

TRANSKEI BUYS AN AIRLINER

JOHANNESBURG — The Transkeian national airline got off the ground yesterday with the handing over here of a R750 000 12-seater turbo-prop aircraft to the Transkei Government.

The aircraft — a Beechcraft King Air A100 — is to fly daily between Jan Smuts Airport and Umtata between Tuesdays and Saturdays.

An announcement is to be made soon about when the flights will begin.

The cost of a single

ticket to Umtata will be R58, and R116 for a return ticket. Flying time between the Reef and Umtata is about 90 minutes.

The Transkei Airways flight would be the first regular one between the Reef and Umtata. Mr. Maurice Pike, aviation adviser to the Transkei Government, said yesterday.

He was among the people present at the ceremony at Rand Airport, where the aircraft was officially handed over. — (Sapa.)

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MR. KEITH COOPER (left), head of conservation for the Wildlife Society, and Mr. Simeon Gcumisa, who is South Africa's first African conservation education officer.

THE NATAL MERCURY

Black gets wildlife post

21 OCT 1976

SOUTH AFRICA'S first African Conservation Education Officer has been appointed by the Wildlife Society to work in KwaZulu.

He is Mr. Simeon Gcumisa, a former teacher in the KwaZulu Department of Education, who is now a full-time employee of the Wildlife Society.

Mr. Gcumisa will conduct one-week wildlife conservation courses for groups of up to 12 teachers. The courses have been designed to teach African school

Wildlife Correspondent

teachers the rudiments of conservation.

Mr. Keith Cooper, the society's head conservationist, said yesterday: "It would be an impossible task to teach KwaZulu's one million schoolchildren the principles of conservation, so we have decided to concentrate on the African teachers themselves."

Mr. Cooper yesterday paid tribute to Avis and B.P. for donat-

ing a vehicle and funds to make the project possible. He said there was a "tremendous need" for conservation education in KwaZulu.

Mr. Gcumisa said yesterday: "The teachers are enthusiastic and schoolchildren are reacting in a very encouraging way."

"Contrary to what many people think, conservation of natural resources is very close to the traditions of the African," he said.

Apology to Buthelezi 'hollow'

THE NATAL MERCURY

21 OCT 1976

African Affairs Correspondent

A SENIOR member of Saso at the University of Zululand yesterday claimed that the students' apology to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi for the student demonstration against him in May was a hollow gesture.

He said publication of his name would mean victimisation by the university authorities. He claimed, however, that he was an executive member of the Ngoye branch of the South African Students' Organisation.

He said the decision to boycott the graduation ceremony in May was taken "at a full student body meeting and the resolution was unanimous."

His statement said the reason for the boycott was that students felt "insulted by the fact that a Bantustan chief, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, was to be awarded an honorary doctorate by our campus ..."

Slavery

Most of the students he said were "committed to the Black consciousness philosophy" and believed they should not align themselves with "instruments of our slavery like Bantustans, urban Bantu councils and many more. Hence the noble decision to demonstrate against (Chief) Buthelezi."

He said the apology by some students, tendered to the KwaZulu Government at a meeting at

Ulundi on Sunday, was not a decision of the student body.

The student body was not bound by the apology, and it came "at a time when most of our SRC members and scores of our fellow students have been detained by the Security Branch."

This left the supporters of Chief Buthelezi with no opposition from the "articulate members" of the student body.

The man claimed that pressure from "an amorphous collection of Zulu pressure groups" was brought to bear on the students in an effort to obtain an apology.

He said the students rejected all "Bantustan leaders, no matter how radical or militant they may fancy themselves to be."

The sizeable proportion of students he represented were not sorry for what they did to Chief Buthelezi, and in fact "we wish it could be happening every day to all sell-outs."

FOOTNOTE: A student spokesman at the meeting in Ulundi on Sunday said the decision to demonstrate against the Chief was voted for by 407 students while 1253 abstained.

BID TO AVERT COLLAPSE OF SWA TALKS

21 OCT 1976

WINDHOEK — Delicate behind-the-scenes lobbying was in progress here yesterday afternoon after three delegations in the South West Africa constitution committee had threatened to walk out of the Turnhalle unless one of the White delegates, Mr. Eben van Zijl, withdrew from the talks.

The Coloured, Damara and Tswana delegations presented a declaration in the constitution committee yesterday in which they reaffirmed their belief in the constitutional conference as a means to a peaceful solution, but they declared they were no longer prepared to take part in the talks as long as Mr. van Zijl was present.

