

17 OCT. 1984

# The Daily News

## Tutu's Nobel Prize

THE award of the 1984 Nobel Prize for Peace to Bishop Desmond Tutu indicates how central and symbolic a position racial discrimination in South Africa is taking in world affairs. The Soviets can crush Afghanistan and bully Eastern Europe, Beirut and Belfast can burn, and repressive dictatorships can be counted by the dozen in the Third World, yet the South African system is selected as the one threatening peace and one of its leading opponents is honoured. This is because South Africa uniquely discriminates against its citizens on the basis of skin pigmentation, and white South Africans would be foolish to shrug off the award as just another example of double standards; it symbolises world rejection of the prem-

ises on which our system is based.

Bishop Tutu sensibly accepts the prize as a corporate rather than a personal award. There are indeed many — on either side of the colour line — who have done as much and more to oppose apartheid by non-violent means, many of them disagreeing strongly with the bishop on such matters as disinvestment.

However, the award is likely to provide a fillip to groups campaigning, in the United States especially, for disinvestment from South Africa and to anti-South African pressure groups generally. The best counter is for the Government to provide evidence that it *is* moving toward an equitable society based on the Rule of Law.



# Mrs Tutu tells of weeks of hope and anxiety

THE DAILY NEWS  
17 OCT. 1984

NEW YORK: For Mrs Leah Tutu the announcement that her husband had won the Nobel Peace Prize came after weeks of hope, anxiety and prayer.

Recovering from surgery at the picturesque New York seminary where Bishop Tutu is lecturing until the end of the year, Mrs Tutu was no stranger to having to wait to hear if her famed cleric had won the Nobel prize — he was nominated in 1981 and 1982 as well.

"But this time it was worse. Normally I am at work, but this time the apartment in which we have been staying was his office too.

"The pressure was there all the time," she said shortly after they had officially been informed that Bishop Tutu had won the award in recognition of his work as "a unifying leader in the campaign to resolve the problem of apart-

## Foreign Service

heid in South Africa."

The award won by Bishop Tutu, has done little to make Mrs Tutu's stay in New York restful.

"But it is wonderful — not just for Desmond, or for the South African Council of Churches, but for all our people," said Mrs Tutu.

The award also came as a belated but wonderful double birthday present, she said — it was her 51st birthday last weekend, and her husband's 53rd the weekend before.

Her hopes that Bishop Tutu would get the award went soaring on Monday night when an appointment was made for Norway's Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Tom Vraalsen, to call on them at 9am on Tuesday.

"We kept asking if he would come just to say Desmond had not won — but I said that had not happened that I knew

about on the other two occasions.

"When the ambassador came — he brought a bouquet of flowers — he did not waste any time telling us."

Said Bishop Tutu: "We have to keep pinching ourselves to believe its true."

Before the Tutu's had a chance to contact their two children studying in the United States — Naomi (24) and married, who is taking a degree in diplomacy in Lexington, and younger daughter Mpho (21), taking an electrical engineering degree at Harvard, they were besieged by the Press.

Bishop Tutu spent all day giving newspaper, television and radio interviews, before jetting off from Kennedy Airport with his daughters to join his other two children in Johannesburg, Trevor (28), who is in advertising, and daughter Thandi (27) who is married and works for JCI.



# Tutu the man

THE only man most qualified to win the world's most prestigious peace award this year could have been none other than Bishop Desmond Mpilo Tutu, the man who has carved himself an international reputation through his commitment to the struggle for liberation in South Africa.

For those who only know him as a fire-eating priest or the most outspoken critic of the apartheid policy, there is a lot more to know about the bishop. He has other qualities that would make those who don't really like him, at least love and respect him.

He is probably the only man of his social and political standing I have known close enough to see in him not only a priest, but a humourist, a father and a loving husband to his wife, Leah.

Bishop Tutu is not only a man of God, but a man of the people. He once surprised me when he told me that sleeping was one of his hobbies.

How we got talking about his hobbies was because on all occasions I had been to his Or-

By SAM  
MABE



lando West house to interview him, if lucky enough to find him at home, he would be in bed, this is irrespective of the time of the day I visited him.

## Attraction

In social circles, Bishop Tutu makes very interesting company. He will always become the centre of attraction on any occasion, not so much because of his fame and popularity, but because of his sense of humour.

