

TAXI

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FARE

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HIKE

THERE IS "no guarantee whatsoever" that the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill will not be used as an influx control measure, the official Opposition has warned.

Speaking during the second Reading Debate on the Bill, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said Ministerial assurances that the Bill would not be used for this purpose did not have the force of law.

Government speakers rejected the PFP's criticism of the Bill and repeated an assurance given by the Deputy-Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, that the legislation was not aimed primarily at citizens of independent states.

Fears over influx misuse of Aliens Bill

SA Press Association

Mr Nic Olivier (PFP nominated) said his party's fears that the Bill would be used for mass removals was not unfounded.

In 1981 immigration laws had been used to deport Transkeian workers.

Recently seven De-

partment of Co-operation and Development officials had been appointed as passport officials.

It was also in line with recommendations of the Riekert Commission that influx control measures be linked with employment and residence.

Mrs Suzman also re-

ferred to instances where the Government had used legislation which had not been intended as influx control measures to deport citizens of independent national states.

During the Nyanga squatter crisis in 1981, 3 600 people had been deported without re-

course to the courts in terms of the Admission To The Republic Act of 1972.

This had been a "disgraceful misuse" of the Act, and there was not a "single saving clause" in the "Aliens Bill" which would prevent the Government from using it in a similar crisis situation.

"There is no guarantee whatsoever that another department in a crisis situation will not use this measure against citizens of the independent states," said Mrs Suzman.

The Bill was read a second time after a division with the PFP voting against it.

TAXI fares are going up on all routes within and between Soweto and Johannesburg on April 1.

This was decided at a heated meeting at the Orlando YMCA yesterday morning. Many associations were represented at this meeting.

The meeting was a special one of the Johannesburg region of the Soweto Taxi Owners' Association. The meeting also confirmed the increase of fares between West Street and Dube announced and implemented recently.

After the announcement of this increase there was a controversy, as the regional executive said the increases had

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been announced unconstitutionally without the regional body first being consulted.

The meeting however yesterday rectified the move and the increases of 10 cents on weekdays and 25 cents on weekends remain.

All other units of the region yesterday announced that they would increase their fares. The new fares will come into effect on Monday, April 2, and will cover all routes within Soweto, to and from town.

As distances vary, it cannot be estimated what the increases will be, but commuters can brace themselves for at least a 10 percent hike. Some associations may even increase fares by more than 10 percent.

Peace

Chairman of the region, Mr Pat Mbatha, yesterday confirmed the increases but would not give further details. He said the PRO of the organisation would give relevant details.

He did mention, however, that another item discussed was the normalising of relations in the organisation. He said there was now peace in the organisation and all members would work at retaining this peace.

This is the latest in a spate of price increases, which include train fares and postal services.



PAT MBATHA: Confirmed increases.

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Court told of Aurret's 'lies'

□ From Page 1

"I am a Nationalist. I am born and die that way. Mr Van Heerden has connections with the ANC."

Lieut Pitout, who was close to tears at times, said he prayed for Mr Van Heerden every evening.

As a Christian he prayed for his enemies. He was prepared to forgive Mr Van Heerden, he said.

Lieut Pitout said he was embarrassed when Mr Van Heerden told a lie to the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr Jan Swanepoel. Mr Van Heerden had told Mr Swanepoel that a statement he made about the death of a fellow detainee, Dr Neil Aggett, had disappeared.

"I received no such statement ... Mr Van Heerden was telling a deliberate lie. He was trying to get me into trouble in spite of our good relationship," Lieut Pitout said.

When Mr Kentridge suggested that Lieut Pitout's answers showed hypocrisy, he replied that Mr Van Heerden was a hypocrite who, finding himself in a corner, sought to make himself a martyr by bringing an action against the police.

Mr Van Heerden had used Dr Aggett's death for his own ends.

Warrant-Officer Lawrence Charles Phillip Prince, of Springs, told the court he was the chief interrogator of Barbara Hogan, jailed for treason last year, from September 11, 1981.

Hogan was found in possession of a document, "Close Comrades", which had shown that Mr Van Heerden was a supporter of the ANC, he said.

W/O Prince said four letters from London to a Springs address again made it clear that Mr Van Heerden directly or indirectly supported the ANC.

He had taken part in the interrogation of Mr Van Heerden at Benoni Police Station on November 18 and 19. During interrogation at Benoni, Mr Van Heerden was allowed to sleep in the offices of the Security Police, was given food and shared tea with the Security Police, W/O Prince said.

W/O Prince denied that Mr Van Heerden had his wrist handcuffed to his ankle during interrogation or was deprived of sleep.

