

University will not admit late students

ILANGA

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NAT MKHIZE

The University of Zululand has refused to reserve places for the students who have to be re-examined in four subjects on the instructions of the "Bantu" Education Department. The Department has withheld their results.

Mr. E. W. Redelinghys, the university registrar, said that he had had a meeting with the representatives of Ohlange

High School last week. The delegation was led by Mr Aubrey Nyembezi.

He said the parents approached him after hearing on the S.A.B.C. Zulu Service that the university had promised to reserve space for affected pupils of six Durban High schools.

He denied that he had told the S.A.B.C. places would be reserved. He told the parents the university regulations stipulated that new students had to en-

rol on Monday this week and that late registration for students already studying would be on March 1.

Mr Redelinghys said the university was already full and it was not possible to reserve space for students who hadn't received their results.

"The university only admits students with Matric certificates," he said.

He said he sympathis-

ed with the parents but he could not help them as there were regulations governing the admission of students.

Mr Nyembezi said there had been a broadcast stating that the university would reserve space for students, but it appeared later that the information had come from an official of the Natal Regional office of the Department of Bantu Education and not from a university spokesman.

Change or disaster warns MP

THE NATAL MERCURY

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ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa needed a great leap forward by replacing separate development with co-operative development between the races, Mr. Japie Basson, United Party foreign affairs spokesman, said yesterday.

Moving a private member's motion, Mr. Basson said that South Africa was "marked for disaster" unless a fundamental change was brought about on the racial front.

To the anger of Nationalist MPs, Mr. Basson said that "in spite of the cosmetic changes which the Government's apartheid policies have undergone, they basically remain an unjust and untenable system which is deeply and bitterly resented."

Mr. Basson's motion said because of Communist imperialist threats against South Africa, the Government should, without delay, create a just political and social order within the country.

He warned that Swapo's Namibia Liberation Army, which operated from Angola into South West Africa, would start in earnest once the MPLA had consolidated its position.

Military preparedness and legislative steps against Communism were not enough. To make South Africa safe the Government would first have to establish a positive basis at home for a united resistance against Communist intervention.

This was where the present Government had failed completely. Its rigid race policies were South Africa's greatest weakness in the face of aggression and "because of these policies we are our own best enemy."

It was because the czars of pre-Communist Russia failed to comprehend the forces of change and remained unyielding to the movement of history that they had prepared the seedbed out of which

Bolshevism and their own overthrow grew.

The South African Government "is the modern political czar of our time." Its race policies differed very little from the regimentation of people which one found in Communist countries.

South Africa, Mr. Basson said, could not afford to have both the Communist World and the Free World against it. The United States Senate stopped America's participation in Angola because it did not want to be associated with South Africa's apartheid.

The Minister of Information, Dr. Connie Mulder: "That is not true."

Mr. Basson said that Dr. Mulder was not well informed, and should check his sources again as he was quoting authoritative sources.

To right the situation: South West Africa should be established as a sovereign independent State as soon as possible;

South Africa would have to seek a fresh accommodation with the United Nations; and

Correct the position where South Africa almost always was chronically on the wrong side of the propaganda battle between the Free World and the Communist World.

South Africa is more susceptible to Communism than any other African State, said Mr. Derick de Villiers (U.P. Von Brandis).

Mr. de Villiers, who gave a detailed treatise on the aims of Communism, said in contrast South Africa was economically and militarily developed, and able to defend itself.

University before resitting exams

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Court Reporter

THE 212 pupils from the Ohlange High School in Ndwedwe, who have not yet received the results of the National Senior Certificate examination, have been given special permission to enrol at the University of Zululand.

According to Durban attorney Mr. Aubrey Nyembezi the registrar of the university granted permission to the pupils after being approached by the Department of Bantu Education.

The pupils will be treated as ordinary students who are awaiting the results of supplementary examinations to be written in March.

Ohlange High School pupils have not received the results of the history, geography, biology or physiology examinations, nor the overall results.

They have been told that they will have to rewrite the four subjects in March.

The final day for students wishing to enrol at the university is March 1.

On February 15 Mr. Justice Shearer ordered the Minister of Bantu Education to show cause by February 20 why he should not release the examination results.

The order was made after an urgent application by Mr. Nyembezi, who is father of one of the students, and the parents of 33 other pupils.

Yesterday the hearing was adjourned to February 27 so that the Minister may file replying affidavits.

