

INFORMATION BULLETIN
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Contents

1. National Party	1
2. Opposition Parties	2 - 3
3. Labour	3 - 7
4. Socio-Economic	7 - 9
5. Trade-.....	10 â–
6. Student	11
7. Bantustan	11
8. Police	12
9. Defence	12 - 15
10. Comment	15 - 19

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INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Volume 8, ivo. 5l . 15 - 6 - 74.

National Party

THE Minister .elf Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, said yesterday that only an unwise and unrealistic Black government in Mozambique would seek to apply sanctions against South Africa, or withdraw its considerable labour force from South African mines and farms. Dr Muller was commenting on a Frelimo statement earlier this week which said the organisation would cut all ties with the Republic and Rhodesia and apply full United Nations sanctions against both countries should it find itself in power in Mozambique.

Addressing a Press conference in Pretoria, the Minister said he believed developments in Portugal's African provinces could possibly help South Africa in her relations with the rest of Africa. "The situation is a challenge to South Africa," he said. "It could provide another opportunity for 'us to confirm, to prove once again, that we can have friendly relations with neighbouring states regardless of who is in power there. And there is already ample proof of that."

In Mozambique in particular, there were such strong economic links with the Republic that it would be very unbeneficial for any government in power there to break those links. "It would create immense problems for Mozambique," Dr Muller added. "It is a fact that all of us in Southern Africa are economically Å±nter-dependent. This is to our mutual advantage. We have no quarrel with the people of Mozambique. For generations, hundreds of thousands of them have come to work here. Many others are employed on Mozambique railways and harb ou.ro which handle our goods. It would be to the mutual advantage of both countries to maintain these links."

South Africa would suffer a temporary inconvenience, should Mozambique close the harbour at Lourenco Marques to South African goods. "But we have other outlets to the sea and we are developing more, like Richards Bay. If part of the traffic through Lourenco Marques has to be diverted, this could accelerate the development of Richards Bay. So we could overcome the immediate inconveniences. But what about the enormous revenues that Mozambique would stand to lose?"

The same argument applied to Cabora Bassa. "We offered our co-operation for the development of this project because, among other things, we would very much like to see

growth and development in a neighbouring state. But if South Africa does not buy electric power from Cabora Bassa, it will not be an economic proposition."

The situation in the Portuguese territories was still fluid, the Minister said. "We can only hope there will be stability and a rational approach. I hope they will be compelled by circumstances to take a realistic line."

Questioned about South Africa's relations with other African-states, Dr Muller said; "We are still making progress despite the fact that most of what we are doing is being done on a confidential basis. This is not very satisfactory. The sooner we can tell the world what we are doing, the better it will be for all concerned."

Rand Daily Mail, 13.6.74

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OPPOSITION PARTIES

1* THE United Party is to call on the Government to y establish a council, consisting of members of all the race groups in South Africa, to plan moves to, counter terrorism.

The move is contained in a motion which was tabled yesterday in the council by the member for Bryanston, Mr E.E. Matthis, and will be discussed in the council next Wednesday. Mr Matthis' motion reads; "That this, council, being concerned about the threat of terrorism existing in Southern Africa and mindful of the urgent need to combat it effectively, hereby requests the Government of the Republic of South Africa by way of respectful address to consider establishing a consultative defence council Consisting, inter alia, of representatives of all South Africa's racial groups for the purpose of consulting on the steps-which should be taken to counter terrorism and to ascertain how such groups can participate actively in the fight against terrorism.

Rand Daily Mail, 7.6.74.

2. THERE WERE signs yesterday of growing anger among the reformists in the United Party in the Transvaal over the party's defeat in the Pinelands by-election. Mr Pave Dal-ling, MP for Sandton, added his voice to the concern expressed by his fellow reformists, Mr Harace van Rensburg, MP for Bryanston, and Mr Dick Enthoven, MP for Randburg. They warned the party will have to take note of "the real reasons for this dramatic defeat". Mr Palling said the UP candidate in Pinelands, Miss Annette Reinecke, had carried a "millstone about her neck, mostly of Cape origin - a clear attack on the party's Cape leader, Mr Myburgh Streicher.

A statement by the party's Transvaal leader, Mr Harry Schwarz, said large sections of traditional UP support wanted the disruptive actions of "certain individuals" in the party to cease forthwith.

An indication of Transvaal Nationalist reaction to the result came in an editorial in Pie Vaderland which said it was "another nail in the United Party coffin ... if there is still space for more nails." A Star editorial said the Pinelands result suggested the White electorate was moving faster than the UN in its readiness to accept "radical" policies. The Daily Dispatch said it was Sir De Villiers Graff's "radical conservatism" which was killing the UP. Only "emergency surgery" could save it. The only man who could perform this operation was Mr Japie Basson, MP for Bezuidenhout.

Rand Daily Mail, 14.6.74.

3. A MASSIVE split in the United Party has become imminent after its disastrous showing in the Pinelands by-election and the spectacular Progressive Party win. As smouldering anger and discontent spread rapidly among United Party public representatives and rank and file support, it has now become just a question of time, timing and venue.

The situation has turned into a war of nerves between the verkrampde Old Guard and the reformist Young Turks,

and it only remains . /3

and it only remains to be seen whose nerve will "break first to make the decisive move. Neither faction wants to be guilty of committing the deed to confirm the already factual, but not legal, split in the party - so each is manoeuvring to force the other out. As the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said yesterday; "It is not unfair to expect that the new realignment in the ranks of the Opposition can now be expected at any moment provided that the leadership question can be settled."