He can crack some of the amusing jokes at almost anything or anybody around him, and that includes his wife.

Although a busy man whose commitments

keep him on the go most of the time when available, Bishop Tutu can be approached by any Tom, Dick and Harry for any type of discussion.

The only time he has given me the impression that he was also capable of being angry has been during two Press conferences, one, when reacting to the Eloff Commission's report which he said had failed to discredit him in the eyes of those who want to see South Africa a free country.

Another occasion was when the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange had unleashed a scathing attack against him and the SACC. I had at that stage thought he would have been ready to jump into a boxing ring with the Minister if he had got the opportunity.

But it was not long be-

fore he cracked a joke that exposed the remarkable amount of resilience he exudes. I found him, in fact, to be a type of person who would treat friends and enemies alike.

And that is probably why he had to get the Nobel Peace Prize, which is the preserve of only those who are committed to the restoration of man's humanity through peaceful means.



Mrs Leah Tutu.



SOWETAN - 17 OCT. 1984

## 'Message to my people'

**BISHOP Desmond Tutu last night sent a message to the black people of South Africa.**

In a telephone interview with **The SOWETAN** he said: "Tell the people that this award is for all of us, not mine alone.

"It is a triumph for all of us. The whole world says that we are people of peace. It says that we love peace. Those who say we are subversive are not telling the truth.

"Victory for justice, for goodness and love is assured despite all appearances to the contrary. We must not give up. I look forward to my being

home on Thursday to celebrate with the people whose prize it is," he concluded.

Bishop Tutu could not hide the excitement in his voice. He was overwhelmed by the honour and could not hide it. Winning the Nobel Peace Prize is an honour not to be taken lightly.

As he gave his message to the people, leaders in the community were reacting to his honour with glowing tribute.

From the man in the street to the leader it was agreed that the award

rightfully belonged to Bishop Tutu, who has distinguished himself in his relentless campaign against the injustices and evils of the system of separate development.

Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, of Azapo, said: "We congratulate him for the achievement and for the recognition by the Nobel Peace Prize Committee for his contribution in the ongoing struggle for the black man's regain of his humanity in a racist society."

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, who also congratulated the bishop, said his award was sure to give all freedom-loving South Africans a feeling of pride and belonging.

"I see this as a recognition of all those who have suffered in the name of this country's liberation. His award is an award recognising Steve Biko, Nelson Mandela, the people who died in Sharpeville and those detained for demanding what is theirs by right," said Dr Motlana.

He added that if there would be no liberation in the next three to four years, another Nobel Peace Prize winner would be a South African black.



**FIRST SA WINNER:**  
The late Chief Albert Luthuli.



# COMMENT

PHONE: 673-4160

WE WERE somewhat touched by the naivete of the Soweto Town Council in inviting black political organisations and student bodies to an indaba about the present state of affairs in the townships.

Not only is the invitation rather belated but it smacks like closing the gate after the mare has bolted.

The council's invitation to meet students and other organisations in an attempt to curb unrest has been rejected outright, according to reports. We would have imagined that the Soweto Council in particular had a sense of its standing, had a notion of the kind of credibility it commands. It is acutally amazing for these people, and this includes concillors all over the country, to believe that they represent the people and that they command a certain amount of respect. It is even more ridiculous for such sentiments to come from the Soweto Council.

The mayor of Soweto, Mr E T Tshabalala, has not endeared himself to the people in his short term of office. We need not even go into some of the extraordinary things he has said in public meetings.

Mr Lybon Mabasa, the president of Azapo, made the situation pretty clear in his responding to the invitation.

"The council does not represent anybody," Mr Mabasa is reported to have said. "There is no way that we will talk with its members. The councillors must resign their positions and talk to us as ordinary members of the community. To hold any form of meeting with people or bodies we do not recognise will be a violation of our beliefs," he said.

Mr Mabasa's last point is most telling and we would imagine it reflects the views held by most responsible organisations. He said: "When the community council system was introduced, we said the black people should not participate. The council has no power. We reject the invitation outright."

