

TRFEREET.

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

Governmentâ\200\231s cau-

tee, which is already in pos-
session of a mass of
evidence establish-

ment black political
leaders and other -

tions concerned wix con-
stitutional and social

mentâ\200\231s acceptance that for

Black talks with
Government hit

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- Alas

, poor Chelmsford,
exposed 100 years on
as a fool who totally

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THE scene: a grass
camp-site in Zululand,
a checker-board of
white tents, horses, ox-
wagons and field-guns,
dominated by a
strange-looking koppie
in the shape of a lion
couchant â\200\224 or is it a
sphinx?

The actors: General
Lord Chelmsford, C-in-C
of the British forces in-

| vading Zululand, with a

supporting cast of the
Centre Column, 1 800 Red-
coats and 2 000 black al-
lies. The time: Just before
dawn on the morning of
January 22, 1879.

Disaster looms. The ko-
pieâ\200\231s called Isandlwana.
sunset, 858 white troops and
471 black troops will be
dead, victims of one of the
bloodiest and most humili-
ating defeats in British
military history.

As every schoolboy
knows â\200\224 Zulu schoolboys
included â\200\224 the British had
underrated the Zulus.
Cetewayoâ\200\231s warriors dis-
played extraordinary skill

and courage in attack.

Hacked

Chelmsford had failed to make a wagon laager in defence, dig trenches or even form a decent British square.

The Zulus, 20 000-strong, hacked and shot their way through the lines of the Redcoats, driving them down the hill and back into the Buffalo River, drowning many of those who survived the battle.

Chelmsford and half the column survived, but only because they had marched out of the camp before dawn, innocently looking for a new camp-site further along the track into Zululand. : |

The enigmas remain.

Why had Chelmsford taken -

that Sonia

the camp? : Clarke gave hints of the good things in fore dawn, dividing what the Brenthurst series on the

was already a perilously weak column? Chelmsford to blame?

because so much of the vital evidence was buried with the bleached bones on the battlefield. Isandlwana is like a

y |Greek tragedy, endlessly - debated by the critics, be-

cause so many of the lines

are missing.

It is exciting to find, in Sonia Clarke's sumptuous new book in the Brenthurst series 'Zululand at War: 1879' that she has been

able to piece together at least some of this missing

evidence; lines which one might have thought were gone forever. .

It is detective work she -

began with an earlier,
equally sumptuous, volume
in the Brenthurst series:
â\200\234Invasion of Zululand:
1879â\200\235, published five years

ago.

Pride of place in this ear-
lier volume was given to
editing the Zulu War letters
of Lt-Col Arthur Harness,
the commander of Chelms-
fordâ\200\231s artillery.

Harness survived â\200\224 for
the same reason as Chelms-
ford had-â\200\224 but his letters
are tantalisingly discreet
about his chief.

He had little iñ\201mñ\201 in
him, let alone malice. How
appropriate that name,

arness, for this loyal,
plodding, unimaginative

er.

Was J 1
The questions are endless -

- cipal staff officer,
Francis Clery, who escaped::

It was mainly in the foot-

Zulu War, yet to be pub-
ished.

Theorist

And here they are, pub-
lished in full, some missing
lines from this Greek trage-
dy, straight from the lips of

| By THOMAS PAKENHAM

~ author of the definitive

history of the Boer War
T preaaen o oy DOTsoftibeatliervolme Rlvimdane

Blunders

' Clery showed no scruples
of loyalty (or modesty, for
that matter) when exglosing
the blunders of his chief to
the War Office in London.
Chelmsfordâ\200\231s official

answer to the first question
â\200\224 why had he not defended

had not ordered Durnford to stay on the defensive after -all. Chelmsford and his own staff had marched away fore dawn on that f morning without giving orders to Durnford. On his own initiative, Francis Clery had issued the orders to stay on the defensive (he was principal staff officer to the Centre Column and its command-er, Colonel Glyn; not to Chelmsford himself). To is- sue these orders, Clery risked his career. . .For actually Chelmsford -Â»and his staff were obsessed with the need to attack the Zulus if they showed their Â«faces, before they vanished

| â\200\230again. ~

| the camp at Isandlwana? â\200\224 |

the doomed columnâ\200\231s prin- |

ajor

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Â¥

with Chelmsford. Â£
These Clery letters are a

great discovery, much the |

' most important stuff in this attractive, richly-illustra- ted collection of British letters on the Zulu War.

