

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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POLICE BRUTALITY

PIETERSBURG..Mr. D.R. Erasmus, Chief Magistrate of Pietersburg, found that the death of a Standard IX pupil, Dennis Richard Faul, in the early hours of November 19 "was not brought about by the act or omission on the part of anybody."

Dennis Faul and five other schoolboys held a midnight party outside the Pietersburg municipal swimming pool. Liquor was consumed, and four of the broke a street light.

Two policemen, Constable J. C. Snyman and Student Constable J. Venter arrived on the scene, and a shot or shots were fired.

The boys ran, and Constable Snyman and Constable venter gave chase. Dennis was hit on the with the butt of revolver and tripped and died, and the other boy, aged 16, was injured and had to be detained in hospital.

Mr. Erasmus found that the police were entitled to arrest the boys because of the broken light, and were entitled to trip and hit them because they attempted to escape.

He also found that Constable Snyman was justified in using the butt of his revolver on the head of Dennis Faul, because the boy, he said, had grabbed Constable Snyman by the testicles, and Constable Snyman must have been in great pain.

The magistrate said that only two witnesses gave evidence on what had occurred between Constable Snyman and Dennis Faul.

One was Constablè Snyman and the other a 17-year-old boy who had watched the incident from behind a hedge.

Mr. Erasus said that both the schoolboy and Constable Snyman agreed that Constable Snyman had used the back of the revolver butt to hit Dennis.

Dr. J.E. Kruger, the district surgeon, had said that blows from the butt held in this way could not have caused serious injury.

Mr. Erasmus said he could find no fault with Constable Snyman's evidence.

Mr. Erasmus also dismissed the discrepancies between the evidence of Constable Snyman and Student Constable Venter, 17, who, he said was very young and had become confused.

Sunday Times 7/3/71

There was still no news late yesterday on the whereabouts of Mr. Peter Magubane, who was taken from his Diepkloof Soweto, home on Sunday by three men believed to be Security Police detectives.

Mr. Magubane's attorney said. "I have no idea where he is. I have sent two letters to the officer commanding the Security Police at John Vorster Square asking where he is being held and under what law, but I have had no reply.

His Brother...../2

His brother went to John Vorster Square with some clothes for Peter but the police denied any knowledge of him.

Relatives of Mr. Magubane are desperate to find out where he is being detained.

Mr. Magubane a Rand Daily Mail photographer, has won 14 international awards for his photographs. He was one of 22 people who appeared in the Terrorism Act trial in Pretoria early last year.

Later, Mr. Magubane and others originally charged with him were banned under the Suppression of Communism Act from taking part in any gatherings. Brigadier P "Tiny" Venter head of the Security Police could not be contacted yesterday.

Rand Daily Mail 11/3/71

Mrs. Helen Suzman's suggestion, that the dramatic drop in 180-day detentions in recent years might indicate that the indefinite detention provisions of Terrorism Act were being used instead, seems to be supported by figures supplied yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pelser.

They show that while 180-day detentions have dropped, the number of prosecutions in which this law may be applied, has remained fairly constant.

Mrs. Suzman had asked how many prosecutions there had been each year since 1966 for offences listed in the second schedule to the Criminal Procedure Act - offences in the investigation of which the police may detain witnesses for 180-day periods.

Mr. Pelser's reply shows that the number of these prosecutions has not dropped dramatically since 1966 - that there were still many prosecutions which could have resulted in the detention of witnesses. The offences specified include treason, those under the "Sabotage Act" the Suppression of Communism Act, sedition, murder and kidnapping. Earlier this month, Mrs. Suzman was told by the Minister of Police, Mr. S.L. Muller, that three people were held under the 180-day law between July and December last year.

She compared this later, in comment, with the 17 people held as witnesses during the first year of the operation of the law, the 230 the second year, and the 124 the third year.

In 1967, when the Terrorism Act was passed, she pointed out, the number of 180-day detainees dropped suddenly to 27.

Rand Daily Mail 19/3/71.

Shock Statistics released in the House of Assembly revealed that South African policemen last year shot to death 54 people and wounded a further 149.

It was also...../3

It was also revealed that four policemen, convicted of crimes ranging from assault to attempted murder, were allowed to continue serving in the police force.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Police, Mr. S.L. Muller in answer to a series of questions tabled by Mrs Helen Suzann, Progressive Party M.P. for Houghton.

"Two Whites were shot to death by policemen during the course of their duty, 15 Coloureds and 37 Africans. One of the Whites was a juvenile and four of the Africans were juveniles.

"The police also wounded five whites, 51 Coloureds and 93 Africans. last year. Six of the Coloureds were juveniles and seven of the Africans were juveniles.

The Minister also released details of cases involving four policemen who were allowed to remain in the S.A.P. after they had been convicted of crimes of violence last year.

Constable L.J. Gerber, of King William's Town, was convicted in the East London Regional Court of Attempted murder and pointing a firearm in September last year. A board of inquiry found that he was 'suitable to remain in the force'.

Detectives H. J. le Grange and D.A. van Rensburg were convicted of assault in the Johannesburg Regional Court in September. The Minister said a departmental inquiry had found they were 'suitable to remain in the force.

Sergeant H.J. "uman, of Fourisburg, was convicted of assault in the Circuit Court at Bethlehem in December last year. The Minister said, following a departmental inquiry, he was regarded as suitable to remain in the force.

Mr. Muller also disclosed that 186 actions for damages for alleged assault had been brought against members of the police force last year -98 last year and 88 the year before. Of these, three cases had been successful and 15 had been settled out of court.

Adding that damages paid had totalled R6,835, he pointed out that a number of the actions were still pending.

Mrs Suzman said yesterday she was shocked at the number of people shot and wounded by South Africa's policemen and also at the fact that policemen convicted of crimes of violence had been allowed to remain in the police.

She said "The number of people shot and killed is far too high and it is clearly time that the law, whereby policemen can open fire when attempting arrests, is reconsidered.

The friend, 11/3/71

Mr. Robert Sobukwe plans to go to court to challenge the decision of the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pelser, preventing him leaving South Africa on an exit permit.

Mr. Sobukwe's lawyers said yesterday that notice had been given to the Minister of an intended application to the Supreme Court to compel him to lift the banning order which restricts Mr. Sobukwe to Kimberley.

Mr. Pelser has said he will not lift the restriction order despite the announcement at the weekend that the Minister of Interior, Mr. Gerdener, had approved Mr. Sobukwe's application for an exit permit. Speaking from Cape Town yesterday, Mr. Pelser refused to comment on his decision which has touched off sharp criticism.

Professor John Dugard, of the Law Department of the University of the Witwatersrand said; "The right of a person granted an exit permit to leave the country should take precedence over the right of the Minister of Justice to refuse him permission to leave the magisterial district to which he has been confined".

Legislation appeared necessary to permit banned people to leave the country once they had been granted the permit.

Professor Dugard quoted Mr. S.L. Muller, who as Minister of Interior in 1969, had said in Parliament that people who had been refused passports often applied for exit permits, and these could not be refused.

Mr. Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Party, said the Cabinet appeared to be using a conflict of responsibility to deny Mr. Sobukwe the right to an exit permit to which he was entitled by law.

Although the Minister of the Interior was compelled to grant the exit visa, it appeared that the Government did not believe it was in its interests to have Mr. Sobukwe moving freely abroad.

Mr. Michael Mitchell, United Party spokesman on justice, said he was sure his party would raise the matter in Parliament.

