a naive and futile moderation to be expected from one who is too close to, and too soft on, whites.

Tutu's most contentious stand, in support of disinvestment, is to him perfectly logical — he believes that international pressure is an essential element of peaceful settlement. Money is a potent lever, he believes. Suffering and unemployment among blacks is a price worth paying if Armageddon is the alternative.

Last year he was on a short-list to head the World Council of Churches, but he faded.

Tutu was Bishop of Lesotho before becoming head of the SA Council of Churches in 1976, a year of unprecedented township upheaval. He attracted immediate attention with forceful criticism of government methods of suppressing the riots and with his support for the marching schoolchildren. Born in Klerksdorp, he became a high school teacher while studying for a BA from Unisa. He went on to study divinity at King's College, London, and obtained an MA on Islam.

His tenure at the SACC was marred by alleged financial irregularities, which led to the appointment of the Eloff commission of inquiry.

Resilience

Throughout these difficulties, and the subsequent trial of John Rees of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Tutu displayed a remarkable degree of resilience. This is as well, in the high-profile, high-risk role he has adopted.

Married, with four grown children, he talks wistfully sometimes of returning to simple pastoral work — a prospect even less likely now than before. The laureate's jetset trail stretches before him.

There are many who would reject Tutu's assertion that he is not a political animal. But the time is passing when government, and white SA, dismissed men like Tutu as communists and troublemakers.

There is much scepticism about Tutu's award. There is also unease. For, at the end of the day, after discounting the lobbying and the horse-trading that is so much a part of selecting the peace prize-winner, the award is tangible evidence of the opprobrium in which the West holds SA race policies. Tutu's award places SA alongside the countries whose policies helped to secure peace prizes for Andrei Sakharov and Lech Walesa.



RSM 31/10/84 304

Tswana Govt is silent on threat claims

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE Bophuthatswana Government has declined to react to allegations that it had threatened to expel a long-standing member of the South African Council of Churches, Mr Joe Seremane, unless he "ceased his activities".

The accusation was levelled by Mr Seremane, who told the Rand Daily Mail he was summoned to appear before President Lucas Mangope and members of the Cabinet last week and given an ultimatum to desist from certain "activities" or face expulsion.

Mr Seremane's involvement in the Mmabatho Residents' Association (MRA) was, he said, a major source of irritation to President Mangope and his aides. The MRA was formed to resist the imposition of new tariffs imposed by the newly-formed Mmabatho City Council.

The Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Patrick Mokhobo, who, as Acting President during President Mangope's absence overseas recently, had dealings with Mr Seremane, declined to comment on the vetoing to which Mr Sere-

mane was summoned.

He did, however, acknowledge that the Bophuthatswana authorities were concerned about the new tariffs and that they had arranged to discuss the issue with the Mmabatho City Council and Mmabatho residents.

The Mmabatho City Council has an entirely nominated membership, its members having been nominated by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Solly Rathebe, as an interim measure.

Preparations are going ahead, however, for the division of Mmabatho into wards and for the election of councillors in July next year.

The envisaged elected Mmabatho City Council will be joined to the Mafikeng City Council as a single, united council for Bophuthatswana's neighbouring towns of Mmabatho and Mafikeng, known as Mafeking until its incorporation into Bophuthatswana in 1980.

The feeling in ruling circles is that the present Mmabatho City Council introduced the new tariffs without sufficient warning and explanation.

WILLEM DE KLERK

Don't denigrate Tutu

in my opinion



is reprinted by arrangement with *Rapport*.

Willem de Klerk is editor of *Rapport*. In his column *Kortom* last Sunday he wrote about the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Bishop Desmond Tutu. The column

I want to write something good about Bishop Tutu and his Nobel Prize. I also have a critical word for the SABC and others and I want to grumble about our style.

To eliminate all misunderstanding — because there are many malicious people about — I want to make the following statements:

I question the bishop's theology in some respects. His SA Council of Churches plays with fire too often. Some of his statements are shocking and contrary to peace and reconciliation. The bishop's politics have an ideology that I reject and I want to express myself strongly — as in the past — against some of his attitudes and methods. The award of the Nobel Prize is clearly not free of ulterior motives.

Having said that, I want to complain about three things in the handling of the Tutu news.

One: The *Nuusfokus* programme on the SABC used many unflattering film clips of the bishop — screaming and fanatic images. Yet most of the time we

know him as a controlled and civilised speaker.

Two: By way of negative suggestion, this programme stated that Bishop Tutu is wrong and that his motives are not pure when he links church, religion and politics.

The bishop is quite right to link the Bible, religion and the church to politics. We Afrikaners do it too, also quite rightly.

One's religion can either withstand the test of purity or it cannot. Bishop Tutu's theology of liberation is as dubious (*bedenklik*) as the theology of apartheid that many of us have been propagating so sacredly in the past.

The programme also contained the innuendo that resistance against authority, even organised resistance, cannot be reconciled with Christian peace. Now, our own Afrikaans theological tradition acknowledges that such resistance (in certain circumstances and within limits) as being an "order" (*opdrag*) and as justified, especially if it can be based on Biblical principles.

In the *Nuusfokus* programme, what was supposed to be subtlety came over as deliberate one-sidedness; misrepresentation (*skeeftrekking*); hypocrisy and propaganda. It was counter-productive and unprofessional.

Three: The whole style in which Bishop Tutu's prize was treated in white, especially Afrikaner, circles was rude and childish. To mock, insult or ignore the Tutu Nobel Prize or to be spiteful about it is so unnecessary.

Bishop Tutu should have been addressed like this:

☐ Congratulations on your Nobel Prize. It is an honour and not without merit, because you are a symbol of hope for those who feel as you do.

You are held in high esteem, even by those who do not agree with your style and points of view.

☐ As the world's man-of-peace you carry a heavy responsibility. You will have to create trust from all people.

Your peace agenda should consist of:

☐ Talking strongly against violence and terror and trying to convince men of violence to use dialogue instead;

☐ Reconsidering your views on disinvestment, because social upliftment and the improvement of education and quality of life is essential for peace;

☐ Clear support for the Accord of Nkomati and talks with Angola and others;

☐ That you take cognisance of the stated intention of government to organise meaningful political rights for blacks and that you make a contribution to the Cabinet committee investigating it; and

☐ That you keep your distance — and make it obvious that you do — from obstinate radicals so that you can give your best in a responsible way as the foremost fighter for a dispensation of black human rights.

It will not make you popular with groups who are not looking for peace. But it will give you a clear conscience.

Rapport will follow your road ahead with hope.

SACC, DPSC call for prayers today

Mall Reporter *FDH*

THE South African Council of Churches has backed a call by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) to observe today as a national day of prayer to protest against detentions and "other forms of political repression".

A lunch-hour prayer service is to be held between 1pm and 2pm in the Cathedral of St Mary the Virgin in Hoek Street, Johannesburg.

29/4/84 *(22)*
The SACC has also called on all churches to toll their bells between 4.30pm and 6pm for an hour today to "make all communities throughout the Witwatersrand aware of the very deep Christian concern for those being held in detention".

It has also called on Christians, as individuals, to picket main arterial roads throughout the Witwatersrand during the period of bell tolling.

304
The SACC said in a statement that they have enlisted people to telephone all known clergymen on the Witwatersrand to inform them about the service and encourage their congregations to share in the prayer service.

The SACC said it believed that these actions would be a "visible witness to the many communities on the Witwatersrand that the Church remains concerned about this repressive situation".

I will never talk to Reagan officials again — Tutu

304
Stan
5/12/84

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — At a congressional hearing here yesterday, Bishop Desmond Tutu received an unprecedented standing ovation.

He said that as of yesterday, he would never again talk to officials of the Reagan Administration unless they abandoned the "evil" policy of constructive engagement.

However, he added, he might see President Ronald Reagan or Secretary of State George Shultz, if they invited him to a meeting.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner said he had tried to persuade Dr. Chester Crocker — "a good and very intelligent man" — and others of the folly and danger of constructive engagement, but had failed.

As a result of his statement, several congressmen are circulating a petition in both chambers, asking the President to invite Bishop Tutu to the White House.

White House spokesman Mr. Larry Speakes said yesterday afternoon there were no plans yet for such a meeting.

The standing ovation

came after the Bishop spoke at a special hearing of the House of Representatives Africa subcommittee into the situation in South Africa.

Normally, a committee chairman would try to stop displays of emotion, but yesterday Democratic Congressman Howard Wolpe of Michigan joined in.