"Mr Van Heerden had indicated his willingness to cooperate with us," he said.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Van Heerden is bringing the action against Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Benoni Cronwright, Major Stephannus J P Abrie, Major Johannes Nicolas Visser, Captain P P Botes, W/O Prince, Lieut Pitout, Major P P Oliver, Warrant-Officer D J Fourie, Captain Abraham Struwig and Lieutenant Johan van Aswegen, who is no longer a policeman.

APARTHEID has fostered a rich body of South African literature. Its authors, black and white, have won growing international acclaim for works that explore the human relations of a society where the law separates people by skin colour.

In October, J M Coetzee won the Booker Prize, Britain's highest literary award, for his fourth novel, "The Life and Times of Michael K."

It is a compelling tale of a deformed and simple man's trek through a future guerilla war against white-minority rule, described by a British reviewer as a work of "bone-fine purity."

Playwright Athol Fugard won awards in Britain and the United States in 1983 for "Master Harold and The Boys," his autobiographical play about a young, white "master" and two black waiters in a small-town cafe.

Along with Nadine Gordimer, regarded as the nation's foremost fiction writer over three decades, and the widely read Alan Paton, Coetzee and Fugard are the most prominent of an impressive group of writers who have grappled with the personal and social turmoil of South African life.

Respected

Rhodes University Professor Andre Brink, at 48 one of the nation's most respected authors, acknowledges that apartheid has shaped his work since 1960.

He spent that year in Paris, where he read about the killing of 69 blacks by police at Sharpeville during a

demonstration against pass laws. The incident focused international attention on South Africa.

Brink led the "Sestigers" ("Sixty-ers"), rebel Afrikaner authors who wrote about white inhumanity. While liberal white English-language writers and black authors were expected to buck the system, Brink stung the ruling Afrikaners because he came from their fold. He was threatened, his work banned, his mail was opened.

"I have sometimes found myself in the ironic situation where colleagues in the States or Europe say they envied me in living in a situation like this, where one needn't go in search

of issues — everything is so violently and immediately and turbulently alive all around one, all the time," he said.

His new novel, to be published in English in September, is "The Wall of the Plague."

Black writing and white writing have taken different paths while tackling the same themes. White writers often rely on allegory or past or future settings rather than the present, while still exploring the human themes of apartheid.

Guerilla

Brink's last novel, "Chain of Voices," was set in the 19th century. Nadine Gordimer, the nation's previous Booker Prize winner, used the future for her "July's People."

Like Coetzee's "Michael K," Gordimer's novel is set during a guerilla war. All three books avoid political polemics, using events as

backdrops for personal stories, and end up more effective both as literature and as part of the social debate.

Gordimer (60), began writing short stories in her early teens. At that age, she says, she went through "a second birth that comes to thinking South Africans," which she describes as "the discovery of the lie, that what was being concealed by my society was that blacks were people."

In contrast, black writing has developed "an excruciating sense of urgency," says Es'kia Mphahlele, probably South Africa's foremost black writer.

Black authors, he says, plunge into the oppressive life of the townships, with immediacy and realism to proclaim "the cry of an angry, embittered, tortured soul."

South African black authors have abandoned trying to appeal to whites, a common theme of the 1960s and the '70s, Mphahlele said in his inaugural address as head of the new African Studies Department at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

"Whatever different

things we may be doing, we black writers are no longer talking to the white man, pleading, trying to appeal to common decency," he said.

"No. We are writing at one level to arouse and strengthen each



ANDRE BRINK



NJABULO NDEBELE



NADINE GORDIMER

SHAPED BY APARTHEID

Report by
JAMES SMITH
in Grahamstown

**Rich body of
South African
literature**

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SHAPED BY APARTHEID



PROF MPHAHLELE: Foremost black writer.

other as an oppressed people, and at another to whoever may care to tune in," he added.

Because blacks are addressing blacks, they can be harder for whites to read, particularly for whites overseas, several authors said.

Yet writers like Makifa Gwala, Mongane Serote and Njabulo Ndebele, who has just published a new book of short stories called "Fools," are part of a growing group that can be heard clearly in both worlds.

Mphahlele, who re-

turned from two decades of self-exile in 1977, has set up a publishing house, Skotaville, with other established black writers to offer a new outlet for young blacks.

Mphahlele's sequel to "Down Second Avenue," the richly drawn story of his youth in the townships and his early days as a writer, comes out in June. It is titled, "Round Trip to Liberty."

That book is being published not by Skotaville but by Ravan Press, a 12-year-old firm that

has become an important forum for innovative fiction, poetry, history and modern social studies.