Francis Clery was one of the best-known theorists of

the Victorian Army, author |

of the standard textbook â\200\234Minor Tacticsâ\200\235, based on

was to pass the buck.

Evidence

Of course, he wouldnâ\200\231t |

say a word against r Colonel Durl%ford, ptoli)e wretched sa(rper to whom he had handed the job of defending the camp. Durnford had died like a

hero. But in fairness to himself, Chelmsford had to admit that Durnford had been ordered to act only on the defensive, if the Zulus ap-

Instead, Durnford had led out some mounted men and artillery to-attack them, which had further

his lectures as Professor of . Weakened the defences.
. . This line of argument b

Tactics at Sandhurst.

When he wrote the book, he had never heard a shot fired in anger.

These letters show Clery faced with reality: A witty, cocky 41-year-old Irish bachelor; a card â\200\224 perhaps even a cad.

Unknown to Chelmsford, he had been commissioned to write confidentially on the campaign direct to Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, the head of British Military Intelligence. !

This is the origin of these

21 Clery letters acquired, like others in this c(:ll}leg:-â\200\230 ei-!

tion, by H Op, mer in 1967mf-:3'7 his library at Brenthurst.

Chelmsford became the official cover-story for the disaster, in effect making Durnford the scapegoat and lossing over Chelmsfordâ\200\231s ailure to fortify the camp. Disraeliâ\200\231s harassed gov-

|ernment was grateful for

}
!

the respite. It left Chelmsford in charge â\200\224 at least .he had redeemed himself by crushing Cetewayo at Ulundi.

Only then was the masterful young Sir Garnet Wolseley allowed to suc-

Now these new tllletzetisÂ»

from Clery exp e hol-
lowness rzf elmsfordâ\200\231s
claims. It turns out that he

This was the direct cause
of the whole disaster, ac-
| cording to Clery. It rings
;rule. It t(followed from the .
ailure to recognise the Z
lus were capable of a reb
offensive. .

This, in turn, was a result
of Chelmsfordâ\200\231s walk-over
in 1878 against the Xhosa.

It explained why Chelms-
ford had weakened his

110 000-strong invading
force by dividing it into
three columns, and then
subdividing it again.

It also explained Chelms-
fordâ\200\231s feelings about
wagon-laagers.

Clery gives damning evi-
dence of how Colonel Glyn
had actually proposed they
build a wagon-laager . at
Isandlwana. Wagon-
laager? Chelmsford pooh-

poohed the idea.

â\200\234Why, it would take a
â\200\230week!â\200\235 According to Clery,
he even warned the gunners
not to fire at longer range
than 600 yards (548m) â\200\234for
fear of frightening the en-
emy ... or inducing them to
run awayâ\200\235.. ; :

Let Cl%ry give one final
damning line of Chelms-
fordâ\200\231s. The Zulus began to
close in on the camp at 8

â\200\230ï¬\201v\:@%/ \e@,cm Q.\Q\M&%ï¬\202'*@\", -Q'x\ï¬\201n%:@\ \exn \Xâ\200\230vs
(P g e S IR RS e Gy NNy UnRle~n<slea \Le
%uwÂ\$\)j Q\W\@g SWER R T \g\%\â\200\230_

I READ that Dr Villa-
Vicencio, who has in the past
often thought I was right,
now that I am wrong in
my moral judgment on

those who advocate
disinvestment.

He thinks I take a simplistic
view of the whole issue.

It seems that I have also
misunderstood the parable of
the sheep and the goats. I

understood Jesus to mean that

if you denied a hungry man
food and thirsty man drink
you were doing something very
wrong.

Idedueed from that parable,
which I take very seriously,
that it would be wrong to
advocate any course that
would put a man out of a job.

To be simplistic is bad
enough, but to fall off one's -
:estal makes it worse. One
is hurt, not only in one's body,
but also in one's pride. There
is only one sensible thing to do

U_
N@ULMBC

my

in these circumstances, and
that is to go to bed. So I went to
bed, to sleep, perchance to
dream ...

I DREAM

hey came to see me, these
Americans, full of righteous-
ness. They flattered me too.
They told me my name

was well known in America, al-
most as well known as Gary Play-
er and Chris Barnard, and now of

course Zola Budd and Bishop
Tutu.

They told me the Americans had

great respect for my moral judgments and that if I came out for disinvestment, it would be a certain winner.

* They asked me to become the

president of the World Disinvestment Campaign. They also told me that if anyone was put out of a job, it wouldn't be me. I told them I had certain moral doubts, but they ex-

plained

that I was being simplistic.