Mr Vorster went on to say that the National Party could, of course, only benefit by what was expected to happen.

This immediately raised the question of whether Mr Vorster was expecting or preparing for a number of Old Guard MPs and senators to join him.

The leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, reiterated his refusal yesterday to step down. But the immediate future > of the party now centres around the coming caucus meeting on June 20, if the split has not already become a reality by then.

CAPE TOWN.- Fifteen, or even more, United Party seats are now within reach of the Progressive Party after their spectacular victory in the Pinelands by-election this week.

Seats within almost certain reach of the Progressive Party include; Bryanston, Hillbrow, Rosettenville, Sandton, Von Brandis, Constantia, East London North, Green Point, Walmer, Wynberg, Berea, Musgrave, Pietermaritzburg North, Pinetown, Umhlanga, and Groot-Schoor. Other seats in which the Progressives should do well now include Yeoville, Albany, East London City, Durban North, Umhlatzana and Jeppe. Two seats are more difficult to gauge. They are Mr Japie Basson's Bezuidenhout seat and Mr Nick Olivier's Edenvale seat. It cannot be taken for granted that these would be opposed by the Progressives.

If the Progressives can lay on the same smooth operations they managed when they won the six General Election seats in April, and now Pinelands, up to 20 seats could be within their reach.

Rand Daily Mail, 14.6.74.

LABOUR

1. HARMONY MINE - scene of rioting last weekend, and further upsets yesterday at its Merriespruit section - made a net profit of R21 323 000 in the past four quarters, or 77 cents a share. And a rise of 50 per cent in Black wages

would cost shareholders only about 7 Cents a share. These figures strengthen arguments by reformists in the mining industry that big wage rises are morally called for and would be a wise and practical step.

The riots at the Loraine mine occurred after the consolidation of bonus pay into the wages of group leaders, causing jealousy. The Harmony riots followed a 10 per cent increase across the board. This has been overtaken since the rioting by a "substantial rise".

Although the industry's basic minimum wage was raised by only 10 per cent last year, Anglo American increased its basic minimum by 50 per cent without severe burden on its

mines or shareholders ... /4

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mines or shareholders. Most gold mining shareholders are now receiving dividends about 100 per cent more than a year ago. The industry is planning another increase in Black wages and this should be announced soon.

The mining houses formerly operated within a maximum permissible average aimed at attaining pay rate unity among employers, but they are now free to increase wages as they see fit, and it is expected that Anglo America will again be the pace-setter.

An examination of the Harmony situation, from figures in their latest annual report to June 30, 1973s shows that combined white and Black labour costs rose 44 per cent, but it also shows;

- An increase of 50 per cent on Black wages would be met almost equally by the Government and the shareholders, as the Government claims about 50 per cent from gross profits in'tax and lease charges.

- Such an increase would not put up the costs of Black labour by 50 per cent, because a large part of the costs: consists of food and housing, which remain unaltered by wage rises, but would be subject to inflation.

About half the total wages are paid to Black workers and on this basis Harmony's Black labour costs are about R7 700 000 a year. Assuming a 50 per cent increase in Black wages over the 1972-73 figures, the cost would be R3 850 000 out of a working profit now running-at R50-million a year - or 7 per cent. As the Government takes 50 per cent from pre-tax profit in tax and .lease payments, the debit to the mine and shareholders would be only about R1 900 000.

There are 26 884 650 shareholders of whom a large number are in Britain, where an increase in mine wages would be seen as a wise move. The cost to each shareholder of the R1 900 000 increase would be about 7 cents. -This would be of small significance when dividend expectations are reaching to a figure of about 70 cents for the year.

There is opposition in the industry .to large pay rises by executives who say that the total bill for Black wages rose from R95-million in 1972 to about R135-million last year and will be higher this year. But Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo-American, and others with the same views, are determined to make further pay rises. One object of these will be to try and attract South Africans to mining on a larger scale, so reducing the industry's reliance on labour from Malawi and Mozambique.

THE UNREST and violence on the goldmines was part of a developing pattern of unrest among all African industrial workers, the director of the SA. Institute of Race Relations, Mr Fred van Wyk, has warned. He said the Government would have to act swiftly to create working and living conditions acceptable to Africans. Urgent action was needed, too, to lift African workers out of the conditions of dire poverty in which most of their families were living.

Rand .Daily Mail, 13.6.74.

2. THE time for debate on Black labour strife on the gold-fields was over, the new Progressive Party MP for Pinelands Dr Alex Boraine said yesterday. "It is now time for action."

Referring to the. deaths ... /5

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Referring to the deaths of seven mineworkers in pay dispute riots on Free State mines in the last two weeks, Dr . Boraine said; "The grave situation at our mines will be among my top priorities in Parliament. If we don't act now, there is no telling where it might lead," Dr Boraine, who is Anglo American's labour practices consultant, is likely to take over the labour portfolio in the Prog Parliamentary team.

There were four main areas of labour relations on the mines in need of drastic reform, Dr Boraine said. They were;

- The opening up for Blacks of effective bargaining channels with management - "not window-dressing for the rest of the world";

- The boosting of minimum wage levels which were still "far, far too low";

- The radical improvement of Black living conditions on the mines, and

- A re-consideration of the migrant labour system in a changing South Africa.

"It is obvious a change in the present system of labour representations is imperative. If effective, workable communications do not exist with mine managements, then violence will always be the alternative." The boosting of minimum wage levels had been a subject of constant debate in Anglo American for the last 12 months and 'probably in other mining houses as well, Dr Boraine- added. "But, I'm afraid, they are still far, far too low."