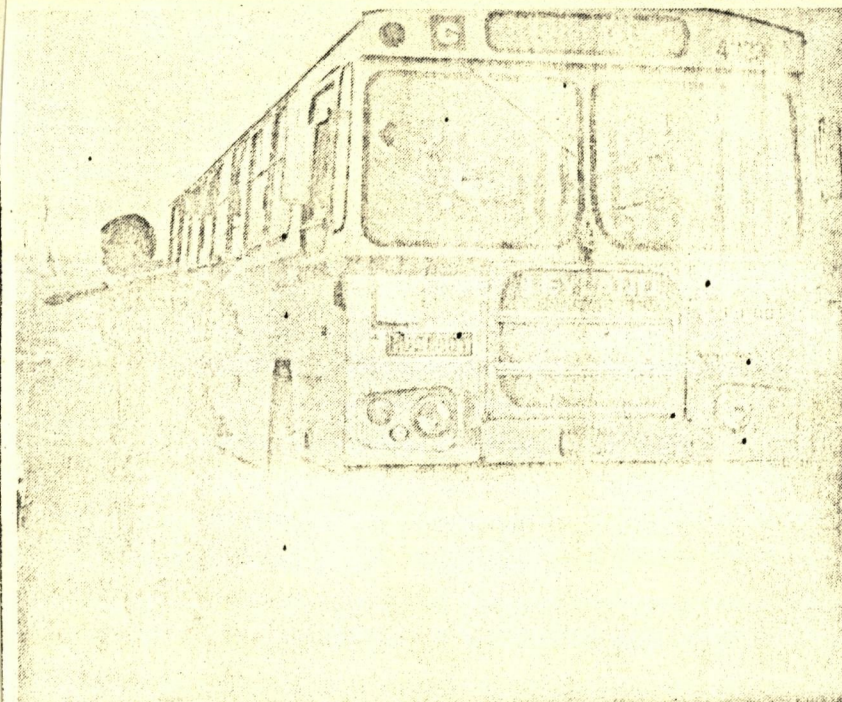
This is pretty strong stuff and we hasten to add that it coincides with our views of the situation.

The issue of town councils and all other Government institutions is that they are in the main political. The town councils were a political creation of the Government in the same way as the homelands were. People have fought against both councils and homelands on political grounds, among other things, we fear.

It is almost something like presumption for this community council to think that it can simply call the people of Soweto to a meeting for them to flock there. In fact, what would make them regain their respectability, as so well said by Mr Mabasa, would be for them to resign *en bloc*.



## Letters to the Editor



Damage to Putco buses during unrest is slammed.

# Stop these killings

SOWETAN  
17 OCT. 1984

SIR — Do students realise where they are heading? Every year they seem to be fighting against themselves. They fight against their parents and brothers who work for them. They do not seem to care who they hurt or kill during these disturbances.

Workers are robbed; people, including students themselves are killed; our own shops, cars and houses are burned to ashes. Putco

buses and some whites' properties destroyed.

I am appealing to you to stop all this because it has nothing to do with apartheid. This happened to your neighbours. Scholars might think they are doing well, but half the people involved are bad elements; robbing, killing and raping our own people.

We have worked hard for what we have at our homes. Watch the way your leaders handle themselves. I think it is time to stop these riots, or we will destroy our own nation!

**J MANTU**  
Mathlabe Village,  
Phokeng.

## Unity is strength

SOWETAN  
17 OCT. 1984

SIR — I wish to express my deepest sympathy with all the bereaved families of the victims of the unrests in the whole of the East Rand.

As a citizen of Bophuthatswana, I feel very much touched about the daily deaths of

my brothers and sisters. I hope all the citizens of Bophuthatswana are feeling the same way as myself, since we are all sons and daughters of Africa. Let unity be strength.

**D MAUBANE,**  
Mabopane.



# Government silent on award for Tutu

THE DAILY NEWS - 17 DEC. 1984

## Daily News Reporters

THE award of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize to Bishop Desmond Tutu was greeted with a wall of silence by the South African Government, but with acclaim nationally and internationally.

Both President P.W. Botha and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, had a curt "no comment" in reply to inquiries immediately after the decision of the Nobel Committee was announced in Oslo.

The Government has in the past had numerous public rows with Bishop Tutu, often condemning him in the most vociferous terms.

It is understood the Government, however, finds it difficult to condemn the award as being "politically motivated" because of the award being given to people such as Poland's Solidarity leader, Mr Lech Walesa.

Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said it was a "great honour" for Bishop Tutu.