One should bear in mind that Jesus was talking about meat and drink, not about jobs. After much moral wrestling I accepted the argument. No-one can be more convincing than an American.

Also I must admit that I have some moral weaknesses - one is vanity and the other is money.

When it was announced, with a blowing of trumpets that I had become president of the World Disinvestment Campaign, my life changed overnight.

Mr Archimedes, who had known me for years, came up to the Hill to tell me that I was now the hero of Africa. Professor F sent me a telegram saying that I had at last atoned for praising the Israelis for rescuing their hostages from the clutches of Idi Amin.

" Mr R who had venerated me when he was young and had ceased to venerate me when I said that P W was astute, telephoned to say

that he now venerated me again.

But

Chief B rang up in a fury and said that I had destroyed a friendship of nearly 40 years and that he would never speak to me again.

Cables of congratulation poured in from America, Canada

, Britain, Sweden and other countries. Alas, I lost most of my capitalist friends, but one must pay a price for taking a stand.

I travelled all over the world. I
was welcomed on campuses
which would have shouted me
down a year before. It was nice to
come in out of the cold.

Then came the great da
representatives of America, & nmg
Britain, France, West Germany,
Holland and Scandinavian coun-
tries met in London and declared
for total disinvestment (except

K;Ã©or a strategic mineral or

Archimedes came up to

tell me I was the hero of the whole
black world.

Disinvestment an to bite.
Port Elizabeth and t London
became dead cities. Even in a.

quiet place like Bothaâ\200\231s Hill
there were daily black que-
ues for food and jobs.
I must confess I didnâ\200\231t
like passing them. Many of
the people of the Valley of a
Thousand were my
friends, but some grew
very cold tome.

vthathehadm

ayers, we want
Archlmedes who

Chureh â\200\230of o0 Â\$0 b0 the

came up to condole :ittiâ\200\231

Shelookslikeascnlture
of the Sorrow of the World.
She ves me the child and I

t it is dead.
3 -: Why do you give this
to me?

â\200\224 How can it be mine?
I have never seen you be-

8 She out of the study
me. and to me. She points
Â¥ tothewal ' women.

ttelrehlldrentoo. _
When the police have

carrying a child and
dressed in black.

ï¬\201uueithym

e fore. ,
- â\200\224You took its life, there- W
fore it is yours.

bring you th

taken away the body of the am filled with an agony of the Paraclete Wh dad
child I eome to a decision.I remorse. The burden of it is you mot 1 beforg
gâ\200\230extu , my new intolerable. I wish only to asks I began to fear
et-p car, agd Idrgeve die. that you were dead.
an 1)
cthing T tave never I WAKE gl hereby solemmiy

hundrgtolf_books . ï¬\201ggd â\200\234â\200\230;â\200\230ead?l? e, ,{g a,g â\200\230men o'}
;t of JObs ot

s I wrote for : â\200\230 ey promis

forld Disinvestment Cam- 7 â\200\234â\200\234-â\200\231Peakable d'eam me me that it would b
ring
Chernenko down. Or

such
18noble â\200\230end? How could I
commit such a deadly sin? I |

[FAARO Âç

â\200\234never, by any word
~act of mine, give any
i mpport to any

Reaqan Or P W Botha.
I rush to the post
- o,f e and send a
am to Dr Villa-
Vtcenc:o three cheers

I ring up the Rev John
for szmphstm

Ndlovu of the Church of

interpart, Mr Hans-
h-Genscher, in Frank-
furt yesterday amid a new
flurry of diplomatic activity
over independence for
SWA/Namibia.

Mr Eotha told a conference
of the Hans Seidel Founda-
tion that he had requested
high-level talks by Thursday
to complete the
transition with-
drawal from southern Angola
and he welcomed the MPLA
government's agreement in
line to a Cuban |

ahead.
And a senior Reagan
administration official re-

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Chester Crocker, said an in-
dependent settlement in
SWA/Namibia was vital to
maintain the peace initiative

.in Southern Africa.

- There are signs that West
Germany is stepping up its
involvement in the South
West African independence
initiative. 1981

Signals

There were also clear sig-
1 United States

17 n Five coniact
group vas preparing Lo

West Germany play 2
more decisive role.
In a speech to the Hans

ary of State for Africa, Dr

Seidel Foundation on Friday
Mr Robert Frasure, Dr
Crocker's envoy in Western
Europe, appealed to Western
Europe to join the US in its
efforts to promote regional
stability and mutually recip-
rocal relationships between
the states of Southern Africa.
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Mr Frasure said: "I believe
that the time may be ap-
proaching rapidly when an
internationally recognised
Namibia settlement will
have to be inserted into the
emerging reality in Southern
Africa if the momentum
which has developed over the
last year is to be sustained."