Rand Daily Mail, 15/3/71

Legal advisers of Miss Shantie Naidoo, the banned Johannesburg bookshop assistant were yesterday considering the next move in their struggle to get the Government to allow her to leave the country.

Her attorney confirmed yesterday that the Minister of Justice Mr. Pelser had refused the young ex-detainee permission to leave the Johannesburg magisterial district, although she had been granted an exit permit.

The attorney said he believed the Minister of the Interior Mr. Gerdener, had granted Miss Naidoo an exit permit because he was required to do so under the Departure from the Union Act of 1955.

This legislation requires the Minister of the Interior to grant an exit permit where he is satisfied that the person applying for it intends leaving the country permanently.

Rand Daily Mail, 9/3/71

The 52 organisations listed in the composite search warrant used during the recent raids are:

African National Congress; South African Indian Congress; African National Congress Youth league; the Transvaal Indian Congress; the Natal Indian Youth Congress; the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress; the Cape Provincial Indian Assembly; the Springbok Legion; the Coloured Franchise Action Council; the South African Society for Peace and friendship with the USSR.

the World Peace Council; the South African Peace Council; the Transvaal Peace Council; the Natal Peace Council; the Cape Peace Council; the South African Congress of Democrats; the S.A. Coloured Peoples' Organisation; the Congress of the People; the National Action Council of the Congress of the People; the Communist Party of South Africa; the Comintern (the Communist International); the Cominform (the Communist Information Bureau).

Federation of South African Women; Women's International Democratic federation; South African Congress of Trade Unions; World Federation of Trade Unions; World Federation of Democratic Youth; Transvaal Youth Festival Committee; Discussion Club; Friends of China Society; Northern Rhodesian African National Congress; Transvaal Nyasaland African National Congress; National Council of African Women; Anti-pass Campaign Civil Rights League; Western Areas Protest Committee; Colonial Youth Day; Anti-Bantu Education Campaign; Youth Forum; Anti-Apartheid Conference; Anti-Banning Committee; Basutoland African Congress; Cheesa Cheesa Army; Modern Youth Society; Liberation Movement; May Day Celebration; Defiance Campaign. Defence and Aid Fund; Prisoners' Education Fund; Dependants' Conference and the University Christian Movement.

Sunday Times, 14/3/71

The seizure of Masses of documents relating to financial matters emerged yesterday as one of the objectives of the nation-wide Security Police Swoop in which the homes and offices of a number of churchmen, journalists and student leader were raided.

A total of 24 separate police raids on various people and organisations had been reported by late yesterday.

The Chief of the Security Police, Brig. P.J. Venter said in a statement that the raids were connected with investigations into the activities of the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. G.A. French-Beytagh, who is due to appear in court today under charges under the Suppression of Communism Act.

All financial records of the Transvaal region of the Black Sash were seized yesterday when Security Police raided the Johannesburg home of the treasure, Mrs Pam Kirkwood.

The men took with them a ledger, petty cash and receipt as well as cheque book stubs, Building Society savings account books and cancelled cheques.

Security Police also made a three-hour search of the Black Sash offices and took away several donation cheques, membership and contact lists and a copy of recent speech by Mrs Jean Sinclair, the organisation national president.

During their raid on the diocesan offices of St. Mary's Anglican cathedral the Security Police also showed a special interest in financial documents. The members of the police spent more than an hour in the offices of the South African Institute of Race Relations, searching through the records of the Education and Information Centre, which is housed in the institute building in Braamfontein, but run independently.

Records of application and inquiries about bursaries were removed from the offices. Some financial material was also taken from the Cape Town head office of the National Union of South African Students in a raid by six police which lasted for more than eight hours.

Mr. John Rees, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was also visited by Security Police at the council offices. Mr Rees said the police took documents for which a receipt was given. Others visited by the police in Johannesburg included Father Colin Collins, general secretary of the University Christian Movement; Father Cosmas Desmond and Mr. Mark Collier, both of the Christian Institute; Mrs Helen Joseph, who is under house arrest; the dean of Johannesburg; and two journalists, Mr. Benjamin Pogrund, night editor of the Rand Daily Mail, and Mr. N.I. Robinson assistant editor of the "Star". The offices of the Christian Institute in Cape Town and Johannesburg were both raided.

In Port Elizabeth five Security Police raided the local office of the South African Council of Churches and searched the office files.

In Durban, police raided the offices of the Natal regional council of the Congregational Church. The treasurer of this council is Mr. Howard Trumbull, who has been given until end of May to quit the Republic.

The Friend, 26/2/71.

About 20 people, a number of whom are prominent non-White lawyers teachers and businessmen, have been detained by the Special Branch under the Terrorism Act, the Commissioner of Police General J.P. Gous, confirmed yesterday.

As far as could be ascertained last night, the detainees are members of either the Unity Movement of South Africa or a splinter group of that organisation the African People's Democratic Union of South Africa (APDUSA). General Gous declined to give details of the arrest, saying investigations were being conducted.

"We will try to speed things up so that those who have been detained can be brought to court as soon as possible", he said.

According to SAPA, 10 people were detained in the Cape Peninsula.

Others have been held in Natal and the Transvaal and one person has been detained in the Transkei. The Transkei detainee is school principal Mr. Leo Sihlali who was taken from his school on Wednesday. He was appointed principal of the Osborn High School this year. He formerly served a two and half year sentence on Robben Island for political offence.

The three people detained in Natal are Mr. Kader Hassim, 36, a Maritzburg attorney, Mr. S.K. Venethrathnam, 36, a Durban article clerk, and Mr. Madoda Njongga, 37, a public relations officer for Durban blood transfusion Services.

Mr. Hassim, a banned person who is under house arrest was arrested at his offices after the Special Branch had conducted a four-hour search.

His House.....7/

His house arrest order requires him to be at home in the evenings. The police raided his offices at about 8.30a.m. His home was also searched. Mr. Njonga's wife said the Branch had scrutinised "every scrap of paper in the house" before taking her husband away. She was later allowed to hand police a change of clothing and a toothbrush for her husband. The couple have three children.

Mr. Venethrathnam was detained as he was walking to his office. He has two children and was banned person until the restriction order was lifted on July 31, last year.

Last week two Cape Town men and their sister were detained. They were Wilfred and Robert Wilcox and their sister Gwendoline. Both Brothers are banned persons.

The Unity Movement is not a banned organisation. It was formed in 1943 by the merging of two other non-Whiteradical groups, the Anti-Coloured Affairs Department Movement (Anti-C.A.D.) and the All-Africa Convention. Its members were mainly Coloured teachers and intellectuals, and it has been inactive in recent years.

APDUSA was formed as a result of disagreements with the Unity Movement and its members were committed to a policy of "non-collaboration" with other political groups. Both movements have a multi-racial society, with universal franchise as their objective.

Members of both movements have always been outspoken opponents of the banned South African Communist Party and the African National Congress.

Daily Dispatch, 19/2/71

Seven senior members of the Batlhaping tribe at Majeng, near Taung, have appeared for formal remand in the Taung Magistrate's Court charged with holding an illegal meeting.

The charge arises out of the tribe's alleged resistance to being moved to another settlement 50 miles away.

The case was transferred to the Kimberley Regional Court where it will be heard on April 16,

Before the court were Joseph Wesi, Simon Kgosing, Jack Mokgamisi, Stephen Mogale, Isaac Moseki, Johannes Dayiya, a minister of the Lutheran Church in Majeng, Simon Montwedi and Ernest Motsumi.

All were granted bail of R50 each. Motsumi and Montwedi were released on Friday. At the weekend relatives were still raising money to bail out the others.