Sources said the three delegations had declared themselves willing to attend the remainder of the sittings this week.

The White delegation was scheduled to spell out its views on the three-tier government envisaged for an independent SWA before the end of the week.

They would also attend to hear progress reports on the implementation of Turnhalle committee decisions so far.

The constitution committee is to adjourn on Friday until November 9 when the plenary session of the Turnhalle would be convened.

This is a scheduled

adjournment mooted a while ago and has nothing to do with the present strife in the constitution committee.

After the three delegations threatened to withdraw from the talks yesterday because of remarks made by Mr. van Zijl, Mr. van Zijl said he was prepared to withdraw offending statements he might have made.

The three delegations were due to start private consultations with all Black and Brown delegations about the threatened walkout.

Sources said the delegations had also decided to call their full delegations together for private talks as soon as possible.

Observers said late yesterday there was a definite crisis in the Turnhalle, but they were optimistic that the differences would be smoothed over.

The angry words between the delegates was blamed on dissatisfaction which started with the delegation of powers to the first two tiers of the proposed three-tier government.

"It is not so much what happened during the past few days that led to these angry exchanges... it was more a culmination of general dissatisfaction about the delegation of powers," sources said.

One faction in the committee was in favour of maximum powers for a multi-racial central government, while others favoured extensive powers for the group-orientated second tier of government.

Before the committee adjourned yesterday the Baster delegation proposed that the differences of opinion within the committee be settled in a friendly manner.

The three delegations were later reported to have withheld their declaration provisionally, pending consultations. — (Sapa.)

Demo condemns S.A. deaths

21 OCT 1978

LONDON — About 100 anti-apartheid demonstrators held a protest demonstration outside South Africa House at lunchtime here yesterday against what they called the "murder" of Black students by the South African Police.

A letter of protest was to have been delivered yesterday to No. 10 Downing Street. It urged the British Government to raise the matter urgently with the South-African Government, according to an anti-apartheid spokesman.

The movement claimed

that Britain, because of its "collaboration with apartheid," had a large responsibility for the students' deaths.

The demonstration was called jointly by the Anti-apartheid Movement, the National Union of Students and the National Union of School Students.

The Anti-apartheid spokesman said that eight detainees were

"known to have died" in detention so far this year.

The movement named three Soweto students whom they alleged had recently been "murdered" by the South African authorities: Isaac Dumisanimbatha, Fenuel Mogatusi and Jacob Mashabane.

Mbatha's funeral last Sunday sparked a riot in Soweto. — (Sapa.)

ANC TERRORISM TRIAL ADJOURNED

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG—
The ANC terrorism trial in which 10 Blacks have pleaded not guilty to charges under the Terrorism and Suppression of Communism Acts, was yesterday adjourned until

November 15 to allow the defence team to prepare its case.

The State, represented by the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr. Neil Rossouw, and Mr. Gert Engelbrecht, closed its case on Tuesday after calling 80 witnesses from

all over South Africa and Swaziland.

Before calling the adjournment, Mr. Justice Howard, sitting with two assessors, asked that the Special Branch man who found a document relating to the case he called to explain how he came

to find the document.

W/O Jan Potgieter said he was given the document by an informer who was a member of an ANC cell at a Germiston location on July 15.

It related to a plan to overthrow the "White minority regime."

THE NATAL MERCURY

21 OCT 1978

Test of firmness

IF the original terms and objectives of the Anglo-American package deal for a Rhodesian settlement are not kept very clearly in view by the British chairman at the Geneva talks, Sir Ivor Richard, there is a danger of the talks degenerating into a barely disguised sell-out to the Kremlin.

The original terms were that representatives of the Rhodesian Government and the Black nationalists should meet to form an interim government, leading to a constitutional conference and full majority rule within two years.

It was understood at the time that the terms had been accepted by the main parties concerned, including the five so-called front-line Black Presidents. But since then there has been a great deal of ducking, weaving and posturing in the Black camp as it has feverishly sought to patch up a united front for the Geneva meeting.

If words are to retain their meaning, it must be made clear that constitutional negotiations are intended to devise broadly acceptable procedures whereby all the people may freely determine their own future.