Mr Botha, who is on the

Tast leg of a diplomatic shut-

e

tle which has taken him to
Israel, Rome and West Ger-
many, is understood to have

discussed with Mr Genscher
Angola's recent offer of a Cu-
ban withdrawal before
SWA/Namibia independence,
the possible resumption of
West Germany's frozen eco-
nomic aid to Mozambique
and the prospect of econoraic
aid for SWA/Namibia.

By BERYS BEHR GILLINGHAM

SOME Reef schools are complaining bitterly about being overlooked in the new deal for teachers.
A to been created for next year by the

tal of 2 600 new senior posts have
disgruntled â\200\224 they feel theyâ\200\231ve been

Transvaal Education Degartment
t some primary school eadmasters are
:Ã@eit 03111â\200\230: in the cold with the large proportion of senior posts going to the b
igger high
'l'hey"say they have not _

been given a fajr share of the - 4
â\200\234anmmm Rand e
PPy :
headmaster (he did not want ea S
to be named), at the helm of a
630-pupil primary school,
saickâ\200\234&!ulâ\200\230eagaphasbeen Â»
filled, many large primary
schools have nof benefited. :
l;' :l" are receiving little extra :
P.
â\200\234In schools such as mine, a
lacehasbeenmage for a ters said they were not en- institutions â\200\224 take periodic
ty head to With the tirely satisfied with the sala. stock of salaries and adjust
tion â\200\224 but thereâ\200\231s ry scales accordingly.
been no concession de- said: â\200\234Some teachers â\200\234To get this increase we
hoadmaner b,) Do ï-\202mï-\201mmï-\201 Pl - soch & massive cam-
a work.â\200\235 0] â\200\224 som we reall
Other primary headmas- example of banks and other shouldnâ\200\231t have to do.â\200\235 4

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; t of the
Miss Elizabeth Nie-

| ftospect_s for
teachers that it creates,

Delayed

â\200\234We wanted the best for
teachers. But we canâ\200\231t fina-
lise our staff until all the new

tions have been filled, so
mp will be a bit delayed.â\200\235

She added, however, that
the benefits teachers will
'::f far outweigh the incon-
venience.

One of the hitches has
turned out to be the
increases, which, altho

originally applicable from
October y1, hggre had to be

mnedduetolackofm'

The new salaries â\200\224 some
increased by more than 22
percent in cases of promotion
â\200\224 will be implemented on

The October
ber monthsâ\200\231 will be
payable with interest in April
and May next year.

A Randfontein headmaster
echoed many Reef headmas-
ters when he said he. was

| December 1

and Novem-

| â\200\234very satisfiedâ\200\235 with the new
deal.

â\200\234I hope the standard of
education will improve for
the pupils. It is logical for
this to happen use we
will have more guidance on a
very senior level,â\200\235 he said.
P e % ve Fed;irz

spokesman on w
edalfctaytion, Mr Horace van
Rensburg, said he was â\200\234v,

leasedâ\200\235 with the new d

he imnflementation of which
had only been delayed by the
bad economic climate.

â\200\2341%vivuthe Governmen: hn;s

vemenz they should con-
inue to update the system

la;g teachers salaries regu-
y.1)

3 Interview by GRAHAM WATTS, Political Reporter

HAMI Mali leaned forward and looked over the top of his glasses.

He wasn't being hesitant. He just wanted to make sure he was understood.

It was a simple thing he wanted to say: 'Exactly.'

Mali said: 'I'm not being hesitant. He just wanted to make sure he was understood. It was a simple thing he wanted to say: 'Exactly.'

'Exactly,' he repeated. 'And we ; : 4

make no excuses for it.'

I recalled that, as with all inter-

views, I had offered to turn off the recorder at any time.

He went to go off the record". We agreed to

As it turned out, nothing was said [Y, O] on the record. [Mali said: 'I'm not being hesitant. He just wanted to make sure he was understood. It was a simple thing he wanted to say: 'Exactly.'

Thami Mali and his comrade, Sifhiwe Thusi had agreed to an interview on the second day of a two-day work stayaway in the Transvaal this week which had seen industry and commerce wracked by 65% to 90% absenteeism.