The court ordered that the men be held at Taung Prison until February 26, to be nearer those relatives trying to raise money to bail them out. After that date they would be sent to the Kimberley Prison.

The court was packed with spectators from Majeng. Among them was the tribe's chief, Chief Jeffery Moseki.

S T U D E N T S

The year 1969-70 was marked by the clearer emergence of the "Black Power" movement in South Africa, the South African Institute of Race Relations said in its annual report, which has just been released. "Evidence indicating this trend is to be found in the bread-away of African, Indian, and to a lesser extent, Coloured students from Nusas and the formation of the "All Black" South African Student Organisation (Saso), the report said.

Reviewing developments during the year, the report said. "Expressions of discontent were being voiced among churches at disparities in authority, stipends and status of African ministers. The Coloureds had become more articulate in condemnation of discrimination, through the Coloured Representative Council.

There was mounting world-wide condemnation of South Africa's race policies. "South Africa's isolation, particularly in the field of international sport, had become more marked and attempts were being made to exert pressure on industrial and financial undertakings to discontinue connections with South Africa."

Dealing with these pressures on business from a number of quarters in different countries, the report said: "South Africans will have to ask themselves whether these varied, as yet seemingly unco-ordinate, protests may not eventually lead to concerted pressures and action.

"Doctrines of separation perpetuity and the discrimination to which they give rise simply have no place in the modern world."

On the subject of South Africa's outward policy, the institute said the policy was meeting with a measure of success, judging by the call for dialogue with South Africa made by the President of the Ivory Coast and supported by a few other, mainly former French African countries.

"In the business field, the acute and growing shortage of labour, especially skilled and semi-skilled, has emphasised the inter-dependence of the various racial groups," it said.

One of the main tasks of the institute during the decade would be to "study the signs of change and to give positive direction to them in so far as it is able to do so.

The Friend, 6/1/71

A potential Horwood-type confrontation between liberal-minded staff and students at Natal University and the university's new British principal, Professor Francis Stock, has been sparked by Professor Stock's controversial remarks on academic freedom at the university's opening ceremony yesterday.

Elaborating on his remarks in an interview with me today, Prof. Stock said:

He did not believe racially integrated universities were "vital" to academic freedom:

He did not think there was any thing wrong with the fact that unlike their White counterparts the staff of non-White universities were appointed by the State.

On the question.....9/

On the question of student protests over the Government's acting against people for political reasons, Prof. Stock said:

"It depends on what a person is banned for. I think a lot of these people who have been told to leave have been quite clearly acting contrary to Government regulations, and their activities have been subversive I don't think you can protest against that".

The Students' Representative Council of Natal University has announced plans for a mass student meeting this week to protest against police and Government moves against students and churchmen.

At the opening ceremony yesterday, Professor Stock told students:

"Restraint placed upon a member of staff or student body for acting contrary to Government regulations cannot be regarded as a denial of academic freedom.

"Universities do not exist in isolation, but are part of their community and are there to serve the community.

"Of course, I believe there is much to be gained if universities could admit members of all races solely on academic merit, but it is not vital to university development, and provided university education is available to all at a similar standard and on similar terms the country's needs will have been served, and little will have been lost."

As Professor Stock's predecessor as principal, Professor (now senator) Owen Horwood found, Natal University staff and student bodies have strong liberal elements. These elements have reacted with alarm to Professor Stock's remarks.

I learn that deeply-disturbed senior staff members intend approaching Professor Stock to discuss with him the implications of his remarks. Some have told me they are disturbed at what he said, but they feel allowances should be made for the fact that he is new to South Africa. Their views largely coincide with those of the Nusas president, Mr. Neville Curtis, who was present when Professor Stock spoke yesterday. Mr. Curtis said today: "I must regard Professor Stock's attitude as a little out of touch with the realities of South Africa today, and possibly a little unnecessarily submissive."

Sunday Times, 28/2/71

CHURCH.

South Africa has the beginnings of civil war on its borders and unless there is rapid change towards greater social, economic and political justice there is going to be increasing violence which no police, no army and no guns are going to be able to prevent, "South African Outlook", an ecumenical monthly published in Cape Town, says in an editorial in its latest issue.

The church has to accept that different Christians will come to different decisions about what they personally should do and the church must, surely, respect such decisions and minister to all these people whether they choose to be pacifist, to join the Defence Force or to join the guerillas, the editorial says.

But the church itself must never become identified with violence by, for example, providing arms to one side or another. The editorial comments on the decision of the World Council of Churches to give financial aid to terrorist groups. It says one of the saddest aspects of the South African reactions to the decision has been the extent of muddled thinking displayed by church leaders.

It was clear that the W.C.C. had not provided funds for the purchase of arms and other weapons of violence. Rather it had given money for welfare and educational work. The journal quotes from an issue of the "Kerkbode" official organ of the Ned. Geref. Kerk, in which a report appeared of the N.G.K. resolution condemning the W.C.C. for its action. "Yet on the very same page there is an appeal to support the fund that is providing Christmas cheer for the Portuguese soldiers fighting in Angola and Mozambique.

"If it is wrong for the church to provide funds for welfare work of on one side of a conflict how then can it be right for the church to collect funds to cheer soldiers on the other side? "South African Outlook" asks. The journal says there is increasing realisation in South Africa that people need look no further than the whole system of migratory labour, the arrest of hundreds of thousands of people every year under the pass laws, the forcible removal of communities and the grinding poverty manifest in the resettlement camps mushrooming round this wealthy country to realise that this is a very violent society and that it is the Whites who, wielding political and economic power, are largely responsible for this violence.

"But we have to go on to face the even more uncomfortable fact that the chief responsibility for the violence that is now knocking on our borders rests upon White shoulders, for it is Whites who have prevented men who live in the same cities and farms as they do from expressing their legitimate political aspirations in the normal democratic manner. "To ignore the history that has led to the guerilla activity is to run away from reality," says the editorial.

The friend, 19/12/70

The head of the Catholic Church in South Africa, Cardinal Owen McCann, said in a telephone interview from Cape Town today that an attack on by an organisation representing most Catholic African priests was "totally unjustified".

The organisation is the St. Peter's Old Boys' Association which represents the graduates of St. Peter's Seminary, Hammanskraal, the major training college for African priests.

In a memorandum handed to the cardinal this week it claims that when in Australia recently he expressed a lack of confidence in Africans. "The general feeling of the members of the Black section of the Roman Catholic Church is that they cannot reciprocate with loyalty and confidence in a spiritual leader who does not cherish the same attitude towards them," The memorandum states.

"We are sorry.....11/

"We are sorry to say, Your Eminence, that on the basis of your Press statement we have no reason to dissociate ourselves from such feelings." Cardinal McCann Said: "I have already replied to similar criticisms in the Catholic Church organ, 'The Southern Cross,' but I will be making a full statement on the latest development."

Sunday Express, 14/2/71

Equal pay for Anglican clergy of all races is the aim of the Church in Natal. A special report prepared for the Church recommends that parity should be reached by 1981 at a level of R2,260 a year, plus an annual marriage allowance of 360 Rand.

The report, prepared by the Rev. A. Stranax, rector of the parish of York-cum-Ravensworth, New Hanover, is now being considered by parish and regional councils. These bodies will make their recommendations to the standing committee of the Diocese of Natal Synod next month.

At present the stipend for White rector is R1 440 a year. An Indian receives R1 165 and an African R1 001.

Whites get an annual marriage allowance of R240. Indians R168 and Africans R120.

Rand Daily Mail, 22/2/71

Recent Government actions against churchmen - deportations, passport refusals and so on, and last week's raids by the Security Police - have given rise to the fear in some quarters that a State-Church clash is on its way.

