

SOWETAN, 5 SEPT. 1984

Turfloop defiance

MORE than 3 600 students at the University of the North (Turfloop) yesterday defied an ultimatum to leave the campus, until they are forcibly removed or the campus is officially closed.

By SELLO RABOTHATA

The ultimatum follows a boycott of lectures by students. Authorities at the university allegedly ordered the students to return to class by 2 pm yesterday, failing which they should vacate the campus by 5 pm. Some students said they were told that if they did not leave the campus at that time, police would be called in. Late yesterday afternoon all was quiet at the university.

The president of the Students' Representative Council (SRC), Tebogo Moloi, said students held a meeting at which a number of resolutions were reached.

The Rector of the university, Professor Poth Mokgokong, yesterday

wanted to know who had informed the Press about the position at his campus. When told it was the students, he said: "Ask the students."

A statement released after the meeting said: "We students, noting with contempt and revulsion the proportions which the abnormal political, economical and educational situation have assumed; that black students are an integral part of the oppressed and exploited community, and not an entity distinct from the masses and further that the fraudulent system of education in the country has a direct bearing on the present education

crisis;

"Resolve: to commit ourselves selflessly in the national struggle for a total eradication of the abhorrent system of education in its entirety; to actively campaign and engage ourselves within the immediate environment and communities for the realisation of these aspirations; to make a national call on all black students in the country and in other black institutions to align themselves with this campaign; and further resolve to initiate the venture by staging a boycott of all academic activities until the aspirations expressed in the first resolution are realised."

RIOTS:

SOWETO

MORE

5 SEPTEMBER, 1984

DIE

Mayors in Vaal area in hiding

By **SAM MABE and JOSHUA RABOROKO**

THE DEPUTY mayor of Evaton, Mr Dutch Diphoko, died yesterday morning following mob violence, while the death toll in the Vaal Triangle unrest last night stood at 26.

Mr Diphoko, whose

house was set alight and his bottle store looted, was stoned on Monday. He is alleged to have shot two youths who were among his attackers.

He was rushed to Sebokeng Hospital in a serious condition where he died yesterday morning.

A tense but calm atmosphere prevailed at the townships of Evaton, Sebokeng and Sharpeville yesterday as residents started licking their wounds after the violence in the area.

Yesterday a garage, a clinic and

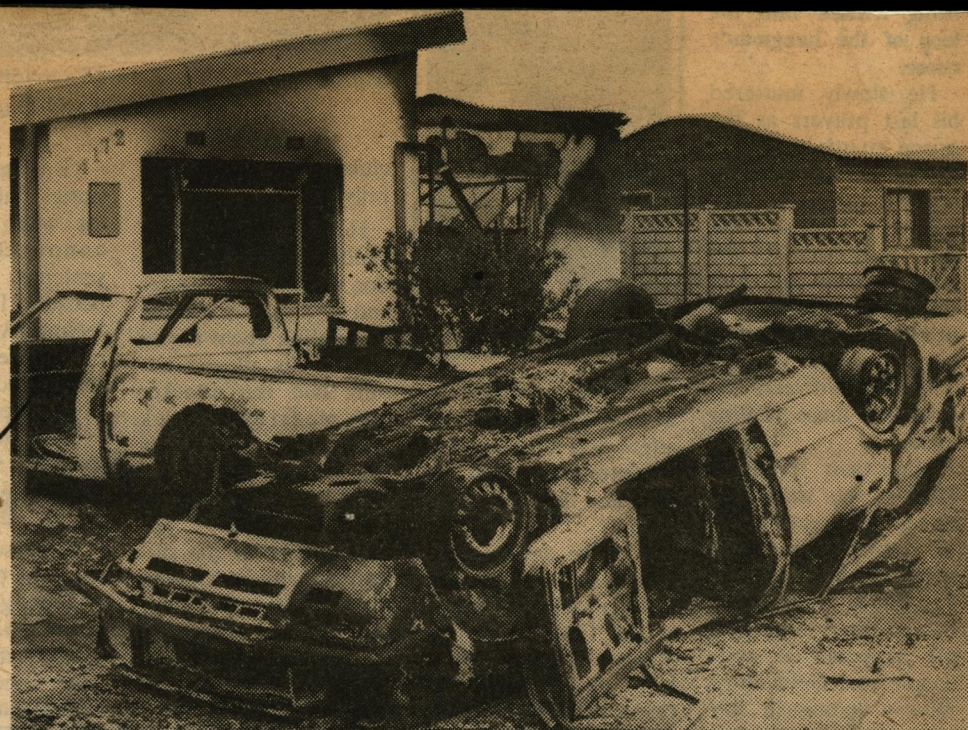
a teachers' training college were burnt down.