Mr Mali is chairman of the Transvaal Regional Stayaway Committee, a hastily elected group of four men representing more 30 trade

unions and community organisations affiliated to the United Democratic

Front

his interview of the

. His picture, into the 'Ogani' has been blank

be published:

A REVO

Mr Thusi is an organiser for the General and Allied Workers Union, one of the participating unions.

Outside, as we spoke, the country was torn by conflict. The police and

army were in the townships. Seventeen people had died already and the financial cost was still being estimated. Railway coaches smouldered, Putco buses stood wrecked at the side of the roads they had dared to enter.

@ Stayaway leader Thami Mali, left and union organiser Siphiwe Thusi
LUTIONARY

If Messrs Mali and Thusi had helped to organise the stayaway, what were they doing with me on its second day drinking coffee in the centre of Johannesburg and talking revolution?

3 Theâ\200\230y' â\200\231gexplained it quite simply: the

}"Xeop e" run their own stayaways. â\202\200ur people have learned to suffer | | â\202\201 asked (my interrogators) who Â© We as oppressed masses . . . have Â¢ The most poverty-stricken man
lessrs Mali, Thusi and others just do i !

the Organisil:g groundwork. Though | @and to sacrifice. Even from the they were defending. They were power. We want to prove to the understands. What is two days

hittehrâ\200\231 whenthfuley {gft, they told me poorest areas, the resistance of also members of the working class. government that what it thinks is pay? The people donâ\200\231t even see it.

:ereï\201.g;' :lmmgefo tï\201mpeoll tll;at they â\200\231 the people is non-stopg I am also fighting to liberate them 9|| the will of the people is not true .|| They are used to having no money
Who are these men who admit, even :

claim, to be revolutionaries?

THE â\200\234WORDS OF THAMI MALI, ONE OF THE MF ~ WHO ORGANISED THIS WEEKâ\200\231'S TWO-DAY STAY==AWA

A ~

: ARM B Reuotwrion /R,

3 b T thanever bef: â\200\235
. e Ths domands were sentwlth:lf-'il ot once during ey o foe.

i R S T S Tl . ore awa e er man â\200\234 o

i Infiltrated L5 t grants, live in hoyf&lsl(?i-\202nei-\201m . Grange and the Minh{aoly -
enemy, the'}â\200\235,atâ\200\231j'i-\201 'i-\201â\200\231hâ\200\231;â\200\231n wa,mked 'T;

. e conn-qi;tlthegrnm icket ed by their tion and Development and of Educa- was * e stateâ
\200\235,

Mr Mali b credentials, and two Â¢ ayxiglacc'ent.s i-\201_ollalii-\202m telling ther tion an
d â\200\230Traininâ\200\224g, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.{ mm_m he was last inside, Mr Thus; |
very African | ire too. Five years ,-mhmtb do! L o They included the i call that to persuad
e his interrogators
o i mag ENC men . /And that goes for their relationship | to scrap GST and â\200\234unfair
taxafionÂ®. that they were oppressed. |
ists. He ga C men & tans of thousands of other work- One is prepared to concede that this
_â\200\234I asked them if they owned any |
Who had infiltrated the South African ers on the East Rand and in the Vaal g:vemment might
one day so Imeans Ogaâ\200\230gg)ldnci-\201on, any land,â\200\235 he
e iy o o e+ gage et ooy T vy S Sl Sl
away lor it. They got 20 years. the ical other demands, ease â\200\230 ! were
; M: Thusi has been in â\200\230and out of f â\200\230:&ehsi-\201a?wtgi-\201gmâ\200\230fgt
used prisoners for instance, but s"cÃ@aâ\200\235p tax- g{, thtl;: vln;rnlf!ny ci-\201mm&yï-
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: giteaqmï-\201onï-\201otn.feerxtâ\200\230afte;helmpmg organ-;;vii bysl;:xlsoefhinn h:aneit
;a is going on out' s n6 LRV .,i-\202 i i
| tion stone at the grave of execu d g Âf Malilh,e:e P miaâ\200\230 &
| ANC Solomon Mahlangu, | there. If it wasnâ\200\231t, Messrs Mali and iy .