Ravan was founded to publish a series of church-sponsored reports in 1972 critical of apartheid, and branched into fiction and poetry. One of its early books was "Dusklands," Coetzee's first novel in 1974.

A more radical outlet for Afrikaans-language literature is Taurus Press, founded by Afrikaner authors Ampie Coetzee and John Miles and committed to challenging the censors.

Prison

The two set up Taurus in 1974 to publish Brink's "Instant in the Wind" after his previous book, "Looking on Darkness," was banned and no publisher was willing to handle him.

Brink says Taurus has been "absolutely indispensable" for Afrikaans literature over the last decade.

Few significant works by white authors remain banned. Among them are "Stanley Becker and the Boycott," by Miles, and "Skryt," by poet Breyten Breytenbach, who spent seven years in prison for aiding a banned organisation and now lives in France.

But several works by black authors remain banned, including "Amandla" (Power) by Miriam Tlali, a Soweto author who is part of Skotaville. And the censorship structure remains in place for a clampdown, Brink and others maintain, if and when it suits the Government.

We don't want sham elections says Cachalia

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23 MARCH 1984

THE INDIAN and coloured people are on the brink of sham and hollow elections, Mrs Amina Cachalia, a veteran political activist who was banned for 15 years, said this week.

Speaking at the Women's Movement for Peace annual general meeting, she said Indians did not want to be part of a "dishonest system that alienated people and sent their sons to the border to uphold apartheid.

"We want instead to wage a tireless struggle against oppression and the double oppression of black women," she said.

Mrs Cachalia said blacks demanded to live where they wanted to. Blacks had the same hopes, fears and aspirations as whites.

"We want our children to have the best education which they do not have. We also want all the little things in life that spell happiness, such as sports grounds at our schools.

"We also want the bigger things such as being part of the law making process of our country and being allowed to vote, not separately but together with all South Africans, for the Government we would like to see in power," she said.

A member of the Women's Movement for Peace committee, Mrs Sue Williamson, warned the Government to "take careful note of the depth of black anger that would be unleashed if blacks were forced to move to Khayalitsha."

They call us racists...

SIR — It's surprising that in this era of our struggle, there are individuals who have the audacity of finger pointing and mud slinging at Azapo — the one and only people's organisation.

Their allegations (the one which comes to mind is associating Azapo with Unita), are doing no good to the cause, but they are giving the enemy ample time to load the guns — they are only interested in what Azapo is doing — agents of yes or no.

When this organisation was launched they said it will last six weeks and thereafter die a

natural death.

Who are they to tell us how to fight our own battle? They must know

that BC didn't come from the blue, but it was brought about by the chastisement, transgres-

sions and numerous evils inflicted upon us by the present regime.

Danger

We had no alternative but to sit down and introspect our consciousness towards this situation — yes we had to sit

down, for our culture, and self was in danger.

Now, when we demand what is rightfully ours, we are called racists.

**PHAMBIRI NE THE
PEOPLE'S
ORGANISATION**

Katlehong

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Part of the crowd at the service held at Glyn Thomas on Wednesday.

Divisions delay struggle - Azaso

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THE creation of parallel black political and students organisations in South Africa has divided the people and delayed the struggle, the president of the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) told a Heroes' Day service.

Mr Tiego Mosenke was speaking at Glyn Thomas, Baragwanath, on Wednesday night at a service held to mark the 24th anniversary of the killing of 69 people, including 10 children, during the anti-pass campaign in March 1960.

He said the student movement was an example of the kind of parallel structures which had resulted in creating chaos in the struggle.

Split

"It is sad to note that within the student movement there is more than one student organisation. People must realise that it is possible to differ without necessarily splitting," he said.

It was lamentable, he added, that after the existence of the ANC, other organisations had been formed. There now existed three organisations — the ANC, the PAC and the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo).

Mr Saths Cooper, vice-president of Azapo, said the events of March 21, 1960, transformed the struggle in South Africa into an armed struggle. It was important, Mr Cooper said, that the death of the people in Sharpeville should not



Mr Tiego Mosenke, president of Azaso.

be in vain and one of the ways of ensuring this would be to wage the struggle as a united nation.

"We believe that it is important that we as black people should come together and sort ourselves out before we speak of any other unity," he said.

The vice-president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Sisa Njikelana, likened the Sharpeville massacre to the killing of bus-boycotters in Ciskei.

Workers had played a significant role during the anti-pass campaign. "After the massacre, workers fully supported the national stay away that was called in protest," Mr Njikelana said.