A man claiming to be Mr Simon Matsheka, who said he was a member of the Evaton Town Council, last night announced his resignation from the council.

Two mayors in the area, Mr. Esau Mahlatsi and Mr Sam Rabotapi, and a number of other councillors have been missing since Monday when the unrest started.

According to our sources, Mr Mahlatsi and an unspecified number of councillors are staying at a hotel in Vanderbijlpark and Mr Rabotapi is believed to be with relatives in Soweto.

Police yesterday confirmed that



GUTTED: The shells of burnt-out cars and a house in the Vaal area are testimony to the violence that swept through the townships, following a stay-away on Monday in protest against rent rises.

26 people had died and said about 48 had been hurt, including eight policemen. But according to our estimates, up to 300 people could have been injured. Police also made 35 arrests.

was gutted. He said his 12-year-old daughter was missing and he feared that she could be dead.

Another councillor, a Mr Sekobane, had his house and two cars

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Ruins

A hotel contacted about Mr Mahlatsi's whereabouts denied that there was anybody by the name of Mahlatsi among their guests. The rest of the Vaal councillors had also disappeared with their families from their homes which are now irreparable ruins.

Vaal businessman, Mr Daniel Moleko, said yesterday he could not understand why his shop

Buti Mashala Sekobane, who is not involved in any way with the unpopular town council system, also had his house set alight.

Councillor Mr Sam Kodisang and two policemen, Mr David Kutwane and another known only as Malakia, also had their houses burnt down in Sharpeville.

Meanwhile two tear-smoke canisters and seven rubber bullets were allegedly fired into the house of the Rev Tebogo Moselane on Monday night while he was holding a prayer service with members of his family.

By late yesterday afternoon, there were still sporadic incidents of stone-throwing and looting of shops and bottle stores in Sebokeng.

Solution

The General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday called on the Government to meet church leaders this week to try to seek a solution to the violence.

The SACC also sent telegrams to the Acting State President, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, urging the meeting.

"We call on you in Christ's name to meet urgently with church leaders this week. The countrywide situation is deteriorating desperately," the telegram said.

The telegram said the authorities must meet the "authentic leaders of the black community."

Bishop Tutu has postponed a planned trip to the United States in response to the violence and also called for an emergency meeting of church leaders and the executive committee of the SACC tomorrow.

If the lot of black South Africans was not improved, violence would escalate, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Southern Africa said yesterday.

• Another Evaton councillor, Mr Benjamin Angoma, tendered his resignation last night, saying he was abiding by the wishes of the local residents that all councillors resign from the local authority. He said another factor which led to his resigning was ill-health and his age. He is 73.

burnt. His brother, Mr

Mangope not held in esteem by Sowetans

I DO not agree heartedly with people who say Chief Lucas Mangope is held in high esteem by the people of Soweto.

But it is true that Mma-batho, the capital city of Bophuthatswana, is teeming with many people from Soweto.

Highly qualified Sowetans are increasingly being forced to settle for Bophuthatswana as Chief Mangope treats them decently and takes cognisance of their academic qualifications.