In this question-answer interview, Stanley Uys, Sunday Times Political Correspondent, asks the Rev. Theo Kotze, Western Cape director of the Southern Africa, for his views relations between State and Church in South Africa.

Q: Several Church leaders have warned recently, particularly since the police raids last week, that the State and Church in South Africa are set on a collision course. Do you think this warning is exaggerated?

A: No, The State seems determined to restrict the Churches' influence and witness in the whole field of human relations, and of race relations in particular. The Government want to keep the Church intact, but as a subservient body. On the other hand, their arbitrary actions are only serving to strengthen the resolve of those who cannot accept their racial policies. They cannot and will not be prevented from doing those things which are dictated by Christian conscience.

Q: Could you give specific examples to show that a State-Church clash has started?

A: First, there is the fact that the heads of Churches, and others in authority, have taken the unprecedented step of seeking a direct confrontation personally with the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior. Second there is the new spirit that is prevalent among so many churchmen.

Third, there are the events surrounding the deportation, of two Anglican priests at Stellenbosch, Fathers Robert Mercer and Bernard Chamberlain. Something came alive at that time - somehow this was the Church, not individuals, in action.

Q: At different times, during the past 23 years of Nationalist Party rule, different organisations have been in the forefront of the struggle against restrictive actions. Why is the Church in the forefront today?

A: Many of these organisations have been banned, or their leaders have been silenced, or they have simply found it impossible to function. As a result, the Church is one of the few effective organisations left in opposition to Government actions today. There has been a decade of silence on the part of the Church, too, but Government actions now are awakening the sleeping giant.

Q: I have used the word "Church" loosely, Is it in fact the Church that is in conflict with the State today, or only individual churchmen?

A: All those Churches that have taken an official stand against the policies of apartheid, and have publicly declared their convictions in this matter, must be seen as being in conflict with the State - if they are true to what they say they believe in. The "Message to the people of South Africa," which was issued in 1969 and which condemns apartheid in no uncertain terms, was officially sanctioned, for example, by Churches which included the following: Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregationalist and Roman Catholic.

Q: Where do the White laity stand - the ordinary churchgoers? And, even more important, where do the Church hierarchies stand? What is their record?

A: The White laity are broadly in support of apartheid, and in most instances they are either confused or afraid. However, even among the ranks of the confused, there is a new depth of concern. There are, for example, many others like the 150 parishioners who petitioned the Catholic Bishop of Johannesburg last week for guidance in the present situation - people who feel deeply the need for Christian action. As for the Hierarchies, in some instances they are ambivalent. I have often heard it stated that diplomacy dictates, that in order to be allowed to continue our work, we should be careful to avoid an open clash with the Government. But the State has gone too far and there are now many who believe that the time for diplomacy is past, and that the time for the truth to be spoken, loud and clear, has come.

Q: What will happen if the Church is unable to form a common front? Will the Government pick off the "turbulent priests" one by one then, as they are doing now?

A. Yes, undoubtedly. The Church would then find itself very much in the same position as the Church has been in other authoritarian countries in recent memory.

Q: Last week's raids by the Security Police on 25 Church and other organisations and individuals shocked many people. What, in your opinion, was the reason for the raids?

A: The Chief of the Security Police claims that the raids are connected directly with the "activities" of the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. G.A. French-Beytagh, who faces what are termed "subversive" charges. Now we will have to wait and see whether, in fact, fresh charges are brought against him. I believe, however, that they have also taken advantage of the climate of public opinion created by the decision of the World Council of Churches to financial aid to guerrilla movements in Southern Africa, and also by the Dean's arrest, to make a move against many other organisations.

Q: You said recently, in a public statement, that the Church was indestructible. Is this really true?

A: Yes, in essence, it is true. The Church is the community of those who are committed unto death to Jesus Christ and all that He stands for. This Church can never be destroyed.

It is possible, though, to destroy the institutionalised Church - and here I refer particularly to its structures and property - and perhaps this might not be a bad thing.

Q: Well, to be more specific then: can the Church's role in the race situation be negated?

A: It can be threatened and weakened, but in terms of what I have said it cannot be destroyed.

Q: What role are the Dutch Reformed Churches likely to play, if any, in the new situation which is developing in South Africa?

A: The Dutch Reformed Churches are as much a part of the kind of Church I have been talking about as any of the other Churches. The same rules apply.

Q: A last question: What in summary is the effect of recent events on the Church?

A: Persecution and suffering are among the marks of the true Church. All these events can only lead to a welcome purification of the Church. It may well become weakened in numbers, but it will be immeasurably strengthened in its true life and witness.

Sunday Times, 7/3/71.

The arrest last week of the Bishop of Zululand, the Rt. Rev. Alpheus Hamilton Zulu, on a pass offence, drew sharp criticism yesterday from the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Robert Selby Taylor, and the Nationalist newspaper, Rapport.

It is the first time the archbishop, an outspoken opponent of apartheid and this Nationalist newspaper have found themselves so close to agreement in criticising a consequence of the Government's separate development policy.

In an editorial, Rapport says that "an extremely unfortunate situation" has been partly rectified by the State's decision not proceed with a prosecution against Bishop Zulu.

The editorial describes the bishop's arrest on Thursday at a seminar in Roodepoort and points out that he is a president of the World Council of Churches and was strongly opposed to that body's decision to give financial aid to guerrilla organisations in Southern Africa. But, on Thursday at 5 a.m., this man of international standing could, as a Black man, not show his registration book to a municipal official. "The person, the arrest, the nature of the offence - everything fell together perfectly to guarantee the maximum of bad publicity. But it adds: "Somebody with authority must please explain to such people that discriminatory laws must be implemented with discrimination - but above all with tact, consideration and understanding.

Rand Daily Mail, 15/3/71.

South Africa's recent wave of police raids and passport and visa harassment of churchmen has already produced a reaction of defiance in certain church circles.... a boomerang effect which serves to intensify the church-state confrontation.

But in more radical circles there is also despair and disillusionment at the South African tendency to accept and live with arbitrary State action, which they see as intimidatory.

The latest indication of a hardening of attitude comes from the Roman Catholic laity in Johannesburg. A petition signed by 150 prominent Catholics was presented to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Hugh Boyle, last night, urging him to give "clear directives" in the church-state conflict, "before our Christian witness is silenced forever".

According to one of the signatories, Mr. Paul Goller, a business man, the Catholic Church in Johannesburg "has always steered very clear of involvement with issues like social justice and civil liberties.

"This is an attempt to bring pressure to bear on the bishop to change his stance and initiate discussion in the diocese between the church and laity on the matter." Dr. Bruckner de Villiers, liaison officer at the Christian Institute in Johannesburg, warned yesterday a reaction was "unavoidable in the long run". He added: "When the Government starts acting like this, putting Christians with their backs to the wall, more and more people are going to be forced to take a choice between the church and the state. People who have actively interested themselves in the affairs of non-Whites and the fact they are suffering the fruits of an unjust society and unjust laws, must sooner or later ask themselves: 'Can I go along with this sort of thing?'

The Friend, 3/3/71.

Top-Ranking Roman Catholic prelates and other Christian leaders hit out angrily yesterday after the arrest of the Right Rev. Alpheus Hamilton Zulu, Anglican Bishop of Zululand, at Roodepoort in a pass raid in which a Roman Catholic bishop and priests were also questioned.