But that is not the way Mr. Robert Mugabe sees it. As the Black nationalist who is regarded as having most influence over the terrorist army attacking Rhodesia, he has already decided what sort of government the new Zimbabwe should have. It is to be a Marxist socialist State in which the private ownership of land will be abolished and industry and the mines will be nationalised. Furthermore, he rejects the idea of an interim government as "destined for the rubbish bin." There could hardly be a surer prescription for social and economic disaster in Rhodesia. 21 OCT 1976

If the supporters of the Geneva talks are going to entertain this sort of dictatorial bombast, the result will be a travesty of justice for Blacks and Whites in Rhodesia and the frustration of Western objectives.

Is it only for tactical reasons that Mr. Joshua Nkomo, regarded as a moderate, has formed a "patriotic front" with his rival, Mr. Mugabe? And even more important, where are the front-line Presidents going to take their stand, either collectively or individually?

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BLACKS CRITICISE BOTHA

JOHANNESBURG — The statement by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, that urban Africans should have more say over their own community interests, met criticism in some Black quarters yesterday.

The Soweto Progressive Party, the Opposition in the Urban Bantu Council, said the statement had shown no change from the old attitude that the Blacks were sojourners in the land they had helped to develop.

The chairman of the Black Parents' Association, Dr. Manas Buthelezi, said that if by links with the homelands the Minister had meant that the separate development model was to be brought into the urban structure, then the whole idea was unacceptable.

But the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, said yesterday it was "gratifying" to know that consideration was being given to granting Blacks increasing opportunities to determine their own affairs. — (Sapa.)

BOSS fears clamps says investigator

THE NATAL MERCURY

21 OCT 1976

Mercury Reporter

THE Bureau for State Security believes the Government may put further clamps on political freedom, says Mr. Arnaud de Borchgrave, the Newsweek journalist who startled South Africa this week with revelations about the Bureau.

During a telephone interview with the Natal Mercury from his Zurich hotel yesterday, Mr. de Borchgrave, Newsweek's chief foreign correspondent, commented on the opinion the Bureau had given him that the Government would "drift towards authoritarianism."

He said the Bureau told him they did not think the Government would, or was capable of, making any radical departure from its present policies.

It was possible that the Government would place further restrictions on political freedom in an attempt to maintain the status quo.

Mr. de Borchgrave said the officials he had talked with on several occasions during his week in Pretoria had not indicated that this meant discarding parliamentary institutions.

Nor did they say the Government would not allow another White Government, of different political persuasion, to succeed it.

"We just never got that specific," Mr. de Borchgrave said.

Regarding South West

General van den Bergh has confirmed that Mr. de Borchgrave met his deputy, although that official has denied he and Mr. de Borchgrave discussed the matters that are at the centre of the present controversy.

Africa, he said Bureau officials regarded it as "a foregone conclusion" that the South African Government would deal directly with Swapo, regardless of its statements to the contrary.

Asked whether he thought he had embarrassed the Bureau, he said he did not think so, nor was that his intention, but "if you were a Washington reporter and the CIA told you they had advised the President to abandon a certain policy, you would print, would you not?"

The Bureau for State Security yesterday refused to comment further.

General van den Bergh was unavailable and an official said: "He will say no more on the matter."

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Frelimo
21 OCT 1978
forces take
21
oath of
THE ~~WORKS~~
socialism

MEMBERS of Frelimo armed forces now swear an oath which apparently binds them to service in activities outside Mozambique itself, according to a Radio Maputo broadcast.

The wording varies slightly for each rank of soldier, but all "swear to serve the cause of socialism and internationalism" and to "defend national sovereignty and revolutionary conquests."

They also swear to obey the president of Frelimo and the armed forces commander in chief, both of whom happen to be Samora Machel.

"Internationalism" is generally interpreted as meaning the necessity of imposing a socialistic system on other countries.

21 OCT 1976

Phoenix deplores detention *THE WORLD* of actors

JOHANNESBURG —
The detention of actors John Kani and Winston Ntshona and theatrical impresario Gibson Kente has been deplored by Phoenix Players, the non-racial and non-profit cultural organisation.

Kani and Ntshona were detained in the Transkei recently after a performance of the internationally acclaimed play 'Sizwe Bansi is Dead' provoked the ire of the Transkeian authorities.

In a statement released yesterday, Phoenix Players pointed out that it had presented the play many times in various parts of South Africa in past years.

UNDERSTANDING

The play provided much food for thought, but had also enabled Whites and Blacks to laugh together. It promoted understanding rather than animosity, the statement said.