It is also true that Sowetans participate actively in Radio Bop and Bop-TV programmes. They participate in the Bophuthatswana information media as a *quid pro quo* for the decent treatment they receive from Chief Mangope.

However, Sowetans should not be seen as acting in cahoots with Chief Mangope.

Their inability to find suitable employment in the white cities has forced them to work for the Bophuthatswana Civil Service, as clerks, prosecutors, magistrates, teachers, lecturers, policemen and soldiers. — JULIA ZWANE, Kwa Thema.

Nkomati fails to end ANC sabotage

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

The Nkomati Accord and the crackdown on the African National Congress by the Swaziland authorities appear to have only minimally reduced sabotage attacks in South Africa.

Statistics compiled by the Institute of Strategic Studies show that the number of sabotage attacks, up to Tuesday's on the Johannesburg offices of the Department of Internal Affairs, is only a fraction below the figure for the same period last year — 27 against 29.

This year's figure, however, includes five petrol bomb attacks on the homes of politicians by the South African Suicide Squad, an organisation with an anonymous membership.

But closer analysis of sabotage attacks since the signing of the March 16 Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique points to an intensification of sabotage attacks between then and September 3, compared with the same period last year.

Excluding the petrol bomb attacks, there were 19 sabotage attacks or attempted sabotage attacks between the signing of the accord and Tuesday's explosion in Johannesburg. During the same period last year the equivalent figure was 15.

Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute of Strategic Studies, offered several explanations for the continuing spate of attacks.

They included the inability of Mozambique to completely seal off its borders, the opening up by the ANC of new infiltration routes through Zimbabwe and Botswana without the consent of the governments of those countries, and the ability of some ANC fighters who entered South Africa before March 16 to evade SA security forces.

Prof Hough rejected the claim by the ANC that it had established permanent bases in

South Africa, although he conceded that the ANC might have built up secret arms caches before the Nkomati Accord and, on that foundation, established insurgents on a "semi-permanent" basis since then.

The institute's figures do not include shoot-outs between security forces and ANC fighters.

But in a recently released "position paper", Mr D A S Herbst, director of the partially government-funded SA Forum, said: "Since the signing of the Nkomati Accord all but three of the more than 50 members of the ANC special operations unit have been killed or captured in South Africa and Swaziland".

Mr Herbst's explanation of the continuing ANC attacks is that they are "desperate attempts" by the ANC to convince its "sponsors" that it is able to continue its "armed resistance" in spite of Nkomati.

He does not, however, offer an explanation for the ability of the ANC to continue its attacks in spite of the reported near-annihilation of its special operations unit.

In a major speech to the old uniracial Parliament, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said: "The Nkomati Accord and the initiatives of the Government have upset the planning of the ANC... The ANC has been very adversely affected... There is no doubt about that."

The initiatives resulted in "large numbers of ANC terrorists" being expelled from Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho.

But, Mr Le Grange added, the ANC wanted to restore "its somewhat tarnished image" and planned a "desperate attempt during the next two or three months to create an impression, an image, of aggression."

The ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, has twice given his version of recent events — once in Gaborone and once in Harare. But South Africans have to remain ignorant of them because he may not be quoted in South Africa.

S SEPT. 1984

COMMENT

PHONE: 673-4160

WHILE everybody is agonising, or rather should be, over the tragedy of the Vaal townships, we thought it might be useful to turn our eyes to the Kingdom of Swaziland, if only for some light relief.

The magical aura that surrounds royalty, all over the world, has a certain fascination, perhaps something of an appeal, that fleetingly takes people out of the humdrum problems of life, into something more exciting. These days not everybody is dazzled by the monarchy and their splendid retinues, but there is an element of mystique about such characters.

If a royal personage also happens to be young and the handsome heir-apparent to the throne, then the fascination is even greater. What makes Crown Prince Makhosetive's debut into the role held for many years by his father more effective is the rather charming Swazi tradition called the reed dance.