Bishop Zulu.....15/

Bishop Zulu, is a president of the World Council of Churches. Roodepoort municipal police also demnded a pass from Monsignor Peter Buthelezi, Administrative Bishop of Umzimkhulu, in pre-dawn raid.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban yesterday called the action "a further step in the Church State confrontation in South Africa." He warned that the church leadership was becoming "very concerned" about the situation, "perhaps not so much because it is becoming dramatically worse, but because church leaders are realising that a make-or-break point has been reached in the application of Christian Gospel to out apartheid situation.

"It is becoming clearer by the day that there must be a consultantion on the highest level between Church and State authorities before communication breaks down altogether and open conflict breaks out on the moral and spiritual level."

The Rev. C.F. Beyers Naude, director of the Christian institute, warned that the action would "further incense Blacks inside and outside our country, and will lead to further tragic estrangement. This is petty apartheid going mad."

Rand Daily Mail,

South African churches were facing the same dilemma that confronted those in Nazi Germany, Dr. Bruckner de Villiers, editor of the South African Christian Institute journal Pro Veritate, said last night.

Commenting on a report to the United Nations by the Dutch theologian, Dr. J. Verkuyl, who said the problem of South African churches was whether to obey the State or God. Dr. Verkuyl thought that the Nederlandse Gereformeerde Kerk held the key to the country's future.

Dr. De Villiers said the NGK had become a kind of rubber stamp of Government ideology. Some people regarded it as "the National Party at prayer."

Rand Daily Mail, 12/3/71.

The Rev. C.F. Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, warned yesterday that the conflict between Church and State in South Africa would intensify, and called for a national conference of religious bodies on the issue.

In a long statement yesterday, Mr. Naude accused the Government of "religious persecution" and called for all churches to unite in response to victimization. "I Believe this conflict and persecution will intensify, he said."

"Many of us have for the past 10 years been pleading for a uniting of Christian forces. But it needed deportations of clergy and church workers, passport refusals, raids on respected church bodies and individual church leaders to drive home the truth that now, if ever, is the time to unite.

"A common threat to our Christian witness for justice, reconciliation and peace must be met with a common front. If any church leaders of our English speaking, Africa, Coloured or Indian communities still held the slender hope that the Government would follow a line of tolerance on the race issue, this hope has now been shattered."

Mr. Naude called for:.....16/

Mr. Naude called for:

* A national conference on justice and peace, sponsored by religious bodies who were concerned about religious persecution and "above all, about the millions in our country who are suffering as a result of our policy of injustice and institutionalized violence"

* A national programme of moral education to eliminate racial discrimination in society and the churches. He felt that the programme should indicate the danger of fostering the aims of communism by the Government's policies and practices. "A clear consciousness that such action would necessarily entail material and spiritual sacrifice and possible suffering."

Mr. Naude told me that he agreed that a degree of tension always existed between church and state. Such tensions could prove fruitful, but a conflict between the two authorities usurp the function of the other. It was difficult to accept the Government's denials that such a conflict had emerged in South Africa in view of the Nationalist failure to explain the large number of deportations and other actions against clerics and church workers.

The State claims it is acting only against individuals. We say that as long as no proof is brought that these persons were acting outside their normal church duties, these actions must be construed as attacks against the church.

Cape Times,

LESOTHO

The Lesotho upheaval last year cost the South African Government about R115,000. This emerged yesterday during debate on the additional expenditure requests to Parliament.

Opposition M.P.s queried an amount of R115,000 for "assistance to and co-operation with foreign countries" under the Foreign Affairs Vote. Mrs Catherine Taylor (Wynberg) wanted to know which foreign countries were involved. The minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Hilgard Muller replied that this expense was largely a result of events in Lesotho last year.

It was thought advisable that South African advisers and personnel seconded to the Lesotho Government - should reside "temporarily" outside Lesotho, he explained.

Rand Daily Mail, 9/3/71

Lesotho had no objection to Britain's decision to sell helicopters to South Africa, a Lesotho Government spokesman said in a statement in Maseru yesterday.

The statement said the announcement made in the House of commons by the British Foreign Minister that Britain had decided to supply helicopters to South Africa, "came as no surprise".

"At the Singapore conference the British Prime Minister made it quite clear that Britain was reserving its judgement on the matter.

We were quite aware at the time of the conference that Britain would use its own judgement."

The statement added that it had already been pointed out in the Simons-town agreement that certain types of arms were available to South Africa. It had also been made clear at the conference that those members of the Commonwealth who felt aggrieved with Britain were at liberty to make their own decisions as to whether or not they would recuse themselves and withdraw from the Commonwealth.

In the same manner it was up to each member of the Commonwealth to decide if they wanted to buy arms from Communist countries or not. The statement added: "Our stand remains the same as it was at Singapore in that we are a country committed to a peaceful solution of problems."

The Friend, 25/2/71

D E F E N C E

The Appeal Court yesterday reserved judgment in the hearing of eight Jehovah's Witnesses against the dismissal of an earlier appeal on their sentence in August last year by a Pretoria magistrate.

The men, Kerry J. Martin, Sarel J. Pieterse, P.A. Pyper, Hendrik Viljoen, Christiaan Venter, Andre D. Joubert, Michael J. Marx and Jeffrey Schoeman - all subject to the military disciplinary code - who were found guilty of disobeying lawful commands. They were each given 90 days at detention barracks, Voortrekkerhoogte.

The appeal yesterday was heard by Mr Justice van Blerk sitting with Mr Justice Jansen and Mr Justice Kotse (acting Judge of Appeal).

The Jehovah's Witnesses' faith does not allow its members to take part in anything that is connected with the military. The eight men were called up to do their one year's compulsory military training and at the outset refused to put on uniforms. They were then charged at a civilian court with a contravention of the military disciplinary code and sentenced to periods in the detention barracks. On arrival at the detention barracks they were ordered to put on the relevant uniforms but refused to do so. They were then charged before a military authority and sentenced to solitary confinement with or without spare diet and loss of privileges.

Mr D.J. Curlew, S.C. submitted for the appellants that the disparity between the sentence and that which the Appeal Court considered appropriate was wide enough to allow the court to interfere. The only appropriate punishment would have been one committing the accused to a civilian jail or a fine or a caution and discharge.

Mr J.P. Barnard (for the State) said: "It would appear sufficiently recognised that a court of appeal does not have a general discretion to ameliorate the sentence of trial courts. Mr Barnard submitted that the appeal be dismissed.

Rand Daily Mail, 19/3/71.

South Africa..... 18/

South Africa has received a foreign order to the value of R1,000,000 for certain armaments spare parts while negotiations were under way for the export of other items to the value of R7,000,000, Commandant-General, R.C.Hiemstra said here on Saturday.

Gen. Hiemstra said great strides had been made in the Republic during the past 10 years with regard to local production of armament equipment. Where quantities manufactured were comparable to quantities manufactured overseas, South Africa's prices were competitive and even lower, while the quality of the locally manufactured products in certain instances was even higher. " Were it not for protective import rates, we would have been able to export certain items at a profit, " Hiemstra said, adding that a foreign order had already been placed for spare parts, while others were being negotiated.

These developments had taken place under the direction of the Armaments Board and the Armaments Development and Manufacturing Corporation in cooperation with local industries.

To give an example of the standard of local production, Hiemstra said an air filter for a certain type of aircraft was manufactured locally at a lower price than the imported article, while fuel tanks were being produced from stainless steel at R300 an item as compared with R2,000 for the imported article made of ordinary steel.