The statement added that initially when the two men were detained, there were hopes that they would be released after a few days of questioning. However, they had now been in detention for about two weeks and there was no indication of when they would be released.

The detention of Gibson Kente, who, besides being a theatrical impresario, has also written and composed a number of hit musicals, was also deplored by Phoenix Players.

COMMON GROUND

Mr Khumalo said Swaziland would also keep its border with both neighbouring Mozambique and South Africa open so that "all people can come here, talk, meet each other and find common ground."

He said that Switzerland in the modern history of Europe provided an ideal parallel with Swaziland. Geographically the countries were also similar with potential for tourism and foreign investment.

On Mozambique, and the rapid change from Portuguese colonialism to African socialist rule, Mr Khumalo said. "We have good and friendly relations with Mozambique. We had difficulties with the Portuguese but now we are dealing with our own people. We understand one another better."

Although Swaziland sent an ambassador to Mozambique in November, the Mozambique Government had still not appointed an ambassador to Mbabane. Mr Khumalo did not attach any significance to the delay.

OPENING UP

He said the Frelimo Government was "opening up" the infrastructure and port facilities of Maputo to Swaziland and endeavouring to establish economic links between the two countries.

"Our relationship is more flexible now with Mozambique because we can talk. We are Africans."

But Mr Khumalo said there was no question of curbing economic ties with South Africa.

On the question of Swazi's working on the mines and elsewhere in South Africa, he said: "As long as we have not created enough employment opportunities for these men at home, we are grateful to South Africa for taking them."

21 OCT 1976

Swaziland will stay neutral - Khumalo

MBABANE — In a turbulent and dramatically changing Southern Africa, Swaziland sees itself as a "little Switzerland" of stability and neutrality, the country's Deputy Prime Minister, Mr A Z Khumalo, said here yesterday.

~~THE WORLD~~
Mr Khumalo rejected a suggestion that Swaziland was being caught between the conflicting racial and political ideologies of Black Mozambique and White South Africa, and, at some future time, might have to take sides.

"We are staying neutral, although I want to stress we regard the Mozambicans as our brothers. But we don't encourage violence. We believe the matters (of Southern Africa) can be settled through peaceful negotiation."

21 OCT 1976

Pleasure resorts open to Blacks in S W A

ALL MAJOR pleasure resorts and game parks in South West Africa, including the Etosha National Park, have been opened to Blacks.

This was announced here yesterday by the Secretary for South West Africa, Mr Hennie Gouws.

The move, recommended by the Constitutional Conference in Windhoek, was wel-

comed by Black leaders. It is seen as a major step away from discrimination.

The administration-owned resorts and game parks now open to all races are:

The Hardap recreation resort, Von Back recreation resort, Naukluft Mountain Zebra Park, Namib Desert Park, Cape Gross Seal Reserve, Sandvis, the 8-day camping sites on the National West Coast Tourist Recreation

Area, the Fish River Canyon, Agate Bay and the National Diamond Coast Recreation Area at Luderitz.

The Halali Camp, the most modern camp in the Etosha Park, is now also open to Blacks. Other camps in the park will be opened once extensions are complete.

The opening of other administration-owned resorts in South West Africa will be discussed soon.

Oriental spirits are brewing for Lesotho

21 OCT 1976

MASERU — By the end of this year five pretty Taiwanese sisters hope to be producing a clear, potent liquor with the origins deep in the cold climes of ancient northern China from Lesotho sorghum.

The sprawling lot in the Maseru industrial township on the banks of the Caledon River where the distillery is being built is a hive of activity. And the five Taiwanese ladies, led by eldest sister Mrs Ywan Man Koo-Fang (known as Mrs Koo), seem to be involved in everything at once.

They plan to start producing as many as six brands of the liquor, which will be up to 60 percent alcohol, by the end of this year.

The products will be mainly for export to South Africa, and should be available in bottle stores, bars and restaurants.

So far no names

have been chosen, but "Kiki", Chinese for lucky, is a favourite for the strongest brand.

Made from locally grown sorghum, which is crushed, the liquor reputedly mixes with anything, and, because it has no chemicals or additives, is said to leave even those who over indulge free from hangovers.

UNCULTURED

The taste, at least to this relatively uncultured palate, is a cross between bourbon and scotch. Smooth, with only a slight bite in the back of the throat.