"The award will no doubt focus a great deal of international attention on South Africa and I believe it will increase the urgency with which we will have to implement change."

In spite of often having been at loggerheads with Bishop Tutu and the South African Council of Churches,

KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi welcomed the award and expressed gratification it had gone to a South African black churchman.

"The award to Bishop Tutu is an encouraging recognition of the gross injustices prevalent in this country and of the struggle against terrible odds.

"The church has yet to find a proper role in the liberation struggle, but it is a recognition by the Nobel committee that Christians have a role to play in the future of South Africa."

Chief Buthelezi said Bishop Tutu received the award "on behalf of suffering humanity".

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, is the only person who so far has criticised the award.

He said: "The choice is so obviously politically motivated as to make a mockery of the original feeling of the award.

"To mouth platitudes about peaceful change and condemning violence while encouraging or supporting organisations whose boycott and confrontation strategy have been followed by violence, bloodshed and murder, even of a three-week-old baby, seems a

strange way of promoting Christian goodwill and peaceful progress."

The award was welcomed by the chairman of the Opposition in the House of Delegates, Mr Pat Poovalingam.

Bishop Tutu, he said, had always been outspoken in espousing the causes of human rights and peace.

It was a feather in the cap for South Africa that a second person had now been awarded the peace prize. It was a compliment to the selectors that both those chosen had been black South Africans.

The administrative board of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference was meeting when the award was made. In a statement released later the board said it wished to express its intense gratification for the recognition given to the bishop for his tireless endeavours in the pursuit of justice and peace in South Africa.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr F. W. de Klerk, said Bishop Tutu could apply for a travel document to go to the handing-over ceremony in Oslo on December 10.

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GOVERNMENT SILENT ON AWARD FOR  
Tutu.

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Holding hands in the garden after hearing the news

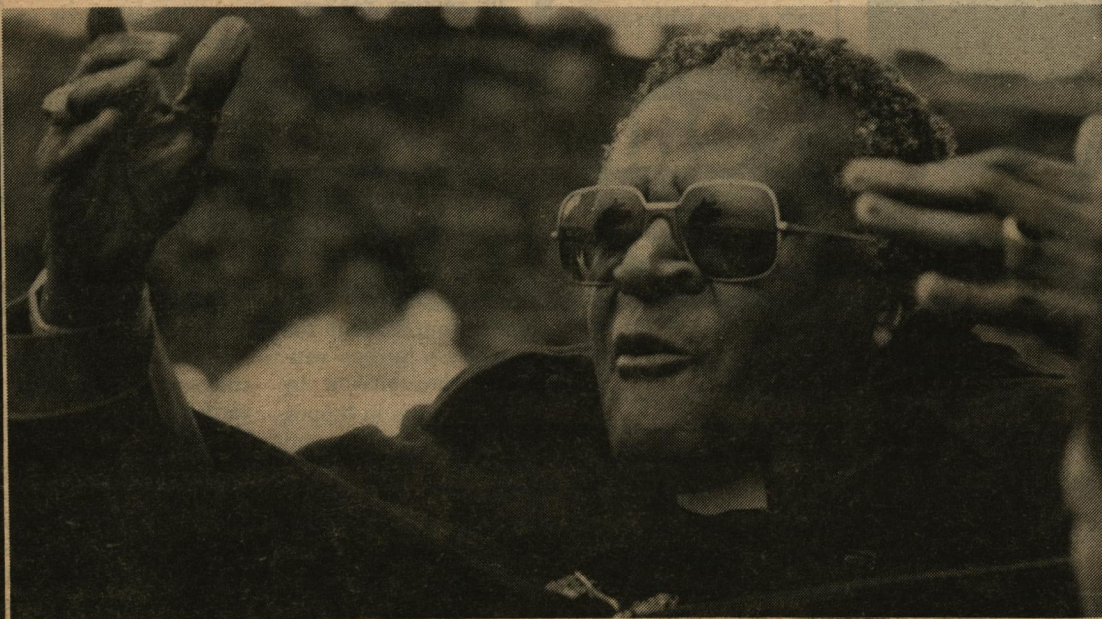
BISHOP Desmond Tutu, and his wife, Leah, in the garden of the General Theological Seminary in New York after hearing he had won the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize.