Bishop Tutu's testimony followed the line of several recent speeches he has made in the US: he condemned apartheid, equated it with Nazism, and sharply denounced the Reagan Administration for its policy.

He said if the US had supported the Nazis against the Jews, it would have been accused of taking an immoral position. Apartheid was as evil as Nazism, and he believed the Administration's support of and collaboration with it was equally immoral, evil and unchristian.

"Why should this administration respond so quickly when something is done against Solidarity in Poland, applying sanctions at the drop of a hat?

"When similar treatment is meted out to black trade unionists in South Africa, all we get is convoluted sophistry," he said.



President Reagan



Bishop Tutu

SA gets warning of US moves on sanctions

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — In a startling move that promises serious problems for South Africa in the next session of the US Congress, 35 conservative Republican congressmen yesterday warned both President Reagan and the South African Government that they were willing to work towards sanctions to end apartheid.

They said that unless there was an immediate end to violence in South Africa and unless there was a demonstrated sense of urgency about ending apartheid, they would be prepared to ask the US Government to:

- Curtail new American investment unless South Africa guaranteed certain economic and civil rights for all.
- Organise international diplomatic and economic sanctions against South Africa.

EXCUSE

They warned that they would no longer be able to support the Reagan Administration's policy of constructive engagement if it became an excuse for maintaining an unacceptable status quo.

The congressmen — all from the conservative wing of the Republican Party, traditionally sympathetic about South Africa's problems — yesterday afternoon handed a letter to Ambassador Brand Fourie, in which they listed their objections to South Africa's po-

Gringich or Georgia
South Africa's goal had to be a multiracial, free, integrated society.

South Africa would get a very sharp message from the simple act of the US proposing to convene a conference to determine effective sanctions.

Reagan meeting with Tutu seen as setback for SA

By Gerald L'Ange, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Bishop Desmond Tutu has been granted a private meeting with President Ronald Reagan at the White House to discuss the situation in South Africa.

The meeting, tentatively scheduled for tomorrow, was the second setback for Pretoria in a day of dramatic developments yesterday.

Earlier, 35 Republican congressmen warned that they would support diplomatic and economic sanctions unless the South African Government moved swiftly away from apartheid.

The bishop has been campaigning actively in the US against President Reagan's policy of constructive engagement.

Testifying before a House of Representatives subcommittee on Tuesday, the bishop said he wanted to meet Mr Reagan to try to persuade him to change his policy on South Africa.

The President's decision to grant him an audience at short notice is seen as an indication of the seriousness with which the White House is taking the growing opposition to the constructive engagement policy and of the impact Bishop Tutu has made on Americans since winning the Nobel Prize.

TO COUNTER CRITICISM

The decision to meet the bishop appears, at least in part, to be aimed at countering criticism that the Reagan Administration is supporting the South African Government against its black opponents through the policy of constructive engagement.

"We look forward to the meeting and the exchange of views it will provide," said an Administration official.

"It will associate the United States publicly with the view we have expressed privately to South Africa — that apartheid must yield to peaceful change."

Some officials acknowledge that the current anti-apartheid demonstrations demonstrate the depth of American distaste for South Africa's racial policies.

In his congressional testimony on Tuesday the bishop described the constructive engagement policy as "immoral, evil and totally unchristian".

● See Pages 9 and 15, World section.

Sanctions: Reagan, Tutu disagree

CAC TWTs

8/12/86

304

304

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — President Ronald Reagan yesterday remained publicly unmoved by Bishop Desmond Tutu's plea to end "constructive engagement" and "send a signal to the oppressed".

Both termed their half-hour White House meeting "good" and "friendly", but emerged with their deep philosophical differences unresolved.

Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, who sat in on the talks, said that whatever its outcome, the fact that the meeting happened at all was strongly symbolic. "It is a signal in its own right."

The bishop gave Mr Reagan a specific agenda for United States policy towards South Africa which included urging Pretoria "to announce a general amnesty for all political prisoners and exiles as a prelude to a national convention in our country".

In a nationally televised press conference after the meeting, Mr Reagan insisted the administration would continue to pursue "quiet diplomacy".

Use of army

"I have always believed it is counterproductive for one country to splash itself over headlines demanding that another country do something," he said.

Standing in the bitter cold outside the White House, Bishop Tutu said he urged the president to call for an end to the current violence and the "use of the army against civilians", the immediate release of all detainees who should be charged in open court and tried in the presence of international observers, the lifting of all banings orders, particularly that on Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the im-

prisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, and an end to forced removals.

Mr Reagan said he tried to explain to the bishop "the things we are doing, many of which, I think, came as a surprise to him".

'Repugnance'

He said the administration was already carrying out many of the bishop's proposals, and was looking at some of the others "very carefully".

"But I have to disagree with him that the situation is worse now. It is not. We have made sizeable progress there in expressing our repugnance for apartheid and in persuading the South African Government to make changes, and we're going to continue."

The president also disagreed with the bishop's advocacy for disinvestment. "This is based on ignorance," he said. "The simple truth is that most black tribal leaders there have openly expressed their support for American business investment because our American businesses go there and observe practices with regard to employees that are not observed by South African companies."

Hour with Bush

"American business has spent over 100 million dollars so far on education and training in management, in business, in entrepreneurship, and those who are criticizing are just ignorant of that."

"I told (the bishop) what our private invest-

ment is in South Africa and what it has meant to those who are employed over there."

After seeing Mr Reagan, Bishop Tutu spent an hour with Vice President George Bush.

Asked whether his mind had been changed by the president, he replied emphatically, "no".

RICHARD WALKER reports from New York that Bishop Tutu reported immediately to the United Nations on his meeting with President Reagan — first seeing African ambassadors, then consulting privately with the president of the General Assembly, Mr Paul Lusaka.

Resolutions

The bishop flies to Oslo this weekend for next week's Nobel award ceremony.

The General Assembly next week votes on a series of resolutions on apartheid and SWA/Namibia, in which the US is striving to have specific and harsh attacks on its policies removed.

Several of these resolutions — the Namibia series — were to have come up yesterday afternoon, but are now being delayed until next Wednesday.

Those on South Africa and apartheid will be voted on Thursday.

While the outcome is certain — the assembly has for the past 21 years advocated hitting the Republic with all manner of mandatory economic and other sanctions — what the bishop had to say was expected to influence its response towards the US.

own present deputy C.I. Officer 1980
accident of for the Western was released in Pretoria
for fear that publication could have been halted on Thursday.

SAFE TALKS 8/12/87
30C

SACC post: Naude to succeed Bishop Tutu

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Beyers Naude, the fiercely anti-apartheid Afrikaner clergyman, was yesterday appointed general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) to succeed Bishop Desmond Tutu, who has been elected Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg.

Dr Naude, who was banned for seven years in 1977, will formally assume office as general secretary of the SACC — a role as controversial as his previous position as

Christian Institute director — on February 1.

The decision to offer him the post was unanimous, the SACC said in a statement yesterday.

Dr Naude, aged 69, last night gave as one reason for his decision to accept the offer his wish to contribute to "the struggle for social justice" in South Africa.

Dr Naude's involvement at the interface of religion and politics goes back nearly a quarter of a century to the Sharpeville shootings of March 1960.

Mr Iv Kraalfon to see a on a Sun Dallas." Mr B Point th Bay Win ble and "Hav News Ron Ra certainl ister B will gu dark tu

A
one" al cal in "Kee ers ou other but n here." The senter paid p to evi Morri cumst

living ideas

Naude aims to strengthen SACC churches' links

by
Jasper Mortimer

It was important that the South African Council of Churches should strengthen its links with member churches which represented 15 million parishioners, the general-secretary elect of the SACC, Dr Beyers Naude, said last night.

Dr Naude, who recently emerged from a seven-year banning, accepted the SACC post yesterday after the resignation of Nobel Laureate Bishop Desmond Tutu who is to become the Bishop of Johannesburg.

In a statement the SACC presidium said that the invitation to Dr Naude had been unanimous and that he would begin his two-year term in February.

Interviewed afterwards, Dr Naude said he had accepted the post only after making sure that he had the full support of the SACC and member churches.

Dr Naude said that, as he was 69, he had accepted a two-year term during which the SACC would look for a younger candidate to accept a permanent appointment.

BLACK COMMUNITY

"If possible that person should be a leader from the black community because the vast majority of SACC members are black, coloured and Indian," he said.

Asked about his aims as secretary-general, he mentioned the strengthening of ties with member churches and support of their efforts to achieve "justice and peace in our country".