Mr Mali says it quite frankly:â\200\231%)qr 1 Thusi wouldn't be inside here. = * â\200\234W

e cgy, determine t::d fu&urg of
intention is to make this country un- | - ince the 1 ask what it is | countryâ\200\231s eco
nomy. And the eco-
Ay L P AR i
It was like undergraduate bravado. ' yni South Africa? mal W powerful it might be po-

Mali sometimes soi : litically. %

* e a ok i & st 4

| bad movie scriptai that tal of e _Yes, buf that's not s el -

â\200\230 â\200\230 nd ' be a â\200\234workersâ\200\231 stateâ\200\235, based on the It dep
ends on the w class
3% #0d the will of the people and u'prinfaciplÃ@p of the Freedom Charter, which comes predo
minantly from the

oÂ\$. 3 'i~\201,â\200\230j Lo,de,"m?%'?}}iâ\200\231Ã@mn, ;â\200\230vâ\200\230f"-{f which the
y call â\200\234a set of minimum e vâ\200\234Ã@â\200\231.â\200\230%â\200\230a"n :i~\201u in
which the stayaway
; is blue track -docu- a ?
e e R e e
; R f b at - ment that in 1955 was drawn up and' â\200\230
simple_bo eÃ@%v . shirt that | Ggned'botan allianes peplm !ipï~\201om â\200\234 Suffer
ationatien ey outh African revo- | willie vl ongrans banucy including o\, :
utionaries don't wear fatigues and = ghe Arican National Congress beforeL i 5 Aoab â\200
\234Onr people have
Malibem :x"x,;c.a 2& th e:mmokec mâ\200\234(lug it was banned. - 5] Lookea'medat tbesmrty I
m,dof msagâ\200\230ie:?!:
'smokes other peopleâ\200\231s.) It's all about how â\200\234the = - Even from the poorest
areas, as
Mr Mall has 2 matric and a teach- | governâ\200\235 and how the Tang â\200\234aaaall L. Whit
e Oly.(SomrsÃ®,areas, fuch as

makes him, as e puts it, â\200\234unemployed ,Jou want a socialist South | hon-stop, even w
ithout the participa-
and Africa? â\200\230 :

- |
erâ\200\231s certificate though his politics [on to all those who work itâ\200\235, i â\200
\230 from, the resistance of the people is

: highly unemployableâ\200\235. Mr Thusi tion of us activists.
7 T e e e i 8 s the mes i et iricken man i
) ucation. Â« = | the man who un, â\200\235
They live off handouts from their edy. L < '

o They live Bl o R] des W (7
â\200\230 mradesâ\200\235 and friends. w20 100 = Thusi: Whatistwoqa s pay?
tcofrades and fri H4 ' What had they hoped fo achieve The people donâ\200\231t even see it,
I gog:z;

e P < : rl

5 i g â\200\230 i rt to get to work, on school i QQ

T iy i e oo eyt e v || 2

AN o the ARG T " Mr Mali: â\200\234We wanted to bring the inferior schools. They are used t
o hav-

g : Bt oo | gover ; . We as op- | ing no money.â\200\235

- - These are formidable men. But any- government to its senses , oney.

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- The Sasol workers are mostly mi- 3 _ This countryâ\200\231s history, I tell them, is |

littered with the lives and imprison-

m;xil: of people who say what you are

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â\200\234SUNDAY TIMES, November 11 1984

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News by B C Pottinger, 171

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By ELSABE WESSELS
TRANSVAAL MP Peter
Soal is waging a personal
crusade to expose the cru-
eity of forced removals.

During the past few
months, Johannesburg
Northâ\200\231s PFP Member of Par-
liament has familiarised
himself with the stark real-
ities of this highly criticised
Government policy.

Recent visits to threatened
areas have refuelled his ef-
forts to bring the harassment
of threatened communities to
light.

â\200\234} have used the parlia-
mentary recess to visit many
crisis areas,â\200\235 Mr Soal said.

Mr Soal, who was elected
to the Johannesburg North

parliamentary seat in 1982,
has been appointed an offi-
cial party spokesman on
black affairs.

Although regarded as a
newcomer, the 48-year-old

MP is one of the PFPâ\200\231s veter-

an â\200\234backroom boysâ\200\235. He
joined the Progressive Party
at its inception in 1959 and

. has been a staunch worker
ever since.

As a backbencher in Par-
liament, Mr Soal will be sup-

porting the party's chief
spokesman on black affairs,
Mr Ray Swart.

Urgency

I have only been campaigning the resettlement issue for a year. But, I have been collecting facts and hope to use every opportunity to raise the removal question in Parliament next year, Mr Seol said.

I have been to Huhudi,
which recently was granted a

reprieve, and threatened

areas like Valspan and Mathopestad where black communities are actively resisting proposed resettlement.

In dealing with black/white relations in this country I believe South Africans have to come to terms with the needs of all its people or else there is no future.