World's highest peace honour goes to South African black

# TUTU WINS NOBEL PRIZE

SOWETAN - 17 OCT. 1984



1984 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER: Bishop Desmond Tutu in one of his very expressive moments. He returns to South Africa tomorrow to celebrate his honour with the people. In December he receives his award.



**SOUTH Africa's most prominent leader and outspoken critic of Government policies, Bishop Desmond Tutu, was yesterday announced the winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize — the world's most prestigious award.**

Bishop Tutu, who

is General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), becomes the second black South African to get the honour. The first was the late Chief Albert Luthuli, former president of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

The announcement was made while Bishop Tutu and his

wife, Leah, who are in the United States where the Bishop is on sabbatical.

After being given news of his award, he announced that he would meet with the Press yesterday after a session with students at a seminary.

According to Sapa, in his first reaction he called the honour of being chosen Nobel Peace Prize winner for 1984 a "tremendous po-

litical statement" that could aid in the campaign to end white minority in the Republic.

## Communism

"It is a tremendous statement that has been made — that those who oppose apartheid are seen in the same light as those who oppose communism," Bishop Tutu said as he attended a meeting at a seminary in New York.

Condemning apartheid as an evil akin to Nazism and communism, he said the award "is going to help focus the attention of the world on our country."

"It is up to the international community to exert pressure on the South African Government . . . especially economic pressure, to go to the conference table," he said. "This is our very last chance for change because if this doesn't happen, we are for the birds."

"If that doesn't happen . . . it seems the bloodbath will be inevitable," Bishop Tutu said.

## Storm

The Tutu triumph took south Africa's townships by storm and late yesterday it was celebrations galore. The rank and file (black), from whom Bishop Tutu draws most of his support, danced with joy.

The bishop has become the most respected and revered leader of the black communities sharing the honours with Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned nationalist leader.

Yesterday's atmosphere was one of sheer joy. The champion of black liberation, Bishop Tutu, was given the honour he deserves, an honour that apparently eluded him by a whisker on previous occasions.

Sapa reports that Bishop Tutu will arrive in Johannesburg at 9.55 am tomorrow and returns to New York on Sunday night.

Appointed General Secretary of the SACC in 1978, he was Bishop of Lesotho from 1976-78, and Dean of Johannesburg from 1975-76.

He was elected a fellow of King's College, London in 1978, and has been given numerous other awards including the Martin Luther King Jr Humanitarian Award of Annual Black American Heroes and Heroines Day in May this year.

Bishop Tutu has published articles and reviews and is the author of "Crying in the Wilderness," and "Hope and Suffering."

Bishop Tutu's award is the third time in four years that the Nobel committee has chosen human rights campaigners. Last year's laureate was Dr Lech Walesa, leader of the

banned Polish trade union, solidarity.

In 1980, the prize was awarded to Argentine human rights campaigner, Mr Adolfo Perez Esquivel.

"I have no doubt that we will be free. I may not be around to see it, nor will it come easily, but it is inevitable," Bishop Tutu, who turned 53 last Sunday, said in a 1983 interview.

When the latent anger in townships exploded in riots this year, in which more than 80 died, the Anglican bishop gave his explanation of the unrest.

"The underlying resentment that's built up over 40 years is what has been causing people to react in the way that they are reacting. It takes very little to light the powder keg. The fuse is very short," he said.

The unrest forced Bishop Tutu to carry out one of his saddest tasks — delivering orations at the funerals of those who had died violently.

## Tired

"We are tired of coming to funerals, of making speeches week after week. It is time to stop the waste of human lives," he told one gathering of mourners.

"I reckon that the Afrikaner is so ruthless he would mow us down without any compunction," he said.

Drawing on the Bibli-

cal tale, he said Afrikaners were afflicted with the "Samson Complex".

His fearlessness in attacking apartheid has made him one of the Government's main foes. Foreign diplomats in Oslo, where the Nobel Peace Prize is awarded, had said a decision to make Tutu this year's laureate would deal a blow to the Government.

## Ceremony date

THE Nobel winners will collect their diplomas, medals and prize money on December 10, the 88th anniversary of Nobel's death. There are two ceremonies, one in Oslo for the peace prize, and another in Stockholm for all others.