In the mechanical sphere, South Africa had created the ability to manufacture any type of armoured car. Mobile equipment such as stoves, field kitchens, laundries and shower facilities were all being manufactured locally. " Our field kitchen, of our own design and specifications, is as far as we know, the best in the world. So far as arms are concerned, our factories are capable of producing all small calibre arms, mortars and gun (cannon) barrels. Gradually the sphere of manufacturing guided arms was also being entered which required the creation of know-how in the field of complicated mechanics, electronics and thrust power production. An important degree of skill had already been established in this direction.

The Friend, 15/3/71.

Urban Bantu Councils.

Johannesburg City Council came under fire from Soweto residents at the weekend for not keeping their promises. A meeting of residents in Dlamini, Soweto, alleged that they had been told that residents could own the houses they built - and receive compensation if they vacated them. Mr T.J.Makhaya, a Soweto U.B.Councillor, told the meeting: " When we came here from Sophiatown, Newclare and Western Native Township some years ago, we were told we had the right to build houses and start businesses. I want to tell you that these rights no longer exist. The houses and businesses we own are no longer ours. We cannot do what we

wish with them. When you leave your self-built house, the council sends valuers who do not take into account what you have spent in improvements. You are paid only for the four walls. "

The meeting voted overwhelmingly in favour of a decision to challenge the eviction of widows from their homes by the city council.

Mr. P. M. Lengene, an Urban Bantu Councillor who presided at the meeting said they intended taking legal action against the evictions.

They also intended to challenge the refusal of the authorities to allow married women from rural areas to stay with their husbands in the townships, he said. He appealed to people to donate the equivalent of the price of one bottle of beer towards the costs of the contemplated actions. The meeting also discussed the lack of schools in Soweto. Mr Lengene said he would propose at the UBC that all school-children in Soweto used the same type of uniform, with only the school badges different.

A 20-man committee was appointed to fight crime in the township.

Mr Lengene told the meeting: " The tsotsis in our township are children whose parents have been evicted from their homes. The children now roam the streets. "

Rand Daily Mail, 22/2/71.

Education.

The Extension of University Education Amendment Bill, which was published yesterday, brings the provisions of the 1959 Act into line with the situation that has arisen as a result of the establishment of the five non-white universities, three for Bantu, one for Indians and one for the Coloured people.

The Bill which has been read a first time in the Senate makes it clear that written permission by the Minister of National Education is not a prerequisite to enrolment by a non-white in any of the five universities for non-whites. The provision in the existing law, that written permission by the Minister is not a prerequisite for non-whites to enrol at the Medical School of the University of Natal, is retained. The provision is also retained for a non-white to enrol in a university for whites, with the consent of the Minister, at a specified university for a specified degree, diploma or certificate.

Sapa's parliamentary correspondent reports that this provision makes it possible for a non-white student to enrol at a white university if the course for the degree, diploma or certificate is not available at a non-white university.

The Friend, 4/2/71.

South West.....20/

South West Africa.

By a majority vote a meeting of Basters at Rehoboth on Tuesday decided not to pay any taxes to the SWA Administration or to the South African government.

Speakers at the meeting contended that the Basters no longer had any say over money collected in the Gebiet. Accordingly, the meeting not only refused to pay arrears but also future taxes. It was estimated at the meeting that the community as a whole owed about R45,000 in taxes. The decision was taken despite assurances from the "Baster Kaptein" Mr Ben Schrader and the magistrate of Rehoboth. Both were at the meeting. These assurances were that the Basterraad still had control of its funds, which were only subject to audit by the State. In terms of the traditional patriarchal Baster laws, it was contended by the speakers that there was no obligation on the Basters to pay taxes. The meeting also passed another resolution to ask for a loan from the World Bank, which in effect meant a challenge to the Rehoboth Development Corporation. A number of speakers attacked the corporation, but the corporation and its actions and plans were defended by Mr Schrader.

Rand Daily Mail, 11/3/71.

Trade Unions and Labour.

An angry wages dispute between Natal clothing workers and employers took a new turn yesterday when about 6,000 workers were locked out of factories after attending the biggest union rally to be seen in Natal. More than 22,000 workers, mostly women, crowded Curries Fountain sports ground to hear union leaders from all over the country pledge their support for the Natal stand for higher wages.

Afterwards Mrs Harriet Bolton, general secretary of the Natal Garment Workers Union, which represents about 26,000 Indian and Coloured workers, accused some of the employers of intimidation and unfair tactics in trying to prevent workers from going to the meeting. She claimed about 10 of the 190 employers had warned workers the night before the meeting that if they attended it they would have their names submitted to the Department of Labour and they would face prosecution. Earlier employers had agreed to give them time off. Mr G. Jackson, Divisional Inspector of Labour in Durban, told me: "We are certainly not a party to any threats. If something like that was said, then it was definitely without my knowledge."

Mrs Bolton.....21/

Mrs Bolton said many of the workers who were locked out would claim today half a day's wages for the enforced layoff. The bill is expected to amount to about R8,000. Any reprisals against any workers who took time off yesterday for the meeting would result in mass resignations, Mrs Bolton predicted.

There was no official comment from the employers through the Natal Clothing Manufacturers' Association yesterday, but one factory owner told me he considered the situation to be explosive. Factories are losing thousands of rand a week in lower production through the overtime ban. Natal's garment workers are the lowest paid in the country. If they do achieve their current wage demands they will still earn less than Transvaal garment workers.

(Later press reports said that all the demands of the Natal garment workers were conceded by the bosses.)

Rand Daily Mail, 24/2/71.

The 26,000 workers in the garment industry in the Transvaal will "work to rule" with a total ban on all overtime and a suspension of bonus schemes as a protest against the deadlock reached yesterday in wage negotiations with employers.

This was decided yesterday afternoon after an emergency meeting of shop stewards, the president of the Garment Workers' Union, Miss Anna Scheepers, said in Pretoria last night.

The meeting was called after a deputation headed by Miss Scheepers failed to reach an agreement with employers on a new wage agreement. Miss Scheepers said the employers had rejected the union demand for wage increases which would have amounted to a total increase of 32 per cent in the industry's wage bill.

In an effort to compromise with employers, the union reduced its demand to a 19 per cent increase. This was rejected by the employers who offered a 9 per cent increase.

The union also asked for a general weekly increase of R1.50 as well as a 16 per cent increase for qualified workers.

Other demands included a recognition of all employees in the industry with 10 years or more service as long-service employees who would qualify for the long-service benefits laid down in the existing agreements; that workers who are receiving a higher wage than that prescribed should get the same amount of increase as other workers; a reduction in the learnership period of six months and of 18 months for general workers. The union also wanted the Thursday afternoon preceding Good Friday to be a paid holiday, and an increase of 5 per cent per worker in the employers' contribution to the provident fund. Miss Scheepers said the employers were unwilling to continue the discussions today, but the union had insisted in terms of the industrial agreement on the meeting being held.

Rand Daily Mail, 18/3/71.

Another confrontation.....22/

Another confrontation between garment workers and employers is developing - this time in the Transvaal. Earlier this week a deputation from the Garment Workers' Union led by its president, rejected outright an employers' offer of a $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent pay increase for the 26,000 employees in the Transvaal.

The union is demanding 32 per cent which it claims will compensate for the steep rise in living costs in the last three years and provide for only a slight rise in living standards. Miss Scheepers said in an interview in Pretoria yesterday that the employers' offer was unrealistic and totally unacceptable. Further negotiations had been arranged for March 17. "Wages in the garment industry are running far behind the spiralling living costs," she said. "In the last ten to fifteen years, pay rises have barely compensated for these increased costs and left the worker no better off."