This week thousands of maidens — for some reason these girls are traditionally referred to as maidens — in fancy Swazi ethnic gear converged on Lobamba for the annual reed dance, watched by the young Prince. It must have been some occasion, both for the girls and their monarch who is still so young. Traditionally also, Swazi kings take many wives and we are certain there was a ripple of excitement from these maidens when he took his seat.

These are cynical days, however, and even the entrance of a Prince into a scenario is overshadowed by the more pressing needs or events that surround a country.

There is no doubt that the Swazi nation has gone through some unhappy times after the death of King Sobhuza, the grand old man who made such a success of his role. Among other things, there were rumbles of a palace conspiracy, and Swaziland earlier this year had to use its clout rather unhappily to get rid of black South African refugees.

The wholesale routing of members of the African National Congress also did not add to the friends the Swazis were making among blacks.

Prince Makhosetive, admittedly, is still too young to make any significant impact on the political scene. But his arrival from Britain has given that country some breathing space.

So while the people in this country, particularly in the Vaal, are licking their wounds, the Swazis hope to be entering something of a new era. The transitional period has had its traumas and we do not think these will disappear overnight. It is however a nice thing to have a black royal prince around these parts.

SOWEIAN

sday, September 5, 1984

Letters to the Editor

ET is a tool of apartheid

SIR — Whenever I think of Mr E T Tshabalala, my heart just goes haywire all inside my chest — doctors call this chaos palpitations.

The reason is simple enough. How can a man

who has overcome the obstacles of apartheid to become so "comfortable" allow himself to be used by the same apartheid monster?

ET was a young black entrepreneur's inspiration and a strong source of pride to the black man-in-the-street, up until the moment he descended upon the position of mayor of Soweto.

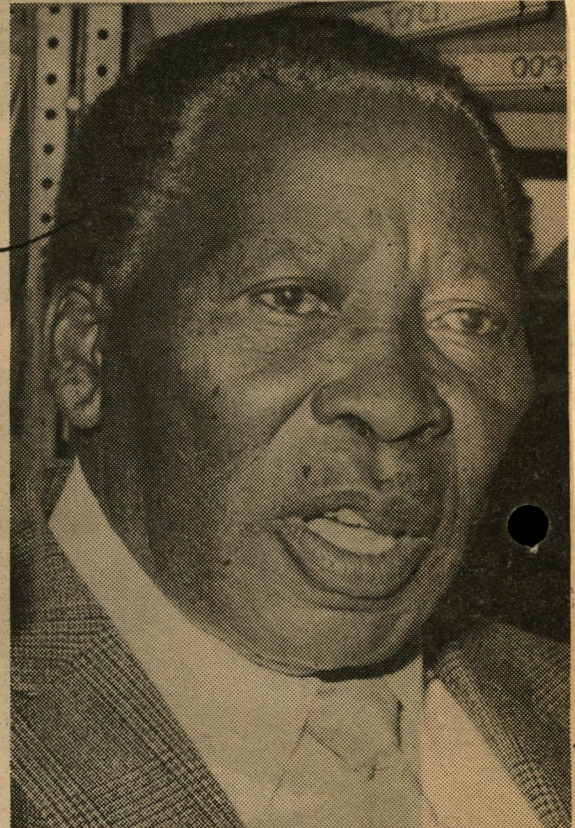
The 80s have been very frustrating to the black man, what with Reagan encouraging Botha to oppress us. To add insult to injury, Reagan is seemingly on

his way to his second term.

Our exclusion from the new constitution is the cherry on top. We blacks will pour all our frustration at the representatives of apartheid — that includes the mayor. The pressure will be so great on them, that they will simply collapse. To collapse in your old age after such an illustrious life Mr Tshabalala! It surely breaks my heart. I bet we will always be talking of "breaking hearts" until apartheid dies.

WISEMAN

Duduza township



EPHRAIM TSHABALALA: The Mayor of Soweto.

What must we do?