The new constitution does not offer a solution. There has been a slight improvement with the inclusion of coloureds and Indians in the new dispensation but that is not reform.

There has been no fundamental change in the basid Nationalist Party policy.

The Government isn't dealing with the root of, the problem. This has been highlighted by the current unrest in black townships countrywide. The success of the boycotts in the black townships this week has underlined the urgency of reform.

Grievances

Blaming the unrest on outside influences is rubbish. These communities have fundamental grievances which demand immediate attention. 3

For years the Govern-

ment has been moving people for ideological reasons. It has cost the count hgs only caused great unhappiness (xgss and insecurity, he said.

I encountered despair and disbelief among people who for years have lived in peace and prosperity.

Local and international pressure has made the Government weary of forced removals. No more dogs and tear gas are being used to move people, but they have become sophisticated in their methods of resettlement.

In Mathopetstad in the Western Transvaal there is

o

millions and

reat apprehension. The community has been informed that because of the

* vast number of students and

the lack of classrooms, families will have to move to alleviate the situation.

. Pitiful

This has only been caused by the lack of proper facilities. The residents have now collected money to build extra classrooms to cope with student numbers next year.

Members from my constituency who visited Mathopetstad recently donated 5 bricks towards this project.

e

One of our members has also made a brick-making machine available to the people.

In extending a helping hand we would like to reinforce their commitment to their land. :

The threat of removal causes deep-rooted insecurity. The prospect of resettlement has turned residents of

the Northern Cape township
of Valspan into a pitiful and
wretched community.,

â\200\234Similas conditions exist in
KwaNgema. The Ngema peo-
ple are desperate to retain
their beautiful and fertile
agricultural land. Resettle-

* ment will destroy the stabil-

ity of this self-supportive
community.

â\200\234The Government's re-
rieval of Huhudi in the
orthern Cape has revived
everybodyâ\200\231s hopes. It was a
definite step in the right di-
rection.â\200\235 o

MR PETER SOAL

No fundameniaj change

2= Coloureds

introduced affirmative
action programmes in
which coloured people
will be given I(â\200\230:referen

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service jobs in â\200\234own af-
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achieved. g

â\200\234 There will be no witch-

hunt. We do give this assurance to our white officials,â\200\235 Mr Hendrickse said.

" On the other flank, Mr David Curry, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, has reiterated â\200\230his uncompromising stand â\200\230againlt separate municipalities.

His vow

He has vowed to d funds from government coffers to rescue the broke coloured town of Pacalts-15km from George,

?voh?câ\200\2311: he called â\200\234a failed government experiment with an apartheid local authorityâ\200\235. Mr Chris April, Minister of Health and Welfare, has also made his debut to executive-level politics with a policy of upliftment at grass-roots level.

â\200\230He has declared â\200\234warâ\200\235 on y and made a public I s on, an e the between white ai¬\202â\200\230t1 eolougg old-ag'e petitions â\200\234within five years'. ...

After discussions with Cape Provincial Administra-

on
Â»%_unet Ministers this week,

â\200\230Mr April announced that he had successfull n;â\200\230gaotlamd for funds to! ,5-million to build three badly needed medical centres.

THE violent disruption of

examinations, physical intimidation of pupils and mob rioting during the past

~ weeks in the black communities of the Eastern Cape

~ and the Witwatersrand, are

a chilling reminder of the enormous sacrifices so often demanded from pupils and students studying under the ethnic demands of education in South

not how legitimate and is it to sacrifice the educational careers of so { black pupils in the quest for political freedom in this country? And, does the eventual made in social-political terms as a result

- of these crises really justify

justify the horrific sacrifice in lives and careers that we are witnessing now?

It has already become predictable that if student-unrest at black educational institutions carries on too long of organisations

leaders orchestrate

the student By

always done in the past

that effective education can be achieved only under conditions of orderliness and discipline and that blatant lawlessness and the

gross abuse of the authority at schools cannot be tolerated.

Student organisations have, on the hand, often declared that blacks

have the right to decide the

want and |

education that they ore have the legitimate right to suspend their studies as long as they see fit.