Miss Scheepers said the union had also asked the employers to provide an "escalation" clause in the new agreement which would automatically mean a pay adjustment when the cost of living index rose by 5 per cent. Of the workers in the industry in the Transvaal, two thirds are African, five per cent white and the rest Coloured or Indian.

Rand Daily Mail, 26/2/71.

The ratio between non-white and white workers in the six major industrial sectors was nearly five to one last September, according to figures released in Pretoria yesterday by the Department of Statistics.

The figures again emphasise the continuing process of economic race integration and the economy's dependence on non-white workers. The total number employed in the mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, electricity, transport and communications industries was 2,517,057. Of these 555,981 were white, 267,019 Coloured, 81,781 Asian and 1,612,177 African.

In mining and quarrying the non-white ratio was more than 10 to 1 - a total of 676,895, of whom 62,448 were white, 6,263 Coloured, 641 Asian and 607,543 African.

The ratio in the manufacturing industry was more than 4 to 1 - out of 1,177,000 workers, 276,100 were white, 197,400 Coloureds, 75,600 Asian and 627,800 African.

In the construction industry, only one in six was a white - 60,400 out of 367,800. Of the others, 45,200 were Coloured, 4,400 Asian and 257,800 African.

In the South African Railways, there was slightly more than one non-white worker for every white. The total was 222,957, of whom 110,656 were white, 14,429 Coloured, 1,218 Asian and 96,654 African. The Post Office employed a total of 56,043 of whom the majority - 38,827 - were white, 3,968 Coloured, 440 Asian and 12,808 African.

Rand Daily Mail, 5/3/71.

Organisations of.....23/

Organisations of workers and employers yesterday reacted favourably to a Johannesburg Urban Bantu Council proposal to negotiate with employers to increase the wages of their Soweto workers. At its last meeting, the UBC nominated a four-man sub-committee to make **representations** to workers' and employers' organisations to persuade their members to increase the wages of their African employees. The move was prompted by a Johannesburg City Council proposal to increase some rents in Soweto.

In a statement supporting the UBC move, Mr Robert Kraft, assistant secretary and economics director of TUCSA, said yesterday: "TUCSA would welcome a discussion with this sub-committee so that we could avoid overlapping of activities and suggest constructive means to improve the wages of Africans."

Support also came from Mr N. Ferreira, assistant director of the Bantu Wage and Productivity Association, who said his association was aware of the proposed increase in Soweto rents.

"The Bantu Wage and Productivity Association is making certain recommendations and proposals to its members to review the wages of their African workers," he said. The proposals to their members were made as a result of "the rising cost of living, of which the proposed increased rentals would be a part."

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce said the Chamber would be prepared to meet the UBC delegation. The President of the Chamber, Mr R.L.Gawith, has already appealed to members to review the wages paid to African employees and to give increases where necessary. In his appeal he says: "Even allowing for the fact that in many families there is more than one wage-earner, it is clear that in many cases Africans are not earning a living wage."

Rand Daily Mail, 3/3/71.

Durban's M.L.Sultan Technical College will train the first Indian telephone mechanics from next month in a dramatic move to help out the critical shortage of telephone technicians.

Announcing the big breakthrough for Indians yesterday, Dr Alec Solomon, rector of the college, said the Department of Posta and Telegraphs had given formal approval for the training of the first 20 mechanics. The trainees will be enrolled as employees of the General Post Office and thus will receive a salary while being trained at the college.

Dr Solomon said an "excellent feature" of the scheme was the assurance that on completion of the course, the trainees would be found jobs. The course starts early in February and applicants for training must have at least the J.C. standard of education.

Dr Solomon said his college received news of the Department's approval with "great acclamation." It was, he said, a milestone in the history of

South Africa by virtue of the fact that the GPO was probably the first state department to give formal approval for the training of Indians for technical posts.

Daily Dispatch, 23/1/71.

Hospitals all over the country are quietly ignoring Government apartheid policy by allowing non-white women to nurse white patients, a leading expert on hospital matters disclosed this week.

The expert was commenting on expressions of horror from Nationalist MP's on Wednesday when Dr Eddy Fisher told Parliament that Coloured nurses should be used in white wards to beat the nursing shortage - "and if we can't get enough Coloureds, we will have to go further" he added.

In Durban this week I learnt from an impeccable and fully qualified source that because of the grave shortage of nurses, hospitals in all provinces were already using non-white women - including Africans - to nurse sick whites.

My source also told me: "It is true that non-white women are not nursing whites in technical matters, such as giving injections, but they are acting as nurses in the normal sense of the word. They are doing many of the duties which would normally be carried out by white nurses, and what is more, the various medical departments generally are trying to keep it as quiet as possible because they simply want to get the work done without interference. What else can they do? Must they let patients die?"

I learn that at Natal's Hillcrest Hospital (for whites) there are 160 white patients and only 20 white nurses. The result is that African "nurse aides" are also nursing the white patients, mostly old folk.

Mr Derrick Watterson, the Natal MEC in charge of hospitals, today confirmed that non-white women were in some cases doing the "non-technical" work of white nurses at white hospitals.

Speaking to me in Durban, he strongly condemned the official policy of allowing only white nurses to care for white patients.

"The nursing shortage problem is most serious in the country districts, like Eshowe and Empangeni. To consider the possibility of allowing any serious diminution of our nursing services merely to uphold this stupid fetish of absolute apartheid, would be one of the most uncivilised and retrogressive steps any government could contemplate," he said.

Sunday Times, 21/2/71.

The Government's proposed takeover of responsibility for African affairs from local authorities was welcomed yesterday by many Africans on the Reef and in Pretoria - but with reservations. What was enthusiastically

welcomed was.....25/

welcomed was the intended relaxation of the influx control allowing Africans to move from one urban area to another to seek work. However, Africans feared that when the government took over control of the functions of local authorities it would apply separate development more rigidly.

Mr David Poore, president of the Johannesburg African Chamber of Commerce, said that if influx control was to be relaxed, allowing Africans to move from one urban area to another, to seek employment, this was welcome. He added that if influx control was intended to be relaxed in employment it should also be eased residentially.

Dr W.F.Nkomo of Pretoria, received the news with mixed feelings. He said that for a number of years Africans had been in close contact with local authorities and a firm relationship had developed.

City Council members were more easily approachable than government officials, who put policy before people's feelings. In a way, the take-over by the government from local authorities would break the relationship and confidence people had in city councils. Dr Nkomo said the intended relaxation of influx control was very welcome. " I think it's welcomed by everybody. "

Mr Lennox Mlonzi, of the Soweto UBC, said he feared that if the government took over, it would propagate its policy of separate development which many people did not care for. " I fear that they will misuse the powers. "

Mr T.J.Makhaya, also of the UBC, said Africans should have been consulted before the government thought of the proposed measure.

Rand Daily Mail, 16/12/70.

The Master Builders' and Allied Trades Association here (Durban) intends paying its African workers more. One of the reasons is the belief that the " vast majority " of Africans had not been able " to attain a standard of living in keeping with Western concepts. "

At the annual meeting of the Association last night, the outgoing president Mr W.H.Short said the policy " to upgrade substantially the wages " was not based purely on humanitarian grounds, though this had not been overlooked. Other reasons for the wage increase were that Africans had yet " to play an effective part as large scale consumers of the products of primary and secondary industry, " and to provide " that degree of direct support of the national exchequer which a country can reasonably expect from all sections of its population earning an economic income. " Unless the productivity of African workers was greatly improved, it would not be possible by mere increases in wages to achieve the optimum level of economic development within the building industry. " I believe that the comparatively small per capita financial outlay which has hitherto been regarded as Bantu wages, has encouraged the wasteful employment through low productivity, of unnecessarily large

numbers of Bantu

numbers of Bantu in our industry,"Mr Short said.