572 detentions so far this year, says report

Daily News Correspondent

PRETORIA: Detentions during the first eight months of this year have exceeded the number during the whole of 1983 — largely because of opposition to the tricameral elections, says the latest report of the Detainees Parents' Support Committee (DPSC).

So far this year there had been 572 detentions without trial, compared with 453 reported detentions in 1984, the DPSC said. During August alone, 119 persons were detained and one person — Ephraim Thamsanqa Mthethwa (23) of Lamontville — died in prison.

Many detentions were short term, leading either to release within 48 hours or to court appearances. However, a substantial number of August detainees were still in custody, 18 of them in "preventive" detention under the Internal Security Act's Section 29.

One detainee, Mr Abel Dube of Soweto, had been held without trial for two-and-a-half years, the DPSC said.

He was taken into custody in April 1982 and was being held in a Benoni prison.

The high number of detentions during August was largely associated with opposition to the tricameral elections, with the Transvaal and Natal coming under special focus and Cape Town seeing its first detentions this year.

Of all those detained during 1984, so far four people had been charged and convicted and 149 charged and acquitted. There were 106 still awaiting trial.

The DPSC said: "The strong boycott movement against the tricameral elections, spearheaded by the UDF, produced a heavy reaction from the police, the Security Police included, and resulted in numerous arrests in addition to widespread use of sjamboks, teargas, buckshot and baton charges."

The report cited 152 election-related arrests of political activists, community leaders, students and trade unionists.

pons.

Industrialist is concerned that trades union threaten South Africa's economic future

SIR, — Regarding the report headed "Durban union man warns on labour relations" (The Daily News, August 25) it is time for the other side of the coin to be displayed.

Mr Schreiner of MAWU takes pride in the fact that during the first five months of this year the number of strikes have risen threefold and the number of workers engaged therein have risen fivefold compared to last year. His attitude is in line with that of the radical trades union.

In August 1982 The Sunday Tribune recognised that trade unionism in South Africa was an instrument to bring about a redistribution of power and noted that the importance of trade unions in this country went beyond the problem between management and labour.

This is the true picture of the radical trade unions whose cause is unfortunately so often espoused by your newspaper. According to Mr Ramaposa of NUM, "Not only does the black union movement have a

decisive role to play in the liberation struggle, but it deserves support from groupings in the wider black society", and even more succinctly, "Step by step, work stoppage by work stoppage, demonstration by demonstration, demand by demand, black workers are moving to the point of liberation."

Mr Editor, these are the type of unions the employer has to deal with; people who have never produced anything, never bought anything, nor ever sold anything, and who have all

the time at their disposal to hassle industrialists who are doing their utmost to give employment to the very people who are now being intimidated by the unions to basically ask for more and do less.

In this regard it is important to note that at the recent negotiations between Seifsa and the various trade unions, a minimum wage rate of R1-73 per hour was agreed on for newly recruited unskilled persons. This is approximately R340 a month.

However, over and

above this, MAWU now wants to negotiate with individual industries where the best people, instead of being able to devote their time to manufacturing and selling, now have to devote their time to negotiating and dealing with the ongoing hassles and demands of these radical unions whose mentors in our neighbouring states and Eastern Europe themselves only exist because of the hand-outs received from capitalist countries like ourselves which countries and political systems they are

now engaged in overthrowing.

It is also interesting to note, to quote your own newspaper of the July 24, "South African labour costs per unit of production in manufacturing industry are now rising twice as fast as in the next most inflationary nation — France."

Also, Financial Mail, June 8, quoting the latest annual report of the Board of Trade and Industry; "Labour costs in South Africa are far higher than in France, Japan, the Netherlands

and Switzerland, although wages in those countries far exceed ours."

It has become extremely difficult to retain a disciplined labour force and for management to promote motivation since it is not the policy of the trade unions that management should give recognition to excellence and ability.

CONCERNED INDUSTRIALIST

Durban North

Is Mangope better than the others?