His work would include implementing the policy decisions of the SACC national conference and co-ordinating the activities of the SACC's four divisions — justice and reconciliation, inter-church aid, home and family life, and the dependents' conference which arranged funds for families of political prisoners and detainees.

Dr Naude is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church in Africa (the black Dutch Reformed Church) and was director of the Christian Institute until he and the institute were banned in 1977.

Press for amnesty, Tutu tells Reagan

CAPC Times 10/12/84

308

OSLO. — Bishop Desmond Tutu, in Norway to collect his Nobel Peace Prize today, said here last night that he had appealed to President Ronald Reagan to press for a political amnesty in South Africa.

He told a news conference immediately after his arrival that a general amnesty for political prisoners and exiles would prove the success of Mr Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" with the South African Government.

Bishop Tutu said he had told Mr Reagan at their meeting in Washington on Friday that he had detected no sign so far that the United States policy of "quiet diplomacy" had caused any improvement in the living conditions of black people in South Africa.

Paying tribute to the wave of demonstrations against South African diplomatic missions in the United States, Bishop Tutu said he had found a groundswell of moral revulsion against apartheid.

Bishop Tutu said he had told Mr Reagan: "Conditions for constructive engagement would exist if you got a general amnesty for all political prisoners and exiles."

The 53-year-old Anglican bishop will today receive the R346 000 prize awarded by the Norwegian Nobel Committee for his unifying role in the campaign against apartheid, and will meet the Norwegian Foreign Minister and have an audience with King Olav.

Tomorrow he will deliver the Nobel Peace Prize address and tomorrow night he will be a guest preacher in the Oslo Cathedral.

"The Peace Prize is to show that God is in charge here in this world and that justice, goodness, peace, love and

compassion will prevail, that God cares, the world cares and we are winning," the bishop said.

The bishop said South Africa was in a state of civil war but said he would not take up arms. He described himself as "a peace-lover, but not a pacifist".

Before leaving for Oslo, Bishop Tutu told a congregation of more than 2 500 in Canterbury Cathedral yesterday that the award of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize was recognition of the fact that the call by the oppressed people of South Africa for dignity and human rights was a just one.

Bishop Tutu was guest preacher at Canterbury Cathedral yesterday "at the invitation of the Anglican Archbishop, Dr Robert Runcie.

At a press conference earlier, commenting on Mr Reagan's claim that the release of 11 South African labour and community leaders was due to "quiet diplomacy" by the United States, Bishop Tutu said their release might have been a ploy to divert attention from his meeting with President Reagan.

He said anti-apartheid protesters could equally well say that one of the things they had called for was the immediate release of the labour leaders and that the release had been due to their action.

"We could also say that the South African Government, aware of my meeting with President Reagan, wished to divert attention from the meeting."

The South African Ambassador, Mr Brand Fourie, said in Washington on Friday that 11 detainees had been released. Mr Reagan, speaking to reporters on Saturday, immediately claimed credit.

Although Mr Fourie announced the release of the detainees on Friday, a police spokesman in Pretoria said they would give the names of the 11 only today. — Own Correspondents and Sapa-Reuter-AP

● Test after the prize, page 2

Fourie's call to Tutu on violence

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — South Africa's United States Ambassador, Mr Brand Fourie, yesterday called on Bishop Desmond Tutu to act "in the spirit of the Nobel Prize" and "persuade his followers on the radical side . . . to stop killing moderate black leaders".

At the same time, Bishop Tutu declined to condemn outright the rising tide of black against black violence in the Republic.

"I think it is an indication of the whole level of frustration . . . in South Africa," Bishop Tutu said.

"There should be no killing of anybody by anybody, but I don't know what makes people sit up and take notice."

The bishop and the ambassador were speaking on "This Week with David Brinkley", a nationally-televised Sunday morning public affairs programme.

Mr Fourie took the opportunity to renew his criticisms of the daily demonstrations and arrests outside his embassy, saying they would have "no effect whatsoever" on South Africa's actions.

"We realize that it is the democratic right of anyone in this country who wishes to demonstrate," he said, backing down from his earlier comparison of the sit-ins with the 1979 siege of the US Embassy in Tehran.

"But we also realize that those who demonstrate here hardly ever say anything about Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cuba, the Soviet Union, Central America, or for that matter what is happening in Africa itself.

"If we see what is happening in Africa, firstly there is independence, secondly there is one election, perhaps a free one. That's the last free one. Then there's a one-party state. Then there's a move towards a kind of socialism, then eventually Marxism and you get to a stage where you've moved into misery."

One man, one vote was therefore "not the answer for South Africa. We've got to work out a different system. That does not come only from the whites. There are about nine black nations, they are all minorities, and it's a feeling that's commonly shared".

CHB 11/12/84 (H/111) X

Nobel Prize 'challenges SA'

From JOHN BATTERSBY

OSLO. — Bishop Desmond Mpilo Tutu, the 53-year-old Bishop-elect of Johannesburg, was yesterday awarded the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize at a packed ceremony in the Oslo University auditorium presided over by King Olav V of Norway.

The R300 000 Nobel award, traditionally made on December 10, was awarded by the chairman of the Nobel Committee, Mr Egil Aarvik, a former president of the Norwegian Parliament, to direct attention to Bishop Tutu as "a unifying leader figure in the campaign to resolve the problem of apartheid in South Africa".

He said this year's Peace Prize was a challenge to the dominant minority to take its chance "before history's amnesty runs out".

In a short acceptance speech, Bishop Tutu said the Soviet and South African governments had been notable exceptions to the many thousands of people around the world who had been "thrilled" by the award.

"I was told of a delegation of American church people who were visiting Russia. On hearing the news they and their Russian hosts celebrated the Nobel Peace Prize winner," Bishop Tutu said.

Mr Aarvik said repression in South Africa was "so brutal that a violent rebellion would be an understandable reaction".

"Fortunately, a peaceful alternative exists... Desmond Tutu is an exponent of the only form of conflict-solving which is worthy of civilized nations.

"In recognition of the fact that it is this alterna-

tive which must succeed, Bishop Tutu has been selected as this year's Nobel Prize laureate."

Recalling the Nobel Peace award to Chief Albert Luthuli, former president of the African National Congress, 23 years ago, Mr Aarvik said:

"It is the committee's wish that this year's award should be seen as a renewed recognition of the courage and heroic patience shown by black South Africans in their use of peaceful means to oppose the apartheid system."

At a ceremony attended by more than 600 politicians, diplomats and Church leaders and marked by standing ovations, Bishop Tutu said the award had "kindled a new hope in the breasts of the millions who are voiceless, oppressed, dispossessed and tortured by powerful tyrants".

'We shall be free'

"It says more eloquently than anything else that our cause is a just cause and that we will attain human rights in South Africa and everywhere in the world. We shall be free in South Africa and everywhere in the world."

"I accept this prestigious award on behalf of my family; on behalf of the South African Council of Churches, on behalf of all in my motherland, on behalf of those committed to the cause of justice, peace and reconciliation everywhere," Bishop Tutu said.

It was the 64th ceremony since the award was first made in 1901. It was founded by the Swede Alfred Nobel in his will, which stipulated that the peace prize should be decided on by a committee of the Norwegian Parliament.

'Trail-blazer'

Bishop Tutu became the 70th individual to receive the award and the second South African. Chief Albert Luthuli received the 1960 prize at a ceremony in 1961.

It has been shared on several occasions and awarded to institutions on 14 occasions. Some years there has been no award.

Paying tribute to the work of the South African Council of Churches under the guidance of Bishop Tutu as its general secretary Mr Aarvik said:

"The SACC has become a trail-blazer in the campaign for human rights, a central force in

the liberation struggle and an increasingly wide-ranging support organization for the many victims of the system's racial discrimination."

Pass laws

Referring to the forced removal of three million people, the system of migratory labour, the pass laws and the lot of "political prisoners", Mr Aarvik said:

"If we ignore for a moment the personal humiliation, the question remains — who is there to help these people survive in their new existence?"

"Who will help them house themselves, find water, tend to the sick or educate their children?"

"It is a pleasure to note that over 90 percent of the SACC's budget is covered by contributions from churches in the Western world, while it is with anxiety that we note that new laws are being prepared which will deprive the council of the right to administer its own funds."

He said South Africa's apartheid system had judged itself and had been found to be totally incompatible with human civilization.

"This year's Peace Prize is therefore an attempt to awaken consciences..."

"It is, therefore, not a judgment, rather it is a challenge, a hand stretched out — in the same way as Desmond Tutu's hand is stretched out to conciliation and atonement."