Referring to the banning of Saawu in Ciskei, Mr Njikelana said contrary to the homeland government's expectations, the union was experiencing phenomenal growth.

Forces

He said it was important for all progressive forces to be engaged in the struggle. "Although the struggle is spear-



Azapo's Transvaal president, Mr Hlaku Rachidi.

headed by blacks, we have to realise that all people, black and white, should participate," he said.

At another service held at the Dube YWCA, Azapo's Transvaal president, Mr Hlaku Rachidi, said nothing would erase the events of Sharpeville from the minds of the people. He urged that the bold actions of those who died should serve as an inspiration to those who are still alive.

A representative of the African Writers' Association (Awa) said Sharpeville marked the end of an era when black leaders fought for the sharing of public facilities with whites.

A representative of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Sam Mabe, said those who died at Sharpeville had to give moral and political support to liberation movements in South Africa until tyranny was ended.

come to the realisation that it was not possible for black people to obey laws designed to govern their lives and still be

able to retain their humanity.

"Obedience to the law in South Africa means submission, humiliation and degradation," he said.

In Cape Town, the president of the United Democratic Front (UDF), the Rev Allan Boesak, told a University of Cape Town service that the Nkomati Accord had come about as a result of the barrel of a gun.

"Under normal circumstances we would be grateful for a step towards peace, but we who have lived for 40 years under the government which signed the accord must not be blamed if we have misgivings about the accord," Mr Boesak said.

The UDF's publicity secretary, Mr Terror Lekota, said there had been talk that the Government had made tremendous gains in its relations with its neighbours, but it was in fact the progressive movement which had made gains.

Kaunda

Meanwhile, in a message marking the Sharpeville massacre, President Kaunda of Zambia said apartheid must be destroyed. "Apartheid cannot be legitimised or reformed. It has to be destroyed completely," he said.

In another message, the Ethiopian government described apartheid as the most abhorrent form of slavery in the world.

It also accused the United States, West Germany, France, Britain and Israel of plundering South Africa's natural wealth to finance their arms industries.

The statement said Ethiopia would continue

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'Sactu
wing
of ANC'

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A STATE witness in a treason trial at Grahamstown told the Supreme Court here that the Security Police had found considerable documentation revealing a close alliance between the ANC, the South African Communist Party (SACP) and the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu).

Lieutenant-Colonel J H Buchner, of Security Police headquarters in Pretoria, told the court on Wednesday that Sactu was the trade union wing of the ANC.

In response to a question from Mr P J Strauss, SC, for the State, Lieutenant-Colonel Buchner said he did not know whether a relationship existed between Sactu and the Motor and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa).

He knew that Sactu aimed at infiltrating several trade unions and that Macwusa, the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) and the Food and Canning Workers' Union were mentioned in Sactu documents.

Many benefits for SA if P W Botha holds to accord

London Dateline



Stanley Uys

LONDON. — The question everyone here is asking is whether the South Africa-Mozambique accord is permanent or temporary; whether the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is determined to make it stick or whether he will become complacent and allow the gains to be dissipated.

A widely held view here is that if Mr Botha does not make the accord work, President Machel's chances of political survival will be slender.

President Machel has taken a gamble, and unless it pays off, the "realists" whom he represents in Mozambique are likely to lose ground to other Frelimo cadres who find the accord sticks in their gullets.

Much to gain

Mr Botha has much to gain by holding to the accord. The benefits are:

- It is cheaper in lives and financial cost than military and economic destabilization;
- It will earn considerable international credit for his government;
- By setting an example for other frontline states to follow, it will cause confusion in Africa and undermine solidarity against apartheid.

- And it will re-establish a cordon sanitaire around South Africa not all that different from the old colonial one.

Above all, it will diminish South Africa's isolation not only in Africa, but internationally, by inhibiting external pressures.

The economic sanctions campaign is an example. It was always a non-starter, because there was never any chance that the Western economy would cut off one of its own limbs. As the process of absorption of the frontline states into the dominant South African economy continues, sanctions will become even less of a credible proposition.

Triumph

This is one of Mr Botha's significant triumphs: that he has started to introduce the principle of a regional or "African" solution for Southern Africa's problems.

At the same time he has initiated "peaceful" relationships with his black neighbours which will encourage at least some blacks in South Africa itself to think about change in evolutionary rather than revolutionary terms.

The potential gains for Mr Botha from the Mozambique accord are so immense, therefore,



President Samora Machel of Mozambique and the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr P W Botha, at the signing of the Accord of Nkomati last week

that it is inconceivable he will not pursue the accord with some commitment.