Transkeian citizenship options

THE NATAL MERCURY

options

21 FEB 1976

ORMANDE POLLOK

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government has confirmed that White and Coloured people living in the Transkei after independence may become citizens of the territory. It has also assured non-citizens in the Transkei who want to sell their property that the Government would still purchase it "even after independence."

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, made these assurances in a statement yesterday about the coming independence of the Transkei.

Mr. Botha said: "Whites and Coloureds in the Transkei will not automatically become Transkeian citizens and may by choice remain citizens of the Republic or apply for citizenship of the Transkei."

However, Black Transkeians would automatically become Transkei citizens "but will, except for citizenship, not forfeit existing privileges or benefits and will also have to meet their obligations. They will as of now be politically connected to the Transkei and will be able to vote from out of the Republic," the Minister said.

Mr. Botha hinted that the existing boundaries of the Griqualand East constituency, which includes the Transkei and where a provincial by-election is being fought at present, will change after independence.

He said: "Arrangements to allow non-Transkei citizens in the Transkei to vote elsewhere after independence are receiving the necessary attention." But it had been agreed that certain hospitals and schools in the Transkei — almost certainly for Whites — would continue as private institutions from independence.

The Minister said the 1964 undertakings regarding the takeover of White and Coloured

properties in the Transkei would be honoured. All towns there would become part of the territory and municipalities and township boards would fall under the authority of the Transkei Government.

21 FEB 1976

MPLA SEIZES ZAMBIAN COPPER

**Mercury
Correspondent**

LUSAKA — The Russian and Cuban-backed Angolan administration of Dr. Agostinho Neto has seized a ship loaded with Zambian copper at Lobito, President Kaunda told a Press conference here yesterday.

The seizure was seen by political observers in Lusaka to foreshadow strained relations between Zambia and the pro-Marxist MPLA.

The seizure of Zambian cargo also casts doubts on the possibility of the re-opening of the vital Benguela Railway to Zambian traffic following Zambia's rejection of diplomatic recognition of the MPLA administration.

President Kaunda told the conference that only a political solution to the crisis in war-torn Angola would bring peace and insisted his Government would not go on its knees asking the MPLA to trade with Zambia.

He said: "The Angolan situation is a very sad one. We see in it a situation that governments which are socialist at home are imperialistic abroad resulting in a political Irish stew in Angola."

"Zambia has no

interest in Angola apart from seeing that there is peace in that country and we want all foreign forces out of Angola. Zambia will do everything possible to see that there is genuine peace there," the Zambian leader said.

He also said that victory had come to Angola not because of the MPLA but because of the Soviet Union and Cuba, adding: "Cuban and Soviet liberators should leave the task of liberating Africa to Africans."

Referring to Zambia's right to criticise big powers when, in his view, they were wrong, the President said Zambia had criticised the Soviet Union when it invaded Czechoslovakia.

Immediately after this comment, the Czechoslovakia Ambassador, Mr. Stanislav Kohousek, stood up and walked out of the hall.

Asked if he had left because of the President's remarks, Mr. Kohousek said later: "You could be near to the truth."

President Kaunda also said that liberation movements in Africa had knocked at the doors of Western countries for military aid in their liberation struggle, but only Eastern countries had responded.

The Zambian Head of State told reporters that

he had no secret dealings with Mr. Vorster and denied he had a hand in asking that country to move its troops into Angola as had been reported in South Africa.

President Kaunda further dispelled rumours that Zambia was receiving financial assistance from South Africa and said that Zambia would take legal action against newspapers, broadcasting stations and other news media which had reported untruths about the country.

He explained that in the light of South Africa's policy of detente, he had asked Mr. Vorster to release nationalist leaders who are under detention including Nelson Mandela.

If South Africa released these political detainees, the world would then believe that Mr. Vorster was genuine in his policy of detente, the Zambian leader said.

On South West Africa, he said Zambia would remain committed to the liberation of that country and claimed that the people of the region wanted independence under Swapo and not under a puppet government.

From East Berlin the East Germany news agency ADN claimed

trains were running again on Angola's Benguela Railway.

A correspondent reported from Huambo (formerly Nova Lisboa) that after a seven-month pause a goods train was now arriving there from the Atlantic Coast every second day, bringing food and supplies for forces at the front.

The report said that in the next few days a train service would resume to the provincial capital of Bie (Silva Porto) and next week a train was scheduled to travel the entire length of the line from the Atlantic to Dilo (Teixeira do Sousa) on the border with Zaire, 1348km away.