SOWETO, 6 SEPT. 1984

SIR — There is no doubt that Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana is the only homeland leader who is held in high esteem by the people of Soweto.

Chief Mangope's popularity among Sowetans is evidenced by their increasing number in Mmabatho, the capital of Bophuthatswana. Most of the students who participate in Bophuthatswana radio programmes come from Soweto.

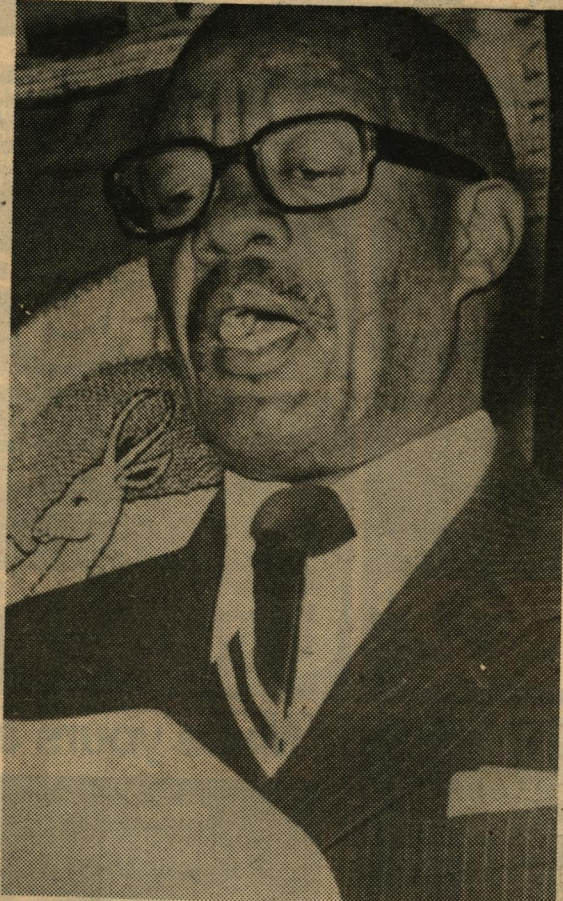
Sowetans work in the Bophuthatswana civil service as clerks, prosecutors, magistrates and teachers.

Chief Manyane Mangope is concerned with the betterment of the quality of life in Soweto. How does one explain the transmission of TV Bop to this area?

Last year during the Soweto Home-Makers Festival, Radio Bop broadcast live from Diepkloof.

I think Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is the second most popular homeland leader among Sowetans. However his stronghold in Soweto is Jabulani only.

I request Mr Ephraim



PRESIDENT MANGOPE: Admirer says most Sowetans hold him in high esteem.

Tshabalala to confer the Freedom of Soweto on His Excellency Manyane Mangope who may reciprocate by helping him solve his housing problems in Soweto.

The Chief may ask Sowetans who have beautiful homes in Bophuthatswana to give up their houses in Soweto.

JABU NEO MAEMA

Daveyton

THE GREAT paradox in Zimbabwe today is that while race relations at a personal level have never been better, political relations between ethnic communities are probably at an all-time low.

On an individual basis the falsities of the old "white master-black servant" relationship have been swept away. Blacks no longer feel obliged to play up to the colonial ideal of "respectful, forelock-tugging swains".

Gone is the gross insensitivity of many whites to African courtesies and traditions.

Those whites and blacks and, I suspect, individual Shonas and Matabeles who have worked together during the past decade or two of violent change have learned to place personal trustworthiness and friendship above ethnic prejudice.

There are questions about the underlying foundations of this happy situation, however.

The Marxists in Mr Mugabe's ruling party argue that although the political framework of white *baaskap* has gone, the present climate of economic uncertainty and white emigration have forced unskilled blacks to be hypocritically ingratiating to a dwindling pool of employers.

This, they contend, is the worst face of "neo-colonialism", and only when everyone works for the State under socialism will such falsities in human relations disappear.