Other recent winners for human rights work included in 1964 the US civil rights leader Dr Martin Luther King, in 1975 the Soviet dissident Dr Andrei Sakharov, in 1977 the London-based human rights group Amnesty International and in 1980 the Argentine Activist Adolfo Perez Esquivel. — Sapa-AP.



DAILY NEWS 17/10/83

# SADF hits Maputo ANC

## Daily News Foreign Service

MAPUTO: Three ANC officials, a woman and two men, and two Mozambicans were injured in an early morning SADF commando raid into the heart of the Mozambique capital today.

The SADF described the attack as a pre-emptive strike on an ANC planning office in central Maputo.

According to the official Mozambique news agency, AIM, the three wounded ANC members refused to give their names in hospital. Three explosive charges were detonated on the roof of what AIM described as a distribution office for the African Communist and Sechaba magazines.

The bombs exploded simultaneously at 3am less than a kilometre from the Polana Hotel.

AIM denied the wrecked fourth floor was an ANC

planning office. It said part of it was used as a medical treatment centre.

A statement released by defence headquarters in Pretoria said all members of a small task group returned safely but did not say how the attackers infiltrated into one of the Mozambican capital's most sensitive and heavily defended areas.

In Pretoria the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said the target was an ANC headquarters in a penthouse and a flat on the fourth floor of a building near the Frelimo Armed Forces headquarters.

General Malan said it had been known for some time that the ANC was planning a further series of attacks on South Africa. Some of these attacks had been planned in the premises against which the operation had been carried out. It was also known that large numbers of trained terrorists had been processed there in the last few weeks.

"A small task group of the SADF early this morning successfully carried out a pre-emptive operation against an ANC target in Maputo," General Malan said. "The task group has already returned safely."

He said South Africa had warned the Mozambican authorities repeatedly not to harbour terrorists and not to grant facilities that would permit them to launch and plan attacks against South Africa.

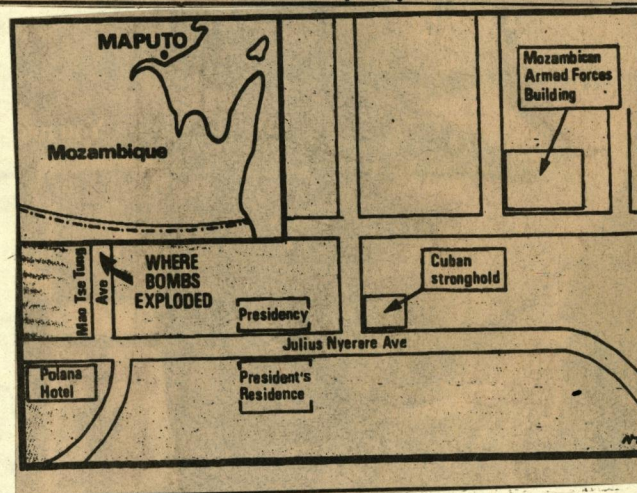
"As long as they continue to help the ANC with the planning of terrorist acts and continue to harbour and provide facilities to the ANC, the SADF will conduct operations in that country."

"From offices like this acts of terror, like the one last week in Warmbaths, were planned, controlled and supported," he said.

He warned the ANC it would be to no avail to hide among Mozambican soldiers and civilians.

"The Defence Force will find their facilities and destroy them wherever they may be."

# base





THE DAILY NEWS  
17 OCT. 1984

# South Africa 'facing its last chance'

## Foreign Service

NEW YORK: South Africa is facing its last chance to change or be enveloped in a bloodbath, 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu (53) said today.

In an interview as more than 200 reporters converged on the seminary where he has been staying in New York, and while messages of congratulation flowed in from throughout the world, Bishop Tutu said international pressure to bring about change in South Africa was the only hope of avoiding increasing violence.

He called on the South African Government to "realise that the South African Council of Churches, the churches in South Africa, are the ones that have stood, and are standing, between South Africa and a catastrophe.

"If only the Government would realise this — that we're their best bet for ensuring that things do not explode.

"Our people have been wonderfully patient, and there is an expression — even the worm will turn — and I am frightened for that might happen."

He said he had made repeated calls on the world to put pressure on the South African Government to try and bring about change peacefully.

"If that does not happen, and I believe this is our last chance, we will have a bloodbath. And one does not say that with any degree of being sanguine — it is an awful thing to be able to say about a country that you love passionately and continue to care for."