The bitterness in the ANC over the accord is a measure of what Mr Botha has achieved. One ANC view is that the Mozambicans have made contact with South Africa more respectable, eroding the ANC's campaigns to isolate the country.

For Mozambique's commander-in-chief to tell the ANC that it is not waging a "liberation war," like the one Zanu and Zanu fought in Ian Smith's Rhodesia, but a "civil rights" campaign — because South Africa is recognized by the UN as a sovereign republic — is a staggering re-definition of the ANC's role.

But while the Mozambique accord is nicely gift-wrapped, the situation in Angola and SWA/Namibia is still extremely fragile. Things could still go badly wrong in that region. That is why Western governments were so horrified when Mr P W Botha rushed in the other day with a proposal for an all-in conference into which everything would be tipped, including the kitchen stove.

Western diplomats are trying tactfully now to point out to Mr Botha that one false move can cause the whole Angola situation to blow up in his, and the West's, face.

One diplomat said ruefully to me the other day that the fact that Mr Botha has lost a lot of weight (by munching carrots, one gathers) does not mean he is not the same old bull in a china shop.

For South Africa to consolidate the Mozambique accord, as some observers see the situation from here, it will first have to make sure that its withdrawal of support from the MNR

guerillas is total, so that they do not career around Mozambique in the wake of the accord bent on vindictive destruction, and, second, it will have to offer Mozambique adequate economic trade and investment.

Economics is the key to what is happening in Southern Africa, but there are some doubts here in Western Europe whether Pretoria is prepared to accept its fair share of the burden, or whether it will try, as it has done in South Africa itself, to persuade the private sector to shoulder an undue part of the burden.

Pretoria is ready to accept the resumption of electricity supplies from Cahora Bassa and apparently it is willing to help with improvements to the port of Maputo and to the country's railway system, and to direct a greater volume of Transvaal traffic in the mine labour supply from Mozambique and provide the new tourist facilities in Mozambique.

The point is whether Pretoria intends to slot itself into the economic reshaping of Africa — or course correction if reshaping is too grandiose a term — announced by the Reagan administration.

If this course correction takes place, it could change Southern Africa not only quantitatively, but, as the Marxists themselves would put it, qualitatively as well.

On January 30, the United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, announced the administration's new Economic Policy Initiative (EPI) for Africa, and on March 14, the US Assistant Secretary of

State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, spelt out details in testimony before the sub-committee on foreign operations of the House of Representatives Committee.

The EPI was preceded by intensive "think tank" work, including a key seminar at Georgetown University a year ago and a lot of spadework by economist Mr Elliot Berg, who helped to compile the 1981 World Bank report "Accelerated development in sub-Saharan Africa: An agenda for action".

Last month Mr Berg warned a US congressional sub-committee on Africa that Africa's crisis was "worsening". He defined it as a crisis of stagnant or declining production, a crisis in internal and external economic balance, an institutional crisis (weak government decision-making), and above all an agricultural crisis.

Exciting

Dr Crocker described the EPI as "an exciting approach, because it does more than deal with today's food crisis, but addresses itself to the basic structural changes necessary to avoid tomorrow's calamities".

The EPI, said Dr Crocker, would allow the United States to provide flexible assistance to those nations "that are ready to take difficult steps for meaningful domestic economic reform," adding that US efforts would be co-ordinated with other donors, the World Bank and African nations.

"Africa is in the midst of an economic crisis of unparalleled proportion in its independent history," said Dr Crocker, adding that "one of the most significant causes of Africa's economic malaise is poor domestic economic policies."

Dr Crocker noted:

"African governments are coming to realize that the issue is not one of ideology but rather of what works and what does not work. Many African governments are looking to re-introduce incentives for production and to undo the damage of misguided economic policies."

Dr Crocker said a total of 1200 million dollars was being requested for the fiscal year 1985 for assistance to sub-Saharan Africa. An amount of 190.5 million dollars was needed for military assistance programmes and 10 million dollars in foreign military sales concessional credits.

An amount of 11.1 million dollars was being requested for the International Military Training and Education Programme (IMET).

"We continue to feel very strongly," said Dr Crocker, "that IMET is a most valuable tool in dealing with African military establishments. Not only do we have a chance to interact with and train officers and non-commissioned officers in the United States, but we are able to field small mobile, training teams which can train a large number of military in the basic skills required to organize and maintain an armed force."

It is interesting to read Dr Crocker's address in the context of what is happening in Southern Africa now and to speculate on the role South Africa could play if Pretoria is so minded.

The programme, if it succeeds, is nothing less than the de-Marxification of Southern Africa.

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