Dr Boraine admitted his election to Parliament while still employed as Anglo's labour practices consultant could present a clash of interests. "In fact, I am seeing Mr Harry Oppenheimer today to discuss my future relations with the company. My first allegiance now, of course, is to my constituency and my party and this Mr Oppenheimer understands fully."

VIRGINIA.- All was quiet at Merriespruit Gold Mine yesterday. after the riot that left one miner dead and others injured on Tuesday night. Except for a solitary van, the police detachment that was called out .to the mine moved out early yesterday morning leaving no sign of trouble except the clearing crew that removed rubble from the yard.

Most miners preferred not to speak to strangers and an official said all was back to normal, but could give no further details. One miner, however, said their wage de-

mands had been met, but he also could not say anything further. Shift changes went on throughout the day without hitches.

At nearby Harmony Gold Mine .where four miners were killed in another wage dispute riot early in the week, all was also quiet. Although the police have left the shaft-head, they could be seen moving around Welkom, the mining capital of the area in the camouflage uniforms.

There was no sign of alarm in Virginia or Welkom, where most people said the miners mostly remained in their compounds.

Rand Daily Mail, 14.6.74.

3. GENEVA. - Two South African trade unionists were accidentally entangled with a demonstration against Chile which stopped proceedings ... /6

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stopped proceedings at the opening of the International Labour Organisation conference yesterday. Mr Brian Curry and Mr Fanie Smit, president and secretary of the Railways, Salaried Staff Association, and their wives were in one of the public galleries of the vast Palais des Nations assembly hall when six youths, including an attractive young girl, entered and sat next to them. Officials then descended and demanded passes to the gallery. The South African group produced theirs, thinking they were being challenged, but the next second the youths leaped up and showered the vast hall of delegates with pamphlets, shouting "Fascist Chile".

Security officials then pounced on the six demonstrators who were later escorted off the premises. One of the demonstrators said while being hauled off that they were protesting the presence at the ILO of the representatives of the new Chilean Government who have been given official accreditation - something which has raised the air of socialist and communist groups still smarting from the overthrow of the Marxist Allende government.

Another new group of delegates from a country whose government has been overthrown are taking their seats at the ILO this year and - nothing has been said about them. They are the delegates from Portugal. Earlier this week a group of trade unionists from Portugal appeared at a world conference on migratory labour organised by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions as a prelude to ILO discussions on the subject.

One of them, identified as a communist, made a short emotional speech saying the previous "fascist" trade union leaders had been ousted and the new leaders would put pressure on the government to review bilateral agreements which failed to protect Portugal's migrant workers, he was clearly referring to migrants from metropolitan Portugal but this nevertheless may be a straw in the wind for South African mining houses as it is highly unlikely Mozambique's Black migrant miners will be overlooked in the hoped-for new dispensations.

Rand Daily Mail, 6.6.74.

4. SUPPORT from Western Europe for Black trade unions in South Africa would put the Government in what a senior official of the Department of Labour yesterday described as "a delicate situation". He did not elaborate, but said there was no question of the Government allowing Black unions. "The Minister of Labour, Mr Marais Viljoen, has stated clearly time and again that he has no intention of recognising Black unions."

Mr Viljoen was not available for comment yesterday on a report from Geneva by the Rand Daily Mail's Labour Correspondent that the 'British Trade Union Congress (TUC) appeared to have swung almost the entire Western European trade union movement behind its plan to help South Africa's Black workers.

Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, secretary-general of the Trades Union Council of South Africa, said Tucs had been advocating the new trend for many years - a policy of involvement rather than disengagement. "This, after all, was the primary reason for extending the invitation to the British TUC

to visit South Africa ... n

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to visit South Africa," Mr Grobbelaar said. "Tucsa welcomes the news that the Western European trade union movement appears now to support the concept of becoming involved in South Africa to improve the situation of the African workers here.*"

The former president of the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa, Dr Anna Scheepers, said; "Nothing can stop Africans from getting their own trade unions within three to four years. I know African workers will not be satisfied with anything less." African workers could play a most important part in productivity and sound industrial relations. "The Government can do tremendous harm by barring overseas help for Black trade unionism in this country. There would be no need to be suspicious of the financial aid sent. The Government should satisfy itself that the money would be used to trade union purposes. If the Government persists with its present views, we will be back to square one."

ON the eve of her departure for Geneva, Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, welcomed as "wonderful" news that the idea of assisting Black workers in South Africa appeared to be gaining ground in international labour circles.

A staunch advocate of co-operation between world and South African trade unions, Mrs Mvubelo leaves tonight to attend the annual conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Last year militants in the ILO prevented her from addressing the conference and pleading the case for links with South African trade unions generally, and particularly the struggling African trade unions.

Rand Daily Mail, 6.6.74-.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

1. SOUTH AFRICANS, dizzy from the effects of a 16 per cent inflation spiral already this year, face a worsening position after demands made and anticipated this week. Worst news for homeowners was the increased mortgage rate which means R18 a month more to pay on a R20 000 bond over 25 years. The other big rise this week, 25 per cent on to the price of steel, means cars, refrigerators and a wide range of household goods face price increases. But informed circles expect that the rise will hit hardest where it can't be seen. A "ripple" of price hikes, could affect almost every kind of purchase.

The steel price rise will have a most serious effect on the South African gold mining industry, The mines spent R440-million on stores last year, with most materials hav-

ing some steel content. A rise in the unit price of gold mining costs will mean less revenue in the Treasury and a threat to the possibility of a decrease in taxes, hinted at by Dr Diederichs.