Academic denies claim about Tutu

By NOEL BRUYNS
Religion Reporter

BISHOP Isaac Mokoena, the black church leader who told President Ronald Reagan that he and not Bishop Desmond Tutu spoke on behalf of black South African churchgoers, represented only "a few thousand" of them and was speaking "nonsense".

This was said in Cape Town yesterday by Professor G C Oosthuizen, head of the Research Institute on Black Independent Churches at the University of Zululand.

Professor Oosthuizen, who had studied black independent churches for decades, said yesterday:

"I don't say I agree with everything Bishop Tutu says, but as far as the facts go, Bishop Mokoena is talking nonsense by claiming he can speak on behalf of four million blacks in South Africa. He represents only a small group of a few thousand who belong to RICA-affiliated black churches".

Bishop Mokoena, honorary life president of the Reformed Independent Churches Association (RICA), sent Presi-

dent Ronald Reagan a telegram this weekend thanking him for opposing Bishop Tutu's call for United States disinvestment in South Africa during a White House meeting on Friday.

Bishop Mokoena claimed 4.5 million followers above 15 years of age.

Professor Oosthuizen said there were 3 270 denominations in South Africa, with nearly 6 million black adherents.

So little was known about many of the small independent denominations that anyone could speak on behalf of them, as Bishop Mokoena had done, without the ordinary man in the street knowing the facts, he said.

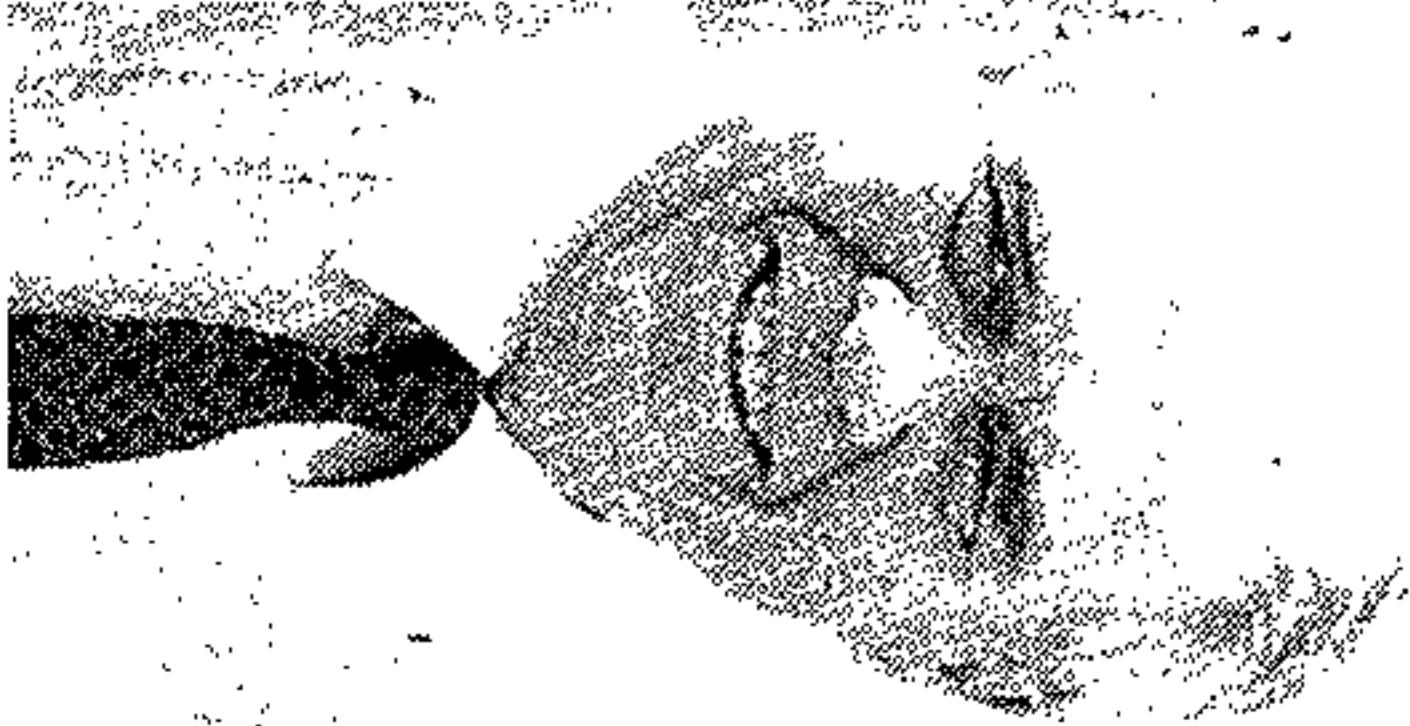
● In a separate statement issued at the weekend, Bishop Mokoena said the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Bishop Tutu was "an insult to the black Christians of South Africa".

He said RICA was "deeply disturbed" about the award to Bishop Tutu, who had "promoted a war of black against black" and had collaborated with communists.

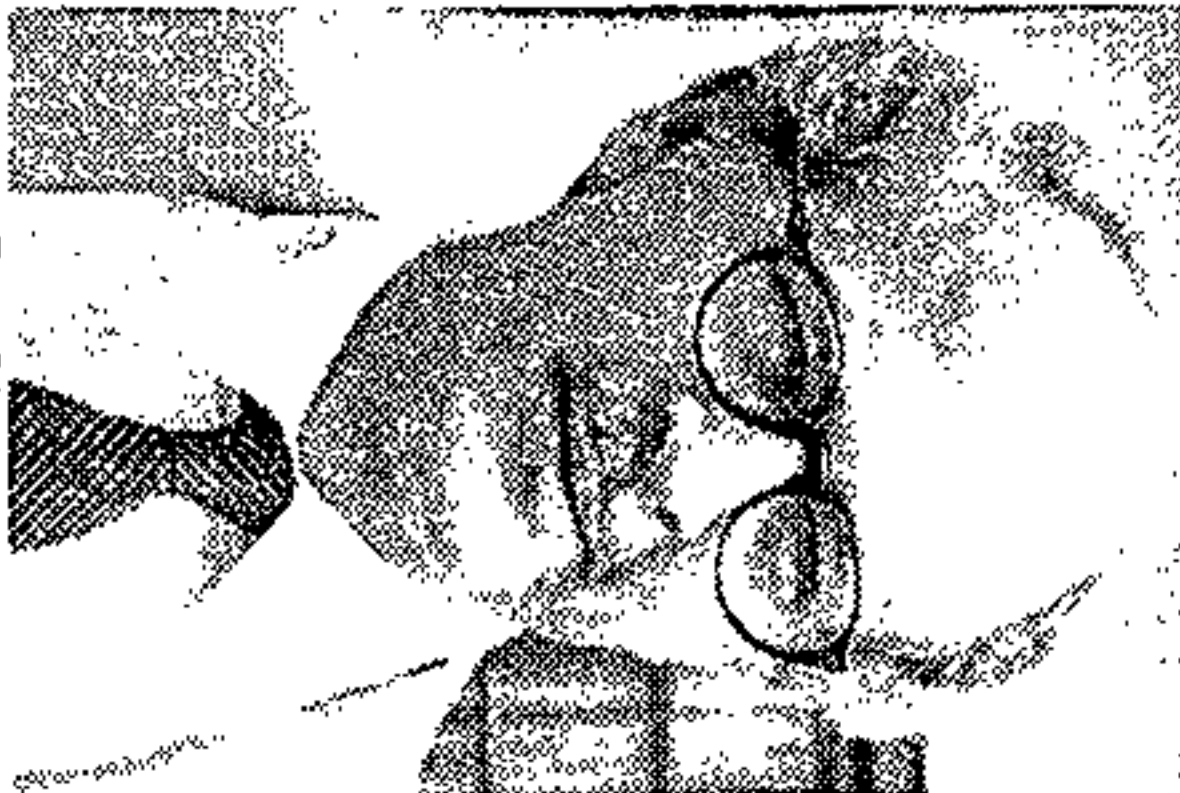
Art Tris 11/2/84

504

Fourie pleads for killing to stop



Mr Brand Fourie



Dr Chester Crocker

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African ambassador to the United States, Mr Brand Fourie, said it was Bishop Desmond Tutu's task as a Nobel peace prize winner to persuade black radicals to stop killing moderate black leaders.

In an interview on America's ABC television and broadcast on SATV on Sunday night, Mr Fourie said the bishop faced a severe test.