The Nobel prize had been made to everyone subjected to apartheid, and acknowledged efforts for peaceful change, said Bishop Tutu.

"I believe it is saying to our people that the world cares about the injustice, about oppression, and that the world affirms our struggle as a just struggle despite all the South African Government has been trying to say."

Most of the \$192 000 (R333 000) prize would be put into a family trust which he had set up to support scholarships for poor blacks to attend university.



# Detention figures soar!

**THE SA Institute of Race Relations has announced that 368 people were detained under security legislation during the first six months of the year — thrice the number of people detained in the first six months of last year.**

According to records of the institute, 123 people were detained from January to June 1983.

The detentions include people detained in the Transkei, Venda, Transvaal, Natal, Eastern Cape, Orange Free State, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and other unknown parts of the country.

The highest number of detentions was in the Transkei where the authorities are engaged in a running battle with students at the University of the Transkei. The territory accounts for 40 percent of the 368 detained. According to the institute, 149 people were detained in the Transkei and most, if not all, students during the recent confrontations.

The second highest was the Transvaal with

121 people reported detained. The rest of the areas included in the report had less than 30 people detained with the Ciskei having only 30 reported detentions the first six months of the year — the lowest for this already notorious area.

The longest serving detainee is Mr Abel Dube. He was detained in April 1982

and is now held under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act. In November 1983 his orders were extended for another 12 months.

The report also states that one person died in detention and another escaped from custody. The death in detention occurred in Venda, another area notorious for its detentions. Mr Samuel Tshikhudo (55) was the victim and an inquest into his death has not yet been held.

He died on January 20 in hospital during his detention.

Another detainee, Mr Justice Ngidi escaped from detention, but was later re-arrested. He escaped while being taken to Protea Police head-

quarters for questioning and was re-arrested after a massive police manhunt. News of his escape was released only after two weeks by the police.

Detentions were also a major controversy when Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange gave figures that had 24 people detained but those whose detentions were not publicly known. He said 70 people had been detained in June under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act while records kept by the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee only had 46.

Also, the police made use of the Protection of Information Act to suppress information on detentions.

This newspaper was warned under the Act not to publish the de-

tentions of several people in the East Rand and the alleged discovery of a cache of arms. We published after authorisation from the police, as did other newspapers.

Regarding the 368 people detained, the institute points out that 116 were released without being charged, with 51 percent re-

leased within 48 hours of detention. Of the 173 charged, charges were withdrawn or acquittals reported on

148. This means that the state could only secure convictions on 14 percent of the people detained and charged.

The institute has compiled the report from its own figures, figures of the Detainees Parents Support Committee and the Dependants Conference of the SA Council of Churches.

The figures include persons detained under security legis-

lation; people detained under unspecified legislation in connection

with security offences and people held under Section 50 of the

Criminal Procedure Act. This includes SA and homelands.

Total number of persons taken into detention from January 1 to June 30, 1984 inclusive 368  
Total number of persons released without charge 116  
Total number of persons charged (charges include offences under security legislation, the Publications Act, public violence, malicious damage to property, arson, and illegal possession of firearms) 173  
Number of persons who escaped while in detention 1  
Total number of persons in detention on 30/6/84 (including the 24 persons whose names are unknown but who the Minister of Law and Order said were detained in June — see below) 79  
Total number of persons who were charged and against whom charges were subsequently dropped or who were acquitted 148  
Total number of persons detained in the homelands 183  
Total number of persons detained in the rest of SA (161 whose names are known + 24 unknown persons) 186  
Number of persons in detention from previous years 2

Number of persons who died in detention 1

Detentions by area from January 1 to June 30, 1984:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Total
Transvaal	40	22	10	5	13	31	121
Natal	3		4	1		12	20
Eastern Cape			3	17	1		21
O.F.S.				1			1
Ciskei	1	20	5	4			30
Transkei				2	145	2	149
Venda					1		1
Bophuthatswana	1						1
Area unknown						24	24
Total	45	42	22	30	160	69	368

Occupation of persons detained between January 1 and 30 June 1984:

Pupils, students, and teachers	170
Trade unionists and workers	18
Community and political workers	83
Church workers	3
Journalists	1
Occupations unknown	93