Viciously adding to the inflationary spiral are heavy wage demands. In pay moves this week, the Railway Artisan Staff Association pressed the Minister of Transport, Mr S. L. Muller, for an increase of "well over 15 per cent." The Minister agreed it was necessary. The chairman of the Association of Civil Servants, Mr S. de K. Venter, also

wants a 15 per cent ... /8

wants a 15 per cent increase, merely to allow the civil service to be competitive with the private sector. Post Office workers have served notice that they, too, will want pay rises.

If these increases are granted, and some are sure to be met, the result will be increases in railway tariffs, post office charges and other rates. On the food front, powdered milk is up by 4.0 per cent, cheese by 20 per cent and margarine by 30 per cent. And the 16 per cent rate of inflation so far this year does not, of course, include any of these latest increases.

In of CoL developments this week;

- The 180 000--strong all White Confederation of labour threatened that its workers would soon demand higher pay.

- The price of canned food would be increases soon, a spokesman for one of South Africa's largest manufacturers said, following the higher steel prices.

- Wage, increases mean that total purchasing power of the country will be boosted by about R800-million this year - aggravating inflation even further.

- The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut wants the Government to carry part of the burden of higher mortgage repayments by expanding subsidies on housing, or making bond repayments tax deductible.

- Brick prices went up by 17 per cent yesterday as well as PYC costs, to hit building costs.

- The Minister of Finance, Dr Diederichs, said there was no need for economic pessimism. Higher production would offset wage increases.

Rand Daily Mail, 7.6.74.

2. CAPE TOWN.- Immediate action was essential to stop, inflation in South Africa, and relieve the economic squeeze on the poor, Mr Raymond Ackerman, chairman of Pick 'n Pay, said yesterday. Among measures he suggested were a reform of control boards, prison sentences for collusion, export control on food and subsidies on milk and bread.

Half of the inflation in South Africa was caused by rank bad management, by exploitation and the monopolistic tendency, which had crept into nearly every aspect of commercial life, he said.

There were several things which the Government could do, and must do, at once. "Food should not be exported if

there was a local shortage. Shortages were often caused by exporting crops of food." Government control boards, should be renamed productivity boards and change their entire thinking. They must go for mass production and mass consumption through better marketing.

Rand Daily Mail, 13.6.74.

3. i: NO MATTER how effectively the Johannesburg City Council can be run, there is just not enough money for it to continue indefinitely," Dr Selma Brown told the council in Pretoria yesterday. Speaking during the committee stage of the budget debate, the Progressive Party councillor said that she had the opportunity as a member of the opposition in the Johannesburg council to examine the budget closely.

"It has become obvious that, no matter how much more effectively it can be run, or proved that it can be run, there

is just not enough ... /9

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is just not enough money. I forecast that without extra financial aid the council will run itself into the ground within 10 to 20 years."

Dr Browde said that although Johannesburg was considered the nerve centre of the Republic, it had very little to offer in the way of amenities to children, adult citizens or visitors. "We must remember that Johannesburg is in a special situation. We have no natural features of real beauty, no sea, mountains or rivers - in fact, we have no natural outlet for our citizens. Culturally, Johannesburg is a semi-desert, and the youth have few places where they can follow their cultural interests, or even learn about their cultural heritage."

She said the city needed a big sports stadium, more museums and art galleries. "All possible must be done to keep the youth of the city off the streets, out of gangs and away from drugs." She said that all this would cost money, but it would be a worthwhile and necessary investment.

Rand Daily Mail, 7.6.74.

4. THE powerful South African Typographical Union has accused the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, of "poor taste" in recent statements on the escalating prices of agricultural commodities. The union has told Mr Schoeman that he owes the public - and particularly the Housewives League - an apology for the way in which he has allegedly "lined up" the agricultural community against the consumer.

In an editorial in its latest official journal, the *Satu* referred to the disappearance of "cheap pre-election butter" soon after the election; the shortage of milk; Mr Schoeman's reported statement that beef prices would soon escalate a further 30 per cent; and his expressed fear that farmers would switch to other products if prices of existing products were not increased.

Mr Schoeman had made the surprising statement that industries were making increased profits and that farming was a business, too. He had spelled out his department's policy as higher prices for farmers, with profit incentive being the only way to increase production.

"We find it rather in poor taste for a Minister of State to make public statements of this nature. Apart from the very naive approach, we find it most improper for a man in his position to encourage a lining up of one section of the community against the other... Industry and agriculture certainly do not operate on a comparable basis, the differ-

ences being too glaring to elaborate on," said the journal.

"We hold the view that the South African public has so far accepted price increases with much tolerance and resignation, unless of course it is the attitude of the Minister that his department is beyond criticism at all..."

Rand Daily Mail, 6.6.74.

10.

T R-A D E

THE BAN announced in Tokyo yesterday on visas for South Africans going to Japan for sportss cultural or educational exchange visits does not apply to businessmen or tourists. Mr H. Natsui, of the Japan Exchange Trade Organisation in Johannesburg, said, "South African businessmen will still be able to visit Japan."

During recent months the Japanese Government has been under increasing pressure to re-examine and possibly sever its trade with South Africa which last year amounted to more than R650-million. Recently the Japanese Foreign Minister, M'r Masayoshi .Ohira, said his country was not considering any change in its trade links with the Republic. But at no stage has an official Japanese policy on trade with South Africa been defined. Mr Kyoichi Omura, Japan's director for African Affairs, said in Tokyo recently his department was discussing future trade between the two countries.