"He will have to persuade his followers... some of them radical. Black radicals have got to stop killing moderate black leaders.

"Black confrontation... with the blood flowing... must be stopped and that is the task for a Nobel prize winner," the ambassador said.

Asked for his views on American disinvestment in South Africa, he said it would run contrary to the concept of free trade. He added that 75 percent of working blacks in South Africa were opposed to American companies taking their money out of the Republic.

Mr Fourie said the anti-apartheid demonstrators outside the South African embassy in Washington were exercising their democratic rights.

"But we take it seriously that those who demonstrate here never say anything about what happens in Afghanistan, or Cuba, the Soviet Union... Central Amer-

ica or in Africa itself for that matter."

Asked how he would explain his government's policies to the demonstrators, Mr Fourie said he would tell them that South Africa was continually changing.

Trade unions for blacks had been introduced, job reservation had been scrapped, equal pay for equal work introduced, a start had been made toward bringing about equal education, the new constitution had been implemented and the government was committed to bringing about greater political participation by blacks.

Not worked

"So what are we arguing about? We should rather see how we can bring these things about peacefully and without making the position more difficult," he said.

One-man, one-vote systems had not worked in the rest of Africa and would not succeed in the Republic, the ambassador said.

"We've got to work out a different system." This feeling was shared by blacks and whites in the Republic, he said.

"We've got to give to everybody a reasonable part in governing their own affairs without taking rights away from other nations."

The US Assistant Secretary of State for

African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, was interviewed on the same programme.

He said the Reagan administration was already doing "an overwhelming majority" of the things to encourage reform in South Africa that Bishop Tutu had called for in his meeting with President Reagan this week.

Challenged as to why the White House was therefore not advocating economic sanctions against South Africa, Dr Crocker said:

"I did not hear the bishop, either in the Oval Office or in public, ever call for the US to walk away from South Africa. What he's calling for is some sort of clear signal of what we stand for and we're giving all kinds of clear signals."

Dr Crocker said the Reagan administration had a "solid record" of accomplishment with regard to South Africa.

The US government was, however, still not satisfied with the position in South Africa and the sub-continent and was determined to persevere in its efforts to change the situation.

The success of such efforts had to be measured in several ways, Dr Crocker said.

"We do want to see change towards a democratic society based on the consent of the governed." — Sapa

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1984

SUN 12:00 P.M. TO 1:00 P.M.

OPEN SATURDAY — 8:30 A.M. TO 3:00 P.M.

Bomb threat as Tutu speaks

CAT TRANS 11/12/84 304

From JOHN BATTERSBY

OSLO. — An anonymous bomb threat interrupted the Nobel Peace Prize ceremony for the first time in its 83-year history yesterday moments before the Bishop-elect of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu — the 1984 recipient — was due to make his acceptance speech.

By last night no-one had claimed responsibility for the bomb threat and speculation ranged from right-wing groups in Norway to agents of the South African Government.

The Norwegian Prime Minister, Mr. Kare Willoch, said in an interview: "I am astonished that this kind of thing can happen in a peaceful country like

Norway. Next year there will have to be much tighter security."

King Olav V of Norway and Crown Prince Harald were the first to be escorted from the packed hall when an organizer interrupted the ceremony at 1.28pm to announce that there had been a threat that a bomb would explode in seven minutes.

The bomb scare led to a unique Nobel ceremony which included the singing of "liberation songs" by more than 1,000 people in front of the hall and the assembling of an impromptu African choir by Bishop Tutu, imposing in a floor-length magenta cassock.

The Tutu "choir", made up largely of his family and colleagues from South

Africa, sang African songs and ended with "Nkosi Sikelele Y' Afrika".

During the hour-long wait on the steps, Bishop Tutu chatted animatedly with the Norwegian Prime Minister, kissed and hugged children, accepted a sheepskin jacket to keep him warm and received a posy of carnations from a representative of the Polish trade union movement Solidarity.

Members of the public came off the streets to join more than 600 Norwegian politicians, diplomats and church leaders and at one point broke into spontaneous singing of the song "We shall overcome . . . someday".

During the singing, the crowd improvised after the first three verses with

"Tutu shall set us free . . . Tutu shall set us free . . . Tutu shall set us free someday."

On the steps security officials battled to keep journalists and the public from mobbing Bishop Tutu.

Asked whether he had been scared, Bishop Tutu laughed: "We have had these in South Africa. I never thought for one moment it would go off."

When the ceremony was resumed in the hall after no bomb had been found, Bishop Tutu began his speech: "As I was about to say before we were somewhat interrupted . . ."

- Nobel prize challenges SA, page 3
- Picture, page 4
- Whiteskin a 'disadvantage', page 5

Tutu: White skin a 'disadvantage'

CAIT Trites 11/12/84

304

JOHANNESBURG. — A white skin could be a "horrible disadvantage" if severe violence erupts in South Africa over the country's racial policies, Bishop Desmond Tutu said.

In an American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) interview screened on SABC TV on Sunday night, the Nobel peace prize winner said he feared a bloodbath was imminent in South Africa unless the international community exerted pressure on Pretoria to come to the conference table.

Asked if whites would be massacred in such a bloodbath, Bishop Tutu said:

"I am not saying whites would be massacred. What I am saying is that if apartheid is not dismantled peacefully then (the US policy of) constructive engagement would be an abomination for whites."

Pressed as to who the victims of the predicted bloodbath would be, Bishop Tutu said "everybody" would be involved. "And it may be that a white skin would be a horrible disadvantage," he added.

Level of frustration

Bishop Tutu was interviewed on ABC TV's "This Week" programme.

Asked for his views on the killing of blacks by their own people, he said this was an indication of the level of frustration among his people.

"We have been warning about this sort of thing... this is just the start.

"I am fearful that unless the international community and especially America intervenes on the side of the oppressed to exert pressure that is perceptible to everybody to get the South African government to the conference table, there will be a bloodbath," the bishop said.

Asked about the US policy of constructive engagement to bring about slow but steady change in South Africa, he said:

"I am not persuaded that the quiet diplomacy of the Reagan administration is working... it is four years on — from the perspective of blacks, things have got worse."

There had been more detentions without trial, more forced removals and denationalization of blacks since the constructive engagement policy began, he said.

"We haven't seen the quid pro quo of constructive engagement," the bishop added.

Asked what he believed the US should do to encourage change in South Africa, Bishop Tutu said he believed the Reagan administration should "make it clear it will no longer be protective of South Africa".

The US should not abstain from voting in UN Security Council resolutions against South Africa.

Answering a question on whether disinvestment by US firms in South Africa would harm blacks, he said US firms had for years enjoyed the benefits of "black misery and suffering in the form of cheap labour" but until recently few corporations had expressed concern about the plight of the black workers.

"Why have you suddenly become so altruistic?" he asked.

Bishop Tutu said large corporations in South Africa could be a far greater force for good.

"I would want to see them using the leverage, the clout, that they certainly have."

The fact that he could be charged in South Africa for encouraging disinvestment was evidence of how crucial foreign investment was to the government, he said.

International pressure

Asked whether sanctions could really be effective when history showed they seldom were, Bishop Tutu said they had not been applied effectively.

A good example of international pressure achieving its goal was that of the sports boycott against South Africa.

"Apartheid has been stood on its head," the bishop said, and the country now had multiracial sport.

He was asked whether sanctions against South Africa would not hurt blacks the most.

"No one would say 'let there be more suffering'," he said, "but it is interesting to see who opposes international pressure: it is the white people who benefit from the repressive system..." and black homeland leaders.

He said his calls for international pressure on South Africa had never been repudiated by "relevant" black leaders. — Sapa

1 says Tutu

South Africa in grip of civil war

Care Times 12/12/84 304

From JOHN BATTLESBY
OSLO.—South Africa was in the grip of civil war and would remain so until apartheid was finally dismantled, Bishop Desmond Tutu said in his 1984 Nobel lecture here yesterday.

Addressing more than 600 people in the Oslo University auditorium, Bishop Tutu called on both sides to "beat our swords into ploughshares" in a spirit of reconciliation, justice and peace.

For the first time ever, more than a dozen plainclothes and uniformed police officers stood guard inside and outside the Aula Reception Hall, where Bishop Tutu accepted the 1984

Nobel Peace Prize on Monday, as spectators arrived for the traditional open lecture. Plastic shopping bags and handbags were checked after the bomb scare which delayed Monday's ceremony.

Before Bishop Tutu began the lecture, he asked his colleagues from the South African Council of Churches (SACC) and his family to stand in recognition of the fact that he had received the 1984 Nobel Peace prize in a "representative" capacity.