On the average, three African labourers were employed to each artisan in South Africa. In Europe the ratio was three artisans to each labourer.

Evening Post, 19/2/71.

Why did the proposed removal of domestic servants to the Diepkloof hostel in June arouse such concern? There is nothing new about hostels. Why should the forced removal of people to hostels cause such an outcry? Here we have a mass removal on our doorsteps which is now only temporarily delayed and this removal is affecting white South Africans closely for the first time. What has motivated people to object? Perhaps the pictures of the bare, bleak, brick room evoked some instinctive horror; perhaps the disruption of our comfortable way of life was threatened; perhaps it was the sight of the barbed wire fence surrounding the new hostel, or the picture of a row of lavatories providing no privacy whatsoever, or the brick boxes with hinged lids which are to serve as beds and storage space in dormitories where men must sleep with 15 others. There are many aspects of life in this hostel which people find unacceptable. There is to be no hot water except at weekends; transport for daily workers commuting to the city and suburbs is totally inadequate, and in some suburbs such as Oaklands and Parkhurst, non-existent for Africans. Perhaps white South Africans are at last beginning to feel that you cannot treat human beings in this way. Although the announcement of the postponement of this scheme as it affects domestic servants is welcome, it must be emphasised that there are already hundreds of men living in this hostel under the very conditions which caused the public outcry and that the brick beds which were to be occupied by domestic servants will now be used for other men. The appalling standard of accommodation provided by the Resettlement Board in the Diepkloof Hostel is not the only issue at stake. If the basis for the moving of domestic servants was to provide them with houses and flats in which they and their families could live a normal family life, going out to work daily and returning home in the evenings, one would be wholeheartedly in favour. But this move is not based on concern for the living conditions of working people. It is a further step in the depersonalisation of the people into regimented labour units.

The City Council of Johannesburg has said that there are 11,400 families on the waiting list for houses in Soweto. These families are all legally entitled to be in Johannesburg and may have been on the waiting list for years. The list grows longer at the rate of 2,000 families a year. There are thousands of other families who are living as lodgers in cramped conditions because, although they are living lawfully in Soweto, they are not accepted on the waiting list because

there is no male breadwinner over the age of 21, or because the head of the family is a contract worker. No woman may be registered tenant of a house. If a man dies his widow and children must vacate the house. The City Council cannot undertake a vast housing programme on an adequate scale because the government will not allow a realistic number of houses for Africans to be built in the so-called "White" urban areas. Now instead of building homes for families, the government is aggravating this housing shortage by insisting on the removal of hundreds of domestic servants who already have accommodation at their places of employment. Soon they are to join the thousands of men who already have live in "bachelor" quarters.

Who are these men? Various studies have indicated that only 25 percent of married men in the towns have their wives with them. And this in a country in which it is, in the words of the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions "the declared policy of the State to promote and preserve a sound family life." (Michael Savage: 22nd October, 1968).. So a high percentage of the "bachelors" in the hostels are married men whose families are in the homelands, or who are due to be resettled there or, in so many cases are living illegally in the towns in order to be near their husbands and fathers.

For instance, Mr. and Mrs. Mazibuko have been living in Alexandra with their nine daughters who range in age from 18 years to 3 months. Mr. Mazibuko qualifies under Section 10 (a) of the Urban Areas Act because he was born in the area which is now Randburg and has always worked there. Mrs. Mazibuko had a stamp in her reference book permitting her to live in Alexandra while in her employment. On January 16, 1970, Mr. Mazibuko was notified that he and his family must move to Tembisa. On the 21st May 1970, the Alexandra Township Manager sent for him and took the original notification from and directed him to single quarters, i.e. a hostel bed. His wife and children were instructed to report for "resettlement in the homelands." Mr. Mazibuko is regarded as a labour unit and his wife and daughters, no doubt are the "superfluous appendages" referred to by Deputy Minister Froneman. There is no question of "voluntary" resettlement in this case.

As June 31, 1966, there were 1 646 777 "single" Africans in the White areas on contract basis. (Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Hansard no. 1. Column 134, February 1969). These men are not permitted to have their wives and children living with them. For thousands of them their family life only happens for three or four weeks every year, when their contracts expire and they return to their Homelands to await permission to resume work on a new contract. Who can wonder that many of these men establish second families in the towns where they work, that some wives in the Homelands complain that their husbands do support them, that the illegitimacy rate in Johannesburg in 1963 was 41 per cent of all live births, and that there were 25 501 reported cases of venereal disease in Johannesburg in that same year.

It is right to protest against the removals to the Diepkloof hostel but protest must not stop there.

The Diepkloof removals are only a small part of the wholesale uprooting of African people. The roots of this evil lie in the migratory labour system and the Pass Laws. Stable family life is the basis of our society and this will never be a reality for millions of African people until these policies are abandoned.

On Family Day evening, third of the thousands of men living in the hostels separated from their wives and children. As you spend the long week-end with your families be thankful that this is not time snatched from "bachelor" life for a brief week-end and that you will not be saying goodbye to each other for six long months or for a year on Monday afternoon. As you celebrate Family Day think of Mr. And Mrs. Mazibuko who may be spending this holiday together for the last time.

Daily Dispatch, 9/3/71.

S O C I O E C O N O M I C

With a stirring plea by Opposition M.P.s, the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Dr. Mulder, agreed yesterday to consider granting pensions to African war veterans.

He undertook to discuss the matter with the Minister of Defence Mr. P.W. Botha, and the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M.G. Botha, before the committee stage of the War Veterans' Pensions Amendment Bill, is taken. The matter was raised by Mr. Geoff Oldfield (U.P., Umbilo) and Brigadier Hendrik Bronkhorst (U.P., North Rand). Under the terms of the Bill - though no racial group is specifically mentioned - Africans are automatically excluded because of provisions laid down in definitions of war veterans contained in previous legislation. At present, African war veteran pensioners are treated as ordinary old age pensioners.

According to ex-service-men's organisations, which have constantly pleaded for pensions for African ex-service-men's organisations, which would be eligible for war pensions.

All other racial groups receive recognition," said Mr. Oldfield. It means an additional R8 for White ex-servicemen and R4 for Coloured, Indian and Chinese ex-servicemen.

It would mean at least R2 extra a month for Bantu ex-servicemen.

"A grave injustice has been done to this group of people", he said.

Brigadier Bronkhorst said he could not understand why this past injustice should be allowed to continue.

He recalled that, though Africans had served in non-combat units, they frequently been in the firing lines - 1 700 were killed. They had served faithfully alongside White soldiers.

We have not treated them fairly and they resent the treatment. If we are in trouble, we are going to need them again." Replying, Dr. Mulder said 1 400 African war veterans already received disability pensions as a result of wounds and accidents.

He feared that the number who would qualify for war veteran pensions might be greater than was imagined. Commenting afterwards, Mr. Oldfield said the fact that the Minister had mentioned that 1 400 Africans received disability pensions showed that many were in the front line. The names of Africans were inscribed in the Roll of Honour of the First and Second World Wars in the Queen's Hall, in Parliament, he said. Many Bantu, although non-combatants, served in the most dangerous war areas and 1 700 gave their lives in the last war. - Brigadier H.J. Bronkhorst (U.P. North Rand)

According to statistics at my disposal, 16 017 Bantu served in some capacity or other in the two World Wars. - The Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions (Dr. Mulder).