Mrs Koo said the unique distilling method originated in northern China centuries

ago, and the product is often mixed with herbs as a medicinal drink for old people.

The R320 000 factory for bottling and distilling is being made of specially-designed steel girders imported from Taiwan, and the technicians who supervise the delicate process, which involves a 1,25 megawatt electric boiler, are all Taiwanese.

When fully operational the plant will employ about 200 Basotho workers.

But at the moment most of the work seems to be done by Mrs Koo and her energetic sisters. Clad in denims, they can be seen poking into every facet of the work. Each has a speciality, but all of them know every aspect of the overall operation. The family has been in the distilling business for many years.

Mr Bao-San Feng, the girls' father, is managing director.

Mrs Koo's late husband conceived the idea of the Maseru distillery several years ago, and set up the project in conjunction with the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC), which holds a five percent equity share.

Kenyatta calls *THE WORLD* for national unity

21 OCT 1976

AN IMPASSIONED call for national unity — coupled with a warning to neighbouring states that Kenya will resist any threats to its national integrity — was made by President Jomo Kenyatta here today in an address to the nation.

Addressing a mass rally to commemorate the 24th anniversary of his arrest and detention by the British Colonial Government on charges of managing and being a member of Mau Mau, Kenyatta claimed that Kenya had made more progress in the past twelve years than in 50 years of colonial domination.

Its progress to a modern state with the ingredients of prosperity had reflected the reality and importance of its national unity.

But the country, he said, was now facing national and international challenge.

INFLATION

In Kenya a society had been created in which there was abundant opportunity for personal advancement. To this end it had given high priority to the spread and scope of education to enable future generations to contribute adequately to the future planning and execution of public affairs.

New political persons were now emerging, at a time when Kenya was feeling the impact of world price inflation. It was not for leaders to quarrel among themselves, Kenyatta said.

Now, more than ever there was a need for national unity and for a recognition that the country's future lay not in external aid for external solutions but only in self reliance.

While Kenya had always sought unity with its immediate neighbours,

it had at times found suspicion and even hostility, Kenyatta said.

He added: "My government is prepared and fully able to resist any threat to Kenya's national integrity."

DEMANDS

Observers here understood Kenyatta to be referring to recent claims to parts of Kenya by Uganda's Idi Amin and to recent demands by a strong political lobby that the constitution be changed to prevent Vice President Daniel Arap Moi becoming President for an interim three months period on the death of the President.

Attorney General Charles Njonjo has announced in Parliament that it is an offence punishable by a mandatory death sentence for any Kenya citizen to imagine the death of the President.

New law to help Tswanas

THE BophuthaTswana Government will soon introduce a new law to make it easier for Tswanas to obtain business licences, said the Minister of Education, Mr M Setlogelo.

In a statement released after a meeting between the BophuthaTswana cabinet and directors of the BophuthaTswana National Development Corporation, Mr Setlogelo said the law would eliminate problems Tswanas were presently experiencing when applying for licences. He did not elaborate.

He said the meeting had also discussed the possibility of issuing licences to Tswanas to sell Bantu beer, which at present was undertaken by the BNDC.

The building of houses of their own choice by individual Tswanas was also discussed.

Rhodesian terror war kills 15 more

21 OCT 1976

SALISBURY — The Rhodesian security forces said yesterday that the guerrilla war had killed 15 people, including an Australian-born White woman, in the previous 48 hours.

A security force headquarters communique said Australian-born Mrs Wayne Nealle Palmer was killed on Tuesday night in a "surprise encounter" with Black nationalist guerrillas. Her husband, driving the car that the guerrillas attacked, was seriously wounded, the communique said.

The communique was issued hours before Prime Minister Ian Smith was to leave for the Geneva conference — the event on which hinge the current Anglo-American efforts to bring Black majority rule to Rhodesia within two years and achieve a peaceful settlement.

TROOPS

The communique said that since Monday, Rhodesian troops had killed four more guerrillas, seven Blacks making a night-time bid to leave the country through a curfew area, and three Blacks who were trying to escape from custody.

The killings brought guerrilla losses to 1148 killed so far this year, and 1751 killed since the war began in December, 1972. Security forces have lost 158 killed.

Mrs Palmer was the 45th White civilian to be killed in the conflict.

RELEASE

The Government meanwhile has announced the release from detention of the Rev Henry Kachidza, a member of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's faction of the African National Council.