In his lecture Bishop Tutu said violence was already endemic in the South African situation.

"Violence is not being introduced

into the South African situation *de novo* from outside by those who are called terrorists or freedom fighters—depending on whether you are oppressed or an oppressor. The South African situation is violent already, and the primary violence is that of apartheid.

"It is the violence of forced population removals, of inferior education, of detention without trial, of the migratory labour systems.

"Unrest is endemic and will remain an unchanging feature of the South African scene until apartheid—the root cause of it all—is finally dismantled.

"At this time the army is being quartered on the civilian population. "There is a civil war being waged. South Africans are on either side.

"When the African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress were banned in 1960 they declared they had no option but to carry out the armed struggle.

"We in the South African Council of Churches have said that are opposed to all forms of violence—that of an oppressive and unjust system and that of those who seek to overthrow the system.

"However, we have added that we understand those who say they have

had to adopt what is a last resort for them."

Bishop Tutu added: "...There is war on the border of our country. South Africans face fellow South Africans..."

"There is no peace in southern Africa. There is no peace because there is no justice.

"There can be no real peace and security until there be first justice enjoyed by all the inhabitants of that beautiful land.

"...In dehumanizing others, they are dehumanizing themselves. Perhaps oppression dehumanizes the oppressor as much as, if not more

Africa.

He said he had already contacted his counterparts in the United States, Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark and other Nordic countries to coordinate action.

"We neither can nor should give up our efforts on this issue and the Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Bishop Tutu, must in future be able to say that Norway is at the forefront on this matter," he said.

Norway's official Lutheran Church has long campaigned for a ban on oil shipments to South Africa, saying Norwegian tankers carry almost half the oil imported by South Africa.

than, the oppressed.

"They need each other to become truly free to become human. Let us work to be peacemakers, let us beat our swords into ploughshares," Bishop Tutu said.

● Sapa-Reuter reports that the Norwegian Commerce and Shipping Minister, Mr Asbjørn Haugstvedt, told Parliament yesterday that his country would press for an international trade boycott against South Africa.

Mr Haugstvedt said a government-appointed committee would soon recommend measures to reduce trade and shipping links with South

representative Council (SRC) and chairman of the Berg-en-toer Klub (mountain club).

Dr Naude, reflecting on his life as a young man, said: "I was a loyal and staunch supporter of the National Party and a member of the elite Afrikaner secret organisation — the Broederbond. I only realised in the late stage of my life that things were wrong in the country. I began to think seriously on what the future of this country would be in view of the rest of Africa after the Second World War — I questioned myself on the policy of apartheid."

"I remained a member of the Broederbond for 23 years until I resigned as a matter of conscience in April 1963," he said.

Prior to the soul-searching, Dr Naude had served a number of congregations during his ministry in the white NG Kerk, including being the chaplain of the NG Kerk at the University of Pretoria. He was the first chairman of the National Youth Church Organisation (Kerkjeugvereening), served on the executive of the synod of Transvaal, for a short time as acting moderator and was elected moderator of the Southern Transvaal synod.

Govt action

He adds: "I was editor of the ecumenical journal *Pro Veritate* from 1962 and 1965. In 1963 I became director of the Christian Institute and remained in this position until October, 1977, when this organisation was closed down by the South African Government together with 17 black organisations and the newspapers *The WORLD* and *WEEK-END WORLD*."

"In 1972 the Government appointed the Schlebusch Commission to investigate a number of organisations, including the Christian Institute. I, together with other staff members of the Institute, refused to testify before this Commission with reasons supplied and clearly stated.

"I was charged under the Commission's Act for refusing to testify and found guilty. In 1975, the Institute was declared an 'affected organisation' which implied that the CI could no longer receive any financial support from any overseas source. In

1977, the Institute was declared an illegal organisation and closed down by the Government and all its assets confiscated by the State," Dr Naude said.

State action against Dr Naude seems to have toughened rather than discouraged him. His passport was withdrawn in 1973. It was temporarily returned to enable him to travel to the United States to receive the Reinhold Niebuhr Prize from the Chicago University, but it was withdrawn on his return in 1974. Despite a number of applications, Dr Naude has not been issued with a passport and cannot travel overseas.

In 1977 he was banned for a period of five years and again re-banned in 1982 for three years. His banning order was lifted on September 26 this year, "quite unexpectedly."

On the question of apartheid, Dr Naude said he undertook a study of his church's stand in 1954. In 1957 he reached a conclusion whereby he could no longer justify the policy on Biblical grounds — "the whole thing was just academic and theoretic."

He had a "shattering experience" when invited to visit black churches in the townships and saw at first hand what apartheid was doing to victims of the system.

Sharpeville

He added: "I was also shocked by the 1960 Sharpeville shootings and by October 1962, I was no longer willing to be party to the injustices of apartheid. My interest is not a political one, I was once approached by the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) to consider a political career but I turned this down. I have a clear stand on

DR BEYERS NAUDE: The caretaker general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

FIG. LEN KHUMALO



Dr Naude: On the SACC hot seat

DR BEYERS NAUDE'S acceptance of the general secretary's office of the South African Council of Churches marks a milestone in his Christian and political involvement in the country.

Dr Naude, who says the SACC's request to him to take the position as caretaker for two years was unexpected, does not regard himself as a politician. His curriculum vitae reveals a lot about the man and his leadership qualities which have been reflected by the number of awards presented to him.

Christiaan Frederick Beyers Naude was born on May 10, 1915 and started schooling in Graaff-Reinet in 1922. His father was a minister of the white Dutch Reformed Church (NG

DR Beyers Naude, former director of the outlawed Christian Institute, was at the weekend appointed general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) for the next two years. Senior Reporter, SELLO RA-BOTHATA gives you a pen picture of this remarkable man.



Kerk). He studied at the University of Stellenbosch where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree, majoring in Afrikaans, Netherlands and German, and his

Master of Arts degree in 1936. He also studied at the theological school of the

justice, freedom and equality of all racial groups in the country."

On his acceptance of the SACC's position, Dr Naude said: "I regard it as an honour to be able to succeed Bishop Tutu in office. I realise there are serious handicaps for a white to do what Bishop Tutu has done. I will try my best to keep informed about events concerning the people of our land, especially the black community.

"I hope and pray to be a worthy successor to the high standard set by Bishop Tutu to the work of the SACC."

Mokoena

attack

slammed

as . . .

AMINISTS

SEVERAL African Independent Churches' associations have rejected and dissociated themselves from vicious attacks by Bishop Isaac Mokoena on Bishop Desmond Tutu, the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

For such a man was an insult to the black Christians of South Africa.

He questioned the award to the bishop and said Rica was "deeply disturbed" because Bishop Tutu promoted a war of black against black" and "collaborated with the communists."

Disgusted

Bishop Mokoena, honorary life president of the Reformed Independent Churches Association (Rica), who claims 4,5 million followers, last weekend attacked Bishop Tutu and said "The Nobel Peace Prize

Bishop Mokoena also sent a telegram to President Ronald Reagan expressing "heartfelt appreciation" on behalf of "hundreds" of Rica-affiliated member churches, for opposing Bishop Tutu on American disinvestment in South Africa.

A joint statement by 10 associations and the Council of African Independent Churches yesterday said they were disgusted and shocked by Bishop Mokoena's claims that he represented African Independent Churches in South Africa.

"We want the world to know that we in the African Independent Churches are the poorest and most oppressed of the South African society. We are the most affected by forced removals, resettlement, migrant labour, influx control laws and economic exploitation at the factory floor as we constitute the greater part of workers in the country.

"As far as we know, Bishop Tutu has condemned violence at all times and wherever he got a chance to do so. He even intervened when a crowd at the Sobukwe funeral wanted to attack Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

"We are shocked that Bishop Mokoena has called Bishop Tutu names.

Oppressed

"Only the enemy of the people use such labels against peace loving South Africans. We congratulate Bishop Tutu on the honour he has been given, for he has identified meaningfully with the oppressed through many projects



MOKOENA



TUTU

UNBEATABLE SPECIAL ATX-MART

"Only the enemy of the people use such labels against peace loving South Africans. We congratulate Bishop Tutu on the honour he has been given, for he has identified meaningfully with the oppressed through many projects of the South African Council of Churches," the statement said.

Mens

Imported

Joggers

Babe drowns in pool

the child after she went missing.