There is no disputing the fact that the root causes of this state of un-
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ageare 8
racial tion and
the relegation of

blacks to poverty-
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les of aâ\200\230l)lnsâ\200\230l):uge:ts VA" DEâ\200\234 hrlllll 19&4 particu-
for the year. , there were
In197Â\$ for exam- â\200\234EEVER i sevgral factors like
after student the disastrously
Boycotts at the Uni- President low matric per-
versity of Western Cape Teachers' centage pass, the
Cape had lasted Professional limit on pupils
nearly three i a tending, school,
months, students Rssociation and the Yâ\200\224root-
were urged to Principal of Spes ed pocio-p tical
â\200\234walk offâ\200\235 the cam- Bona frustrations in th
pus en masse. School in Athlone broaderblackcom
Eventually 1000 munities which ex-

students symboli-

cally â\200\234walked offâ\200\235 the cam-
pusonJulyMwith the aim
of â\200\230establishing a free uni-
versity. Needless to say, the
educational careers of
of these students
were wrecked permanent-
ly, while many others re-
turned to the university in
later years to repeat the

* courses they were suspend-
ed from in 1973.

Fears

After the scenes of con-
flict and the protracted
boycott at the UWC in
August and September this
year, there were real fears
amo ts that a sacri-
fice to that of 1973
would be demanded of the
youths for whose studies
many parents had suffered

normous financial and
physical hardship.

Fortunately, such a catastrophe seems to 'have been averted at the o

education and student or-

isations serve such

causes, it

is understood that a conflict

g morality should be found in their perceptions of the present :..gs,est

time, leaders like

acerbated the situation at schools.

The differences in the intensity of dissent and protest in the various education departments, can be attributed mainly to the subtle application of the

cy of 'divide and rule' by the Government.

Despite the authentic causes of the boycotts and unrest, however, it remains in the interest of the black community itself that order be restored and that pupils return to their school desks.

If school attendance doesn't stabilise and examination results are not improved dramatically, then

the liberation struggle encounters one of its severest setbacks to its ultimate fulfilment. :

Struggle

despite the political atmosphere each one

; of them was engaged at the

the African
Zwame Nkumah, Jomo Kenyatta, Kenneth. Kaunda and Robert Mugabe were all v

educated intellig

ts
ised, as they were

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lg,, Su

The American civil

rights leader, Jesse Jack-

son, is quoted as saying to
blacks in America that par

ents should send their child-
ren to school, keep them at
school and encourage them

" to achieve at school so that

â\200\224

students may return as edu-
. cated young people to the

comr

- for freedom.

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community to assist in con-
tinuing the struggle.

It is understandable that
young ple see an aura of |
manticism and a noble
ctune in becoming martyrs
However, deprivi such
vast numbers of
students of an oppottunity.~
to be educated is a self-sac-

rifice which borders on
educational suicide.

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NORMAN WEST
litical Reporter

MINISTERS in the House
of tatives have
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| treatment when public-
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ocated.

And the coloured Ministers
have ngr pr:i:leuĩ-\201'om their
Pm quickly dealing
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ously own

reg tape for months.
On acceptlng condltional
participatlon the trica-
meral system, the leader of
the Labour Party, the Rev
Allan Hendrickse, who is
chairman of the Ministersâ\200\231
Council and a Cabinet Minisr

ter without a specific

lio, made it clear thai if the
was not seen to be
able to â\200\234deliver the goodsâ\200\235
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â\200\234we will have to go back to
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T eachers
This week saw the five
coloured Ministers settling in
and coming to grips with
their new powers.

Coloureds ush ahead

in Own

airs posts

Top oducathnlst Mr Franklin Sonn, left, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, centre, and Mr Carter Ebr
ahim

The Minister of Education
and Culture, Mr Carter Ebra-

him, last week announced a new deal for married women teachers, which puts them

' immediately on a par with

their male counterparts and with unmarried teachers â\200\224 a move hailed by the teacher corps.

And this week he earned further praise from top edu-

cationist and president of the Union of Teachers Associations of South Africa (Utasa) Franklin Sonn for scrap-

I.ngeâ\200\230 old practice where-
= chers were suulnt;aoï¬\201

appear before magis!

to answer allegations of mal-administrat ion and misconduct - Mr Ebrahim resolved an issue â\200\234within an hourâ\200\235 which,

Mr Sonn said, had come to nothing after â\200\234literally months of fruitless and frustrated negotiation with the Director of Education, Mr A J Arendseâ\200\235.

â\200\230Mr Ebrahhn, after discussions with Utasa officials, has agreed to a committee con-

sisting of their peers to hear accusations against colleagues.

Mr Hendrickse this week turned his attention to the interests of tens of thousands of public servants when he announced a Ministersâ\200\231 Council policy decision to give

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This policy, said Mr Hendrickse, would be followed in cases where both white and

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