Forces of the MPLA's rival Unita movement claimed they had regained control of Silva Porto, their former military headquarters.

Callaghan lays it on the line

We'll help Smith if he will bend, says U.K.

THE NATAL MERCURY

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LONDON — The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, emphasised yesterday that the British Government could only become involved in Rhodesia's current constitutional negotiations if it was satisfied that the Rhodesian Premier, Mr. Ian Smith, was ready to be flexible.

Mr. Callaghan said in a special Press statement that in a recent message to the Rhodesian leader he had indicated that the gap between Mr. Smith's position and that of the African National Council (ANC) seemed very wide.

"I stressed that the British Government could become involved only if it was satisfied that Mr. Smith was ready to be flexible and that it would be necessary for him to go much further than he seemed to have done so far to meet the current African proposals."

"I emphasised the serious consequences of the collapse of the talks." Mr. Callaghan issued the statement after Mr. Smith told Parliament in Rhodesia yesterday that he was considering a British offer to help find a constitutional solution for Rhodesia.

Mr. Callaghan said that in the current negotiations between Mr. Smith and Rhodesian African Nationalist leader Mr. Joshua Nkomo, a wide gap still separated the position of the two sides on some crucial questions.

The Foreign Secretary said that from discussions he had held recently with various African representatives in London it was clear that if the talks were not to fail it would be necessary for the (White minority Rhodesian) regime to show much greater flexibility in its approach.

"Failure to indicate a genuine willingness to meet the legitimate acceptance of the African majority in Rhodesia would inevitably lead to a breakdown in the negotiations."

"The consequences of such a breakdown would be an intensification of guerrilla war against Rhodesia on an unprecedented scale."

"Messages have been reaching me from various sources indicating that Mr. Smith would like to see the British Government become directly involved in the negotiations again," Mr. Callaghan added.

Mr. Callaghan said that it was not his practice to reveal the terms of confidential exchanges. But since Mr. Smith had disclosed that he had received a message from him, he (Mr. Callaghan) wished to make the present position clear.

The Foreign Secretary said: "In view of the indirect message I had received about Mr. Smith's change of atti-

tude on British involvement, I decided to send the message to him to enquire whether the reports reaching me were accurate and whether it was true that he wanted the British Government to become involved." Informed British sources said that there were no additional points in Mr. Callaghan's mes-

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SMITH MUST BEND MORE

FROM PAGE 1

sage to Mr. Smith sent a few days ago and there was no reference to the possibility of any military intervention in Rhodesia.

The British Government's aim, according to informed sources in Salisbury, is to make a last bid to avert a Black-White confrontation in Rhodesia and Soviet intervention.

Mr. Smith disclosed no details of recent contacts he had had with Mr. Callaghan.

But he did disclose the existence of these contacts and spoke significantly of having reached a stage where it would be useful to change his tactics on the settlement issue.

He said he had a message from Mr. Callaghan and "I have today sent my reply to him."

Mr. Smith added: "clearly because of the Russian attempt to eliminate the influence of the Free World from the southern portion of the

African continent, a new situation presents itself.

"Accordingly, once again, I believe we have reached a stage in our history where it would be beneficial to change our tactics."

He did not elaborate on what this would mean, but said that if the British Government were prepared to make what he called constructive and realistic efforts to "assist in our settlement, then I believe we must give this serious consideration."

For home consumption Mr. Smith took a sideways swipe at recent remarks by Mr. Callaghan and particularly his deputy, Mr. David Ennals.

"In time we will find out what the true attitude of the British Government is towards Rhodesia."

Informed sources in the Rhodesian capital say the British decision to move into the settlement arena stems from an appreciation in London that Mr.

Nkomo has minority support.

Any settlement with his group of the ANC would be difficult if not impossible to sell not only to Africans inside Rhodesia, but to the external ANC led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and its main backers, Mozambique and Tanzania.

The exact nature of the British initiative is expected to become known in the next week.

Leaders of the two factions of the ANC reacted cautiously to Mr. Smith's announcement.

Mr. Josiah Chinamano, deputy president of Mr. Nkomo's faction of the ANC, said intervention by Britain would be welcome if the British motive was to "shoulder her responsibilities" and transfer power from the minority to the majority.

Dr. Elliott Gabellah, vice-president of Bishop Muzorewa's ANC, would say only that Mr. Smith's announcement was a "change of heart".