By ELLIOTT SHINGWALA

MINUTES after little Fondo Mokedupa was dressed in her Sunday best for a weekend visit to relatives in Soweto she was found floating in her mother's employer's pool in the West Rand at the weekend.

The body of one-year-old Fondo

The head of the West Rand Police PRO department, Captain Timie Halgryn, said the tragic incident took place at the plush suburb of Witpoortjie outside Roodepoort on Saturday night. The child apparently

Tutu warns of SA 'bloodbath'

COPENHAGEN. — Bishop Desmond Tutu, the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize recipient, warned yesterday that without international pressure against Pretoria's apartheid laws, "there will be a bloodbath".

Answering questions at a press club lunch, the Anglican clergyman told Danish and international reporters: "Unless you help us form the kind of moral climate in your countries which will make it impossible for your governments to collaborate with the perpetrators of apartheid, we (blacks) have very little option but to use violence."

He said this was not a threat "but a simple statement of fact."

Economic sanctions

Nevertheless, Bishop Tutu said he would not openly advocate economic sanctions against South Africa "because to say so is a criminal offence in my country ... punishable by up to five years in prison."

He said he wanted South Africa's trade partners to understand that "sanctions are as much a moral issue as they are economic".

Bishop Tutu described apartheid as "the policy which has earned our beautiful country the polcat position in the world so that a young

girl, a very good athlete, had to use the dubious stratagem of instant British citizenship in order to be able to participate in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles." He was referring to 18-year-old distance runner Zola Budd.

Asked whether he thought President Ronald Reagan of the United States was serious in an apparent tougher stance against the South African Government, Bishop Tutu responded: "Obviously we are glad for the change in rhetoric, but it is still rhetoric."

He said he thought Mr Reagan "cannot ignore the 35 conservative Republicans" who sent a letter to South Africa's Ambassador to the United States threatening economic sanctions unless Pretoria eased apartheid.

"He cannot afford to ignore Senator (Richard) Lugar, the new chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He cannot ignore Senator (Nancy) Kassenbaum. He cannot ignore the (American) blacks' attitude toward the Republicans and the possibility of their being able to enlist the support of the Jewish lobby."

Reagan meeting

Bishop Tutu spent 40 minutes with Mr Reagan in the White House before accepting his Peace Prize last week in Oslo.

He said yesterday that he had told the US President that South African blacks would believe Mr Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement," or behind-the-scenes diplomacy, was working when:

"One. The present violence in South Africa ends and the (Pretoria) government does not use the army against our people.

"Two. They stop all banning orders and detention orders.

"Three. They stop the process of our denationalizing.

"Four. They are prepared to announce a general amnesty for all political prisoners (in South Africa) and exiles."

'Cosmetic changes'

Bishop Tutu said the recent adoption of the new South African constitution and other apparent changes in the country "are basically cosmetic" and superficial.

"But the face beneath the cream remains as ugly as it ever was."

The 53-year-old clergyman met privately later with the Danish Prime Minister, Mr Poul Schluter.

Bishop Tutu is to fly today to New York to resume a series of personal appearances in the United States. — Sapa-AP

Tutu guilty of fanning violence SA envoy

By Gerald L'Ange
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Bishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel Peace Prize winner, has been accused by Mr Brand Fourie, South Africa's Ambassador in Washington, of making inflammatory statements instead of working for peaceful change in South Africa.

Mr Fourie reacted critically to Bishop Tutu's recent warning of a possible bloodbath in South Africa.

And he said Bishop Tutu should join in constructive consultations in South Africa on bringing about voting rights for blacks rather than standing in the pulpit and shouting about it.

Mr Fourie was asked about the bloodbath statement during the main news programme on a major Washington TV station.

Mr Fourie, whose relatively frequent news media interviews have made him one of South Africa's leading international spokesmen, said he regretted Bishop Tutu's use of this terminology.

He hoped that as Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Tutu would go back to South Africa and take steps to stop unnecessary bleeding ... to prevent the killing of moderate blacks by radical blacks.

In a separate interview Mr Fourie told editors and reporters of the Los Angeles Times: "What is important from this step onwards is whether he is going to act and work like a Nobel Prize winner or not."

● To Page 3, Col 8

Ambassador accuses Tutu

● From Page 1.

"He is talking about the vote for blacks.

"But then he must join now in a constructive way in the consultations and see how you bring it about.

Mr Fourie said anti-apartheid demonstrations taking place in American cities were an irritant that would have no effect at all on the South African Government.

This statement contrasted with an assertion by demonstration leader Mr Randall Robinson during last night's TV programme that the protests had been effective.

Mr Robinson, director of the black lobbying organisation Trans Africa, said the Administration of President Ronald Reagan, Congress and the South African Government were going to have to respond to the demonstrations.

Mr Fourie accused the demonstrators of a selective morality that ignored human rights violations in African and other countries.



The man on the box . . . Bishop Mokoena.

The bishop who tried to discredit Tutu on television

STAR 19/12/84

30x

Who is Bishop Isaac Mokoena, the religious leader SABC-TV so conveniently trotted out in an attempt to discredit Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu?

As the president of the Reformed Independent Churches Association, Bishop Mokoena claims he is the leader of 4.5 million congregants . . . but the Council of African Independent Churches has disputed this.

The general secretary of the Council, the Rev P Makhubu, has publicly dissociated himself from comments Bishop Mokoena made during the SABC-TV interview: that Bishop Tutu was promoting bloodshed among black people. According to church sources the Reformed Independent Churches Association was established with the help of white Reformed church leaders to counter an earlier group of independent churches founded by the now-banned Christian Institute, which was established by Dr Beyers Naude.

The association is a former affiliate of the Council of African Independent Churches, an umbrella group uniting the bulk of South Africa's independent African church movements. During the four-minute interview on TV1, Bishop Mokoena said he was deeply disturbed that the Nobel Peace Prize had been awarded to Bishop Tutu because of his stand on disinvestment.

Bishop Mokoena praised America's President Ronald Reagan for opposing Bishop Tutu on American disinvestment in South Africa. Bishop Mokoena

By Eugene Saldanha,
Religion Reporter

discloses that he has been encouraging his congregants in recent months to sign petitions calling on the American business community to increase investments in South Africa.

The petition states: "We urge American businessmen to make use of all the opportunities which are available to them in South Africa and the national states." Mr Makhubu said Bishop Mokoena's claim to be leader of 4.5-million Christians was not true.

EXPOSURE

"We find it strange Bishop Mokoena was given so much exposure on the government media," he added. "Bishop Tutu has always tried to avert bloodshed in this country.

"He has always spoken with a prophetic voice." A close analysis of the 1980 Government Statistics, which put the total membership of independent black churches at about 4.5 million, does not support Bishop Mokoena's claims either. The Zion Christian Church of Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane alone draws close to 1.5-million people to its annual meetings in Morija in the Northern Transvaal, according to Press reports. Bishop Mokoena is a former divisional director of the South African Council of Churches, but he left after he was acquitted on 17 counts of fraud in October 1979. He is a member of the

South African Theological College of Independent Churches.

In an interview, Bishop Mokoena said he had a Licentiate in Theology from a college in the United States, a Bachelor of Divinity degree from a university in the United States and a Doctorate of Divinity from the University of Korea.

He is leader of the St John's Mission Church in Sebokeng and claims a congregation of several thousand.

He has not always been a member of St John's Mission Church.

"I joined St John's after I left another church in 1960 because of disagreements with the church leaders," he said. He declined to name the church because he wanted to avoid embarrassing its leaders.

Bishop Mokoena makes several overseas trips a year, mainly to Germany, the Nordic countries and the United States.

On his trips he has often called for increased foreign investment and hopes to meet senior officials of the Reagan Administration early next year.

Earlier this year, the South African Council of Churches Ecumenical News Service reported that Bishop Mokoena and the leader of the right-wing Christian League of Southern Africa were travelling in West Germany with the aim of discrediting Bishop Tutu and the Council.

"Nobody is happy about everything in South Africa," said Bishop Mokoena.

"But I would never sell apartheid for communism.

"I have seen what is happening in Mozambique and Ethiopia."

THE SACC Political division

There is strong opposition in influential black circles to a political activist or leading member of the United Democratic Front (UDF) being appointed as general secretary of the SA Council of Churches (SACC). Hence Beyers Naudé's "caretaker" appointment.

The opposition surfaced in a remarkable editorial in *The Sowetan*, SA's largest black newspaper, on November 27. Although no names were mentioned, the message was clear: the SACC should not appoint Allan Boesak — patron of the UDF — or one of his UDF supporters as long-term secretary. Said *The Sowetan*: "It



SACC's Naudé ... in a
caretaker capacity

Financial Mail December 21 1984

would be disastrous to pick the type of leader who might be tempted to take ideological sides ..."