'On the question of investment, the Japanese had been firmly opposed to any form of capital participation in South Africa, as well as Rhodesia and the Portuguese territories. Attempts have been made to invest here, but the Japanese Government has stopped each of them. But Mr Omura said withholding trade for political reasons was a different story. Å»we have felt that to buy and sell doesn't affect any political cause. Until now we have opposed any United Nations resolution trying to prevent trade," Mr Omura said.

A re-examination of trade with South Africa - Japan's fourth biggest trading partner - is, however, continuing, largely because of Japanese industry's dependence on Arab oil. African ambassadors to Tokyo recently called for a meeting with the Japanese Government to discuss its trade with South Africa, but last week Mr Mizuo Kuroda, Director of the Information and Culture Bureau, said, "Japan is aware of some protests or criticism against our trade with South Africa, but the normal trade in which we engage with South Africa will be unchanged."

The Progressive Party MP, Mr Rupert Lorimer, last night hit out at the partial ban on visas by the Japanese. "I find it extraordinary that any country with commercial relations could take such a step," Mr Lorimer said. "I am personally opposed to any form of boycott. It does no good at all. I can understand the Japanese people to be upset about our race policies, but this is not the way to fight them."

Mr Japie Basson, MP, the United Party spokesman on foreign affairs, said the Japanese decision was part of a trend. "We are heading for heavy weather from many quarters. On April 24 the people of South Africa did not vote for safety, but for greater international problems and more exclusion.^

Sapa reports a spokesman for the Ministry of National Education as saying in Pretoria that the ban on visas for educational and cultural exchanges did not affect South Africa in any way because the Republic did not have an educational or cultural treaty with Japan. "There is, therefore, no question of South Africans-visiting Japan for cultural or education exchanges now, or in the future."

Rand Daily Mail, 6.6.74.

11.

STUDENT

1. ~~â€~~ UMTATA.- Fifty pupils at the Matanzima High School at Cala have been arrested and will appear soon before the Umtata Magistrate's Court after disturbances at the school last week. The principal, Mr R. Ndalasi, was not available for comment yesterday, but his wife and secretary, Mrs Ndalasi, said; "On Thursday late in the evening the boys went on a rampage, stoning classrooms and dormitories. Police had to be called to restore order."

Rand Daily Mail, 13.6.74.

2. BLACK lecturers, students and visitors at the University of South Africa may have their own restaurant by the end of the month if the furnishings are completed. But whether white lecturers will be able to share a meal with their Black students or with visiting Black lecturers at the university is an open question.

There has been a great deal of discussion among lecturers about the inconsistencies and inconveniences which arise when academics of different races at the university want to meet together over meals. At present Black lecturers - there are fewer than 10 of them at Unisa - and students have nowhere to have a meal together, though they are allowed to buy food in the White restaurant, one lecturer told me. But the men who gather at seminars and symposiums cannot see why they are unable to have discussions over a meal. There are also lecturers at the university who feel that Black lecturers should be allowed to join the Lecturers' Association.

Rand Daily Mail, 14.6.74.

BANTUSTAN

DURBAN - Tanzania radio's chief political commentator, Mr. Goren Ebrahirm, was an ass, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Executive Councillor of KwaZulu, said. He was reacting to a broadcast made by Mr. Ebrahim in which he and other homeland leaders were accused of being puppets of the- Yorster regime.

Mr. Ebrahim's attack was based on an alleged advertisement in the British journal, The Economist, in which four homeland leaders appealed for American and European investment in their areas.

"I have too much work to do to comment on every outburst made by people like Goren Ebrahim who is an ass, as far as I am concerned," Chief Buthelezi said. "I don't care what

other people call me...it is my people who will judge whether I am an apologist of apartheid or not,"

The Chief said Mr. Ebrahim (an Asian) had left South Africa as a political refugee to support the Pan African Congress. "These people who left South Africa should leave us to do our own thing in the interest of our people.

"It was revealed recently that 113 000 Africans come into the Republic's labour market each year. There are 1,3 million Africans unemployed in the homelands. What does he want us to do? We invite investment from abroad so that our people can have a piece of bread. My duty is not to pander to the belief of such people as Ebrahim - my duty is towards my people," Chief Buthelezi said.

Daily Dispatch, 1.6.74.

12.

'?â€¢ O' LICE

VIRGINIA.- Armed police were on alert last night as the threat of riots on the Virginia Gold Mine built up through the evening. The mine has the largest African compounds in the town.

The atmosphere was tense at the compounds, which is the only one of four where mineworkers have not violently confronted police and mine officials over a pay dispute the past few days. Since Sunday, when the rioting started at â– Harmony Gold Mines Nos. 2 and 3 shafts, three miners have

been shot dead, two fatally injured and about 40 others

injured. About 10 are in a serious condition in hospital.

Yesterday more than 100 policemen, armed with Sten

guns, shotguns, FN and .303 rifles, revolvers and batons were on standby with dogs at the Merriespruit mine where there was a threat of violence.

The general manager of the Merriespruit and Harmony mines in Virginia, Mr Noel Honnet, addressed the more than 1 000 miners yesterday morning when they refused to go underground and assured them that they were also granted the same pay rise as workers at Harmony mine. During the day a few policemen were also still on standby at other compounds of mines in the town. A spokesman for Rand Mines said yesterday that the riot at Merriespruit mine was believed to have started after rumours among the workers that they were to receive a lower pay increase than the award granted to workers at the neighbouring Harmony mine.