On the white side one may hear embittered cynics claim race relations are "good" in Zimbabwe today only in the sense they were

Ethnic conflict — but good personal relations

RAND DAILY MAIL, 6 SEPT. 1984

MICHAEL HARTNACK in Harare

"good" in Rhodesia 50 years ago, because one of the two parties to the relationship realised that, having no political power, it had no redress but to be patient and good humoured under all circumstances.

This is an extreme view, contradicted by the obvious friendly atmosphere one sees in the streets, in the shops, in hotel bars and children's playgrounds but one comes up against the hard fact that most of the indigenous white population would not have left Zimbabwe if it were the paradise of black-white harmony it sometimes seems.

Once 280 000, the white community is now below 100 000, it is believed, and another 1 500 left in June — an average month according to the skimpy statistics available.

And it is also doubtful whether the people of Matabeleland have ever felt as bitter as they do now against their Shona neighbours since they were conquered in 1893 by the white pioneers aided by Shona "native levees".

However much they like individual blacks, the indigenous white population nurse a deep-seated feeling of political insecurity, of being in Zimbabwe only under sufferance.

Black nationalists claim there is a great deal of poetic justice in this, that whites are getting a taste of the arbitrary rule they imposed on blacks for 90 years. But, as most Zimbabwean-born whites see it, hardly a day goes by without some fresh public insult to their self-respect as a community.

It was Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, usually one of the most courteous of Mr Mugabe's cabinet, who taunted whites after taking over as Minister of Education that their culture, traditions and history deserved no respect or protection since, he claimed, it had never produced any book or work of art worth cherishing.

Last week the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira again reopened the unhappy subject of wartime atrocities, saying 10 000 blacks "murdered by the Rhodesian Security Forces" lay buried near Rusape. When Mr Mugabe recently visited Musami Mission 70km east of Harare he inspected the grave of six Catholic missionaries who, the national news media confidently stated, were murdered by the Selous Scouts.

Although they may vote for independent white MPs who take a more effective, diplomatic line with Mr

Mugabe than does Mr Ian Smith, there is no doubt whites — like Matabeles — retain their own private memory of the tragic events of the war which is independent of the official Zimbabwe Government history.

On September 3 the main national daily, The Herald, carried over a column of *in memoriam* notices for the 45 victims in the "Hunyani" Viscount airliner, shot down six years ago. Wording such as "died for Rhodesia" are no longer accepted by the Herald's advertising department, but the depth of sentiment is undeniable.

The 1980 Lancaster House constitution threw some political crumbs to the whites over temporary special representation in Parliament, but the white political leadership has suffered the classic schism always seen in conquered or subject peoples, into "Herodian" or "zealot" factions. These take their names from the political cliques in Roman-occupied Judea in the time of Christ.

The "zealots", typified in Zimbabwe by Mr Smith's Conservative Alliance Zimbabwe, retreat into their traditions, blaming all misfortunes on the decay of inherited values and institutions.

The "Herodians" see the "zealots" as backward. They want to see their people "come to terms with the modern world" and its rulers.

The former Zapu leader, Dr Callistus Ndllovu — who has defected to Zanu — gave a classic "Herodian" view last weekend when he called on Mr Joshua Nkomo to withdraw from politics. He told fellow Matabeles at Bembezi, 70km east of Bulawayo, that die-hard political loyalties were understandable for those "in the afternoons of their lives" — "but what about the young people who need direction to develop their lives?"

One of Mr Mugabe's feats, whites and Matabeles might recall, was to unite the "Herodian" and "zealot" factions among the Shona.

Zanu managed to convince the world it was better-equipped for the 20th century than the "Victorian" Rhodesian whites, while at the same time persuading local blacks it meant to revive the Shona national spirit extinguished in 1890.

That is how successful nationalist movements are made.

Zimbabwe continues to be a sad study in conflict between communities which believe they have competing interests, but the lessons its citizens are learning about personal loyalties are a most hopeful sign for the future.