The editorial appeared on the day the SACC executive and church leaders met to discuss who should succeed Nobel Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu at the helm of the organisation.

No final decision was taken. Instead, recently unbanned Beyers Naudé agreed to become "caretaker" general secretary for a period of up to two years. Ironically, Naudé is also a UDF patron.

The executive also appointed a study commission to investigate, in co-operation with member churches, the task of the general secretary and what kind of council the SACC should be. It will also review the role of the SACC general secretary so that a "suitable personality" can be found to fill the post on a long-term basis.

Church circles say that *The Sowetan* editorial reflects tension and anxiety in black circles over the appointment of a new SACC general secretary. It also mirrors the intense divisions in the black community between the multiracial UDF and black consciousness groups.

The purpose of the editorial was apparently to stop the SACC becoming a UDF "front organisation," and to bring into the open the possibility of a UDF "takeover."

There was never any chance of Boesak accepting the post. However, he and his supporters are said to have been promoting the candidacy of the controversial Frank Chikane, director of the Institute of Contextual Theology. Chikane is a member of the Apostolic Faith and Transvaal chairman of the UDF — one of the key posts in the organisation.

Nonetheless, the appointment of a "caretaker" general secretary can be seen as a victory for the Boesak camp which recognised that the time was not ripe for Chikane to assume leadership of the SACC. There are strong objections to his appointment on the grounds of his UDF activism, his youth and his membership of the non-establishment Apostolic Faith church.

The first move to make him more acceptable to the church hierarchy could be to appoint him director of one of the SACC departments — possibly the vacant department of mission and evangelism. This could prepare the way for him to succeed Naudé as general secretary.

Crowd-puller Tutu is proving a hit in the US

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Bishop Desmond Tutu, who calls his Nobel Peace Prize "a wonderful signal from God", is a hit here — a crowd-puller with the sort of easy familiarity, directness of message and zest that Americans go for.

Now all of America is learning about constructive engagement, and the teacher is a Nobel laureate who calls Mr Chester Crocker's labours "an abomination... Immoral, evil and unchristian", then follows up with a warm little laugh of absolution.

South Africa has itself a celebrity. Bishop Tutu is quotable on everything and anything. Even in defence of boxing. When the American Medical Association called for the abolition of the sport,

its defenders dug up an old Bishop Tutu comment in which he suggested that the achievements of Joe Louis and Sugar Ray Robinson had inspired him more than those of Martin Luther King.

Bishop Tutu is everywhere — addressing the United Nations Security Council, chatting with President Ronald Reagan, taking an unprecedented standing ovation in a congressional hearing, toasted by high society at a Waldorf-Astoria banquet and blessed by hundreds of fellow churchmen in the vast cathedral of St John the Divine.

"He's a bubbling fountain of joy amidst the turmoil of South Africa," raved former UN ambassador Mr Andy Young.

Bishop Tutu's words may on occasion

read like those of some Old Testament avenger, but they are delivered with such good nature, and his talk of blood-baths mixed so daintily with images of lambs gambolling in a harmonious future, that it all sounds wholesome, even jolly.

He goes to work "like a politician at a wedding", it has been noted, "patting backs, cracking jokes, hugging old friends..." And he comes up with the sort of anecdote President Ronald Reagan exploits so well.

The bishop travels light and fast. So fast that his dash home for his mother's funeral was a mere blur in his crammed calendar.

What intrigues most is the bishop's basic message. "For me to say I support economic sanctions is an indictable of-

fence," he politely corrects those who assume he does. In between such advisories, he hammers away at the need for "economic pressure". He harps on the sanctions the US has imposed on Poland and for decades on Cuba, and he lauds the sports boycott as an example of what such pressure can accomplish: "Apartheid has been stood on its head."

Dr Crocker says the bishop is against US withdrawal, while the disinvestment movement assumes that he is for it. And Pretoria? Ambassador Brand Fourie suggests that Bishop Tutu has not "fully subscribed" to disinvestment.

Just about everybody sees the bishop as the catalyst that triggered the American demonstrations, even if they disagree on long-term impact.

Mr Fourie sees no depth of public sup-

port behind the protests, and South African officials in New York disparage them as "a people shuffling about".

Yet the warning of conservative Republicans that South Africa is becoming embarrassing — is getting in the way of the crusade against communism — has to bother your average Botha.

That white conservatives are operating in concert with this cheerful black bishop who offers Reaganism absolute with a merry laugh, has to bother even more.

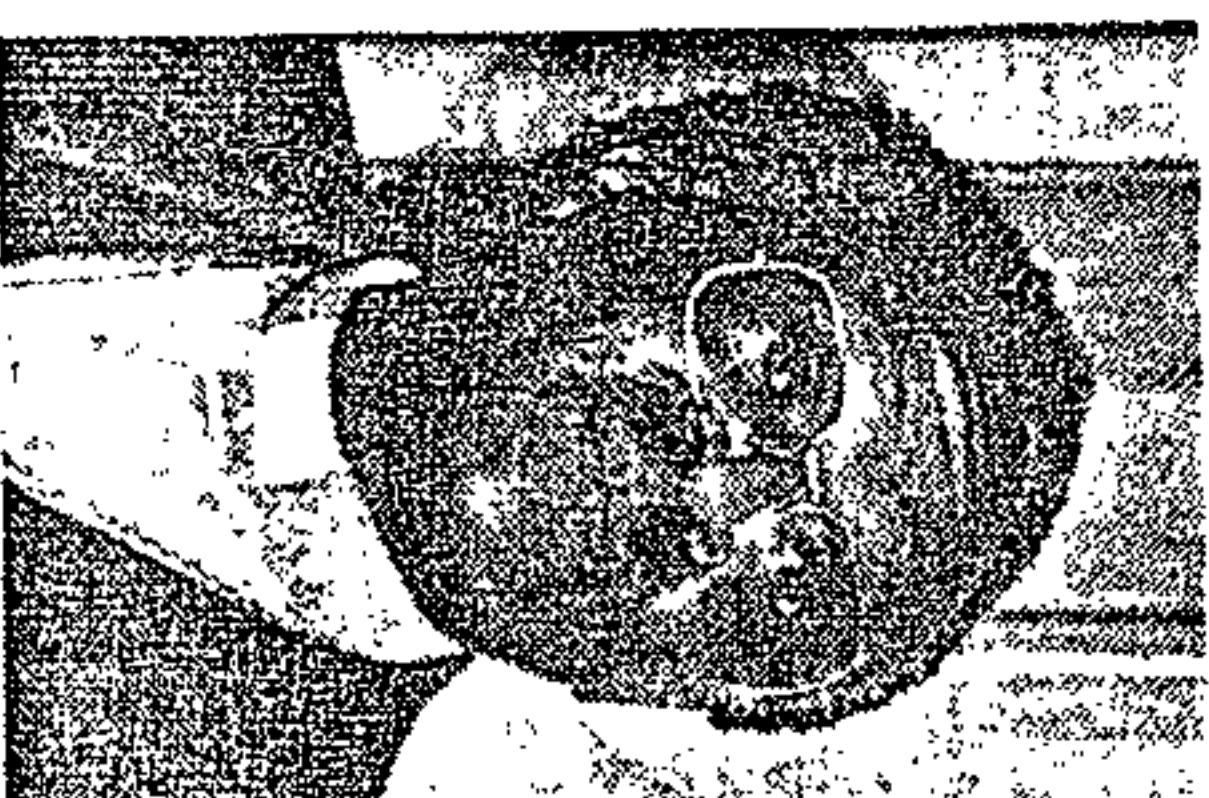
"The bishop is the ideal person to be Americans of apartheid," wrote Washington commentator Stephen Rosefeld. "A victim but a survivor, mor without being threatening, universal in his message, winning in his manner."

Boston columnist David Nyhan put it simpler: "Tutu gets the Peace Prize and suddenly even the White House gets religious on apartheid."

Pretoria undoubtedly trusts that time will turn Bishop Tutu into a clergyman too taken up with diocesan concerns to grab global headlines once the novelty fades.

Yet within days, Teddy Kennedy comes calling with the big guns of the American media in tow and Tutu the host. One network may even "anchor" — headquarter — its main news programme in South Africa for a while.

Pretoria should know that mass communications and the power of a single personality to influence millions have greatly developed since a South African last won the Peace Prize.



Bishop Tutu