Rand Daily Mail, 13.6.74.

DEFENCE

1. THE South African Defence Force has taken over the defence of a large section of the Republic's northern borders which extend from the Atlantic coast of South West Africa to Kazungula at the eastern tip of the Caprivi Strip. This - South Africa's first full-scale military anti-terrorist operation - was announced by the Minister of Defence, Mr P.W. Botha, to a group of newspapermen in the Caprivi Strip area last week, during his tour of border posts. At the same time Mr Botha indicated that the country's Black population was to be allowed to make a greater contribution to the security effort. With the Minister was the Chief of the South African Defence Force, Admiral H.H. Biermann, and other senior officers.

The South African Defence Force took over the security of the rugged 2 408 km-long border with Angola and Zambia from the South African Police in -March last year. Since then there have been few incidents, but the possibility of more terrorist infiltration attempts following the April coup in Lisbon is being taken into account. The major threat is from the Swapo terrorist bases in Zambia, across the Zambesi from the Caprivi Strip. This 320 km wedge of territory is jammed between four countries - Angola and Zambia in the North, Rhodesia to the east and Botswana to the south- and SWA.

Senior officers in the area said the anti-terrorist operation is 20 per cent military and 80 per cent socio-economic ... /13

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economic. They claim the efforts of Swapo's military wing to penetrate the security barriers are dommed because they lack the support of the indigenous population. This is why .ambitious projects to expand education and to encourage the growth of commerce and develop formaing potential in the Caprivi have been given top priority.

Mr Botha said he believed the SADF must gradually prepare "our!! Black governments to play their part in the maintenance of orderly development and progress.

SOUTH AFRICA is fighting the terrorist threat on the 1 050-mile northern border from the Atlantic coast of South West Africa to the eastern end of the Caprivi Strip with a superbly trained and motivated fighting force, and a programme of social and economic upliftment for the indigenous African population. Last week a group of newspapermen were invited by the Minister of Defence, Mr P.W. Botha, to visit the Caprivi area - an area menaced by Zambian-based South West African People's Party (Swapo) terrorists.

About 800 miles of the border being patrolled by the SA Defence Force|s security groups is the line between Angola and South Africa, Although this area is relatively stable, the April 25 coup in Lisbon and its ripples are being watched with intense interest. The possibility obviously has to be taken into account that an independent Angolan Government would probably include hostile Blacks under pressure from the OAU and the Communist-Afro-Asian group at the UN'to harass the South West Africa border.

Against this broad background the SADF has deployed .'.its security forces consisting of national servicemen and permanent force officers along a section of more than 1 000 miles of rugged bush country from the Atlantic to Kazungula at the eastern extremity of the Caprivi, in a series of fortified bases. In a short briefing sessions the officer commanding No 1 Military Area, Brigadier "Mac" Kotze, outlined the security hazards of any change in the friendly attitude of the authorities in Angola. Sharing a wild, depopulated 800-mile border with an unfriendly neighbour, he stressed, was not a happy one.

In the Caprivi area visited by the Press party the initial impression was one of combat alertness. This, it was clear, was no training operation. This was the real thing. Members of the force are seldom seen without their automatic weapons.

During 1970 there was little terrorist activity in the Caprivi, but this increased in 1971 with a number of mine incidents. In 1973 the pattern changed and a more aggres-

sive strategy developed. In January, 1973 > a police post was attacked with an 82 mm recoilless gun, causing a number of casualties - none of them fatal. The attack was successfully repulsed. But on Good Friday the same year a police patrol was ambushed and four African constables and one Bushman trooper were killed. This is why there is no room for complacency - and why there is none. The constant state of alert doesn't become relaxed. The consequences could be too serious.

A demonstration of the lightning reflex action of the force to a terrorist attack was given at one of the fortified bases. The blurred rattle of automatic fire and bursting mortar bombs which followed would have brought to

a swift and messy end ... /14

14.

a swift and messy end any terrorists brash enough to _ .
attempt to capture the position.

From this base, too, we watched the return of a SAAF helicopter with a grimy 10-man platoon of national servicemen from a two-day bush patrol. They jumped from the aircraft and immediately adapted defensive positions before marching briskly into the base from the helicopter pad. Another patrol was ready to go out immediately. The patrols go on day and night along the Zambesi and further west. They are maintained, too, south of the cut line - the wide swathe of cleared bush which runs west of the Zambesi and continues to mark the border with Zambia.

A nucleus of a cavalry force is also being used on patrols. The outstanding advantages of mounted patrols are mobility and endurance. The sensitivity of horses to changes of scent and unusual movements in the bush can be an early warning of lurking terrorists.

The young Stellenbosch-educated commander in the Caprivi area claims that his men are the best-motivated of any force in the world. On the other hand, Swapo terrorists are poorly motivated, easily scared off, and are hesitant about embarking on risky operations. The commander emphasised the vital importance of winning the goodwill of the local African population. SADF contact patrols show themselves frequently in the bigger African villages.

Swapo's strategy is also directed mainly against the security forces and not against the local tribesmen. No Swapo elements have infiltrated the security barriers to attempt subversion among the indigenous people. The commander claims the Swapo terrorists are attempting to use the Caprivi area as a shop window to demonstrate they are active and to win greater support and aid from other countries.

The commander described the situation in the Caprivi currently as one of "extremely low intensity insurgency."

The SADF's operation in the area, he says, is 20 per cent military and 80 per cent socio-economic. Politically the area is being moved closer to ultimate self-government. The socio-economic programme is aimed at raising the health and living standards of the local Africans, and at ensuring their continued co-operation.

Education is a vital part of the programme. The Bantu Education Department is spending large amounts on schools, and, in fact, the area can boast the highest per capita expenditure on education in the whole of Africa, according to local officials. There are 6 000 school-going children

ina total population of about 25 000. There are 40 primary schools, two secondary schools and a teachers training college. Development is continuing and includes an occupational training centre.

The Bantu Investment Corporation is sponsoring the growth of commerce. So far 46 financially assisted African retail stores have been established. This is in addition to a garage, a bakery and an abattoir.

A great and costly effort is, therefore, being made to improve the lot of the population without whose support it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to fight successfully a counter-terrorist war of any significant dimensions.

Rand Daily Mail, 14.6.74.

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2. LONDON.- The Prime Minister, Mr Harold Wilson, said last night that Britain had never called into question the Simonstown Agreement with South Africa and he thought it retained its value. Mr Wilson's comments in a radio interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation on reports from South Africa last week that Britain is about to abrogate the agreement, which was formalised in an exchange of letters in 1955.

The agreement grants Britain dock facilities at the Simonstown Naval Base, while Britain agrees to supply maritime equipment for the defence of the Cape sea route.

Asked about reports that he had decided to abrogate the agreement, Mr Wilson replied; "Not true at all. What I did was to do what I did in 1964. I said, 'no more arms'... we have never called in question the Simonstown agreement." Asked whether the agreement retained its value, the Prime Minister replied; "Yes. We stopped arms in 1964 and the Simonstown' agreement continued. If the South Africans are saying that they are going to denounce the Simonstown agreement, and we are not in default of it, that's another matter we shall have to consider, but it won't be the end of the world if they do."

Mr Wilson again denounced the current British Lions tour of South Africa. "I think the visit of the lions is an outrage," the Prime Minister said. "It confers respectability on South Africa, something I have fought all my political life ... I think it was a wrong decision. And I think the decision of British rugby players to play in Rhodesia is a wrong decision.

"I believe the situation in South Africa is now in a state of ferment."

Rand Daily Mail, 7.6.74.

COMMENT

1. A shortened version of an address which Mr John Barratt, Director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, gave to the Durban Chamber' of Commerce yesterday;

MANY COUNTRIES face pressures to change their foreign policies, but South Africa is one of the few where these pressures are directed at internal policies almost exclusively. And among these few, South Africa is probably unique in the extent and degree of pressures from outside. This fact creates a real dilemma for us. No government is inclined to change its internal policies in order to satisfy outside opinions. In fact there is a natural tendency

amongst people generally to resist outside pressure.

But while it is true that a sovereign independent state is not obliged to bow to demands for internal change made from outside, we in South Africa cannot simply dismiss these demands and the actions which accompany them. Firstly because isolation is impossible in the modern world for basic material reasons, And, secondly, because many of these external pressures link up with growing internal pressures, making them directly relevant to the interests of the politicians and businessmen.

There is no doubt that pressures from various sources and at various levels are increasing at present. This is,

of course, balanced ... /16

of course, balanced by the fact that at the same time South Africa's economic strength is growing. It perhaps gives us more time than we would otherwise have. But there is the danger that we could as a result be over-confident and 'not use this time to deal constructively-with the issues which-need serious attention.

Of the greatest importance to South Africa's external relations - for both economic and political reasons - are its links with the countries of the Western world. These governments are, thus- in a position to exert considerable pressure on South Africa. . At the same time they have economic interests here which they wish to protect and they have to -balance very carefully these interests against "interests in the other parts of the world, which may be 'affected because of hostilities towards South Africa.

Where this balancing act becomes most, critical, of course, is in Africa. These states are under continuous pressure from Black African states to reduce or even cut relations with White South Africa - and,also, of course, with Rhodesia. â- Generally speaking, these countries do not wish to lose influence, and their economic interests in either Black or White Africa. But, If they have., to make a choice, the outcome is not at all certain and it should be Our aim to see that they do not have; to make a choice.

The United Kingdom is a particular case in point, where total trade figures are higher for the rest of Africa (-about 1 600-million to £ 800-million), though investment is still greater in South Africa. Total trade with Nigeria along is roughly, half that with South Africa. As our main trading partner and the country with so.-many historical and traditional links, the United Kingdom is of special importance to us, Britain is also a country where considerable internal pressures are building up to force a hardening of attitudes towards South Africa.

Of special significance in the British case has been the consideration by a parliamentary select committee of the question of wages paid by British companies in South Africa. Whatever we may think of this, it indicates the depth and extent of British involvement and concern with South African internal developments. The importance of this form of pressure is that it is directly connected with the movement in our own business community to work towards improved employment conditions. There is also growing pressure from Black people themselves on this score.

In case we should be tempted to think that it is only the labour Government in Britain which is seriously trying to. bring pressure to bear on South Africa, we must note

that there are similar influences at play in other Western countries, and that even the relatively easy relations with France cannot be taken for granted. In addition, there are signs that Japan, which is of growing importance to us economically, is trying to find ways of loosening ties with South Africa.

Another area where external pressures link up with internal pressures for change, is that of sport. There is no doubt that there are significant changes taking place in our sports policies and practices and it cannot be denied that external factors have played a part in bringing about these changes.

To turn now to the ... /17

17.

To turn now to the implications of the Portuguese changes, it is clear that there is considerable apprehension among White South Africans about the potential affect "of these changes on our position as regards Mozambique. Certainly these changes have been more sudden, more dramatic, than almost anyone could have expected. But we should have known that changes of this sort were coming; the signs were there - in Portugal and Mozambique itself.

Sooner or later we would have had to face up to them.

It is obviously too early to judge what will happen in Mozambique. But I think it can safely be said that there will be a Black government in Mozambique within the next few years. This does not mean it will be a Prelimo government, provided the Portuguese maintain their present policy of allowing true self-determination to all the peoples of Mozambique.

I believe we have to reason to react negatively to present Portuguese policy. Potentially, if it succeeds, there could be great benefit for us in the long run. We may have the opportunity of co-operating in practical ways with a relatively strong Black state on our borders, even if for a time there are political differences, and such mutually beneficial co-operation could greatly improve South Africa's position in Africa generally. This is not simply a naive pipe-dream, because there are good material reasons why Mozambique in the future should continue to maintain co-operative relations with South Africa.

I am not simply closing my eyes to the possible difficulties or even dangers in the political field, especially if a government comes to power which is so hostile to White rule in South Africa and Rhodesia that it places political considerations above any thought of practical economic development, and seeks merely confrontation with the South African Government.

I believe that the changes coming in Mozambique and Angola will have profound effects, not least on our Black population and that of Rhodesia. A new sense of urgency is therefore required in adjusting our attitudes to the realities of our place in Africa. This should not be seen as a threat, but as an opportunity to be taken while there is still time.

One adjustment to be made involves the acceptance of the fact (proved in the Portuguese territories and in all other similar cases, including Vietnam) that we cannot rely only on military strength to maintain our special position in Africa. In the type of conflict with which we are con-

cerned and which many White South Africans seem to feel threatens us, now that the so-called "buffers" on our flanks are being removed, there are in fact no borders. This type of conflict takes place within the- country, and the whole population is involved. If there is mfiltration o'f subversive elements (and that could hardly be prevented with our long frontiers), they can only survive - let alone thrive - if they have the support of the local people. Terrorists cannot succeed without that support.

We should not, therefore, always be looking outside for the causes of our problems of of potential threats in the future. Our concern should be' rather to ensure that our own people do not support subversive movements. What this comes down to is that we have the answers to all these

external pressures ... /18

18.

external pressures and threats here in our own country - if we are prepared, in our own long-term interests, to find them and to make the necessary accommodations. Some of the answers are to be found in providing better economic opportunities, training and prospects for all our people and a* better life generally with less restrictions.

But these basic requirements are not enough, because, while I do not claim to be able to speak for Black people,

I am sure that they do not want always to be simply at the receiving end, accepting those improvements the Whites are willing to grant them. The Blacks would be very exceptional people indeed, if they did not, like everyone else, wish to determine their own future and have a fair say in the future of their country. In other words, they must have meaningful political rights. The Whites at present still have all effective political power and our main political parties have different answers to this question of sharing power.

But the sense of urgency is lacking, and they act as though the timing and degree of change can be controlled . iv" indefinitely.

Furthermore, we would be very naive if we were to expect the Blacks simply to accept "handouts" even in the political field. They must be parties to decisions regarding the future political development, if such decisions are to have a reasonable chance of wide acceptance. This direction towards meaningful sharing in both the economic and political spheres is the only realistic way in which the serious and growing pressures from outside can be countered, But, much more important, it is the only way in which we can ensure the - future security and prosperity of our country.

Rand Daily Mail, 7.6.74.

2. ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT is unlikely to be pleased about the decision of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, ICFTU, to mobilise help for South Africa's Black workers, it should know that the decision could have been far worse. indeed the Government can congratulate itself on the fact that it is because of its own enlightened action that South Africa does not face more serious and even potentially disastrous pressure from the world's workers.

The enlightenment was displayed last year in allowing a British Trade Union Congress delegation to visit the country. The delegation had a first-hand look at the position of Black workers and left, still understandably horrified by the results of apartheid and in particular by the lack

of effective representation of African workers. But delegation members were also clearly impressed by the complexities of the situation. what followed was an unusually restrained report which sought practical means of giving aid to Africans in achieving genuine trade unionism. This British view has now prevailed at ICFTU's Geneve conference. Had it not done so, there was every indication that the world body would have adopted a more militant stance leading probably at some stage to international action to "block" goods for and from South Africa. That could spell catastrophe for our economy.

Having now proved its ... /19

19.

Having now proved its intelligent awareness of the need to avoid confrontation with the workers of the world, the "Government must not shrink from taking the next necessary step - ensuring that Africans are allowed elementary rights of free association and organisation. And it must remember also the benefits which can be derived from opening the gates of the country to critics.

THE EIGHT DGS secret police officials who fled from Mozambique into Rhodesia and now want to make their way abroad, present South Africa with its first thorny diplomatic problem to emerge from the changed Portuguese circumstances. The men will almost certainly want to pass through this country, and the question is whether Pretoria will assist them as Rhodesia has done.

At the purely personal level it would no doubt like to, since these are the former servants of a regime with which South Africa had long and cordial relations. But the national interest must come first. We must face the fact that we have to -try to build satisfactory relationships not only with the new Portuguese regime, but, what is far more important, with a future Black government in Mozambique.

That would best be done by identifying with them now; certainly not by providing assistance to hated DGS agents. These are people who bear the odious stain of village massacres and the torture of political prisoners. We should make it abundantly clear to those thqypersecuted that they are not our friends,

Rand Daily Mail, 6.6.74.