Bishop Muzorewa, one of the four nationalist leaders invited to the Geneva conference, had requested the release of the Rev Kachidza and of Enos Nkala — both alleged security risks.

The Government statement made no mention of Mr Nkala.

Detained man reported dead

21 OCT 1976

PRETORIA — Another man, Mr Edward Mzolo (40), from Diepkloof, Soweto, is alleged to have died in detention.

He is reported to have died on October 9 after being detained in the Modder Bee jail on the

East Rand on October 1.

His wife said she last saw him on October 3 and claims he was badly beaten up, to the extent that he could not speak. He is said to have been buried on October 17.

The Department of Prisons is investigating the allegations.

CONFIRMED

Colonel H Botha, liaison officer at prisons, confirmed the death in detention of another person held under security legislation.

He was Mr Dumisani Isaac Mbatha (16), who died in the East Rand Hospital on September 25, after being arrested during the September unrest in Johannesburg.

Colonel Botha said Mr Mbatha became sick on the morning of September 25 and was given artificial respiration on the way to hospital, but died shortly after arriving there.

Two others have died while in detention under security legislation, according to earlier confirmed reports.

Mr Mapetla Mohapi (29), was found hanging in Kei jail, King Williams Town, on August 5. Mr

Luke Mazwembe (32), also reportedly hanged himself in his cell in Cape Town within hours of his detention.

Colonel Botha confirmed the deaths of two awaiting-trial prisoners at the Fort in Johannesburg. Mr Jacob Mashabane (22) of Dube, Soweto, he said, was found dead in his cell on October 5 after having committed suicide.

Mr Mashabane was a student at the University of Zululand.

ROBBERY

The other death, Colonel Botha said, was Mr Fenuel Mogatsusi (22), who was awaiting trial on a robbery charge, and died of natural causes.

Colonel Botha commented on the death reported yesterday morning of Mr William Mamodi Tshwane from Soweto by stating that no person of that name had died at Modder Bee prison on the East Rand.

The report, which appeared in a morning paper, said that Mr Tshwane's father had been told of his death on October 14, and that he had been in custody at Modder Bee after being arrested with other students on July 25.

MATANZIMA: THE MAN AND HIS COUNTRY

THE NATAL MERCURY

21 OCT 1976

PARAMOUNT Chief Kaiser Matanzima and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi met briefly at the cross-roads in 1972 and then parted company. Their decision to take different paths will be judged by history, but, more subjectively, many thousands of Blacks may never forgive Matanzima for opting for independence.

This is particularly so because in 1972 Chief Matanzima, like Mr. Vorster's plea for six months, seemed to promise so much.

The real reason for his change of direction may never be known, but a noted journalist, Mr. Patrick Laurence, has supplied the answers to many other questions in a masterly short study of Matanzima and his soon-to-be independent country entitled *The Transkei, South Africa's Politics of Partition* (Ravan Press).

Mr. Laurence, with an M.A. in history at Natal University, is well qualified to evaluate the controversial emergence of the Nationalist Government's first independent homeland.

Reverting to 1973, however, and the Umtata Summit which was convened, ostensibly, to create unity, it was thought at the time that Chief Lucas Mangope of the Tswanas was the only deviant in the drive toward Black solidarity.

With hindsight, perhaps, there seems to be a shadowy presence at that conference because it was only a few months later that the rumours of the Transkei's acceptance of independence began to be heard.

Under the heading *Shattering of African Unity*, Mr. Laurence rather ironically quotes Matanzima as saying in August 1972: "I am convinced that any success

in our policies lies in us adopting a common strategy . . ."

Two developments, says Mr. Laurence, prompted Matanzima's apparent volte face: the impasse on the land issue and the emergence of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi who threatened to outbid him for African support.

"By linking up with them and adding his voice to theirs on the cry for more land, he hoped they would succeed collectively where he and they had failed singly.

"Simultaneously he would eliminate what an

American newspaper described as the threat to his credibility by the outspoken Chief Buthelezi . . .

"From the moment Matanzima stepped off the plane (on his return from America) he made the running as an innovator for more than a year."

He spoke variously of federation with Kwa-Zulu, a nonracial federal parliament and a United States of Southern Africa, and the Weekend World praised him for moving into line with the "real thinking of the Black man . . ."

The Umtata Summit that followed all this ended with "ringing declarations" of solidarity, but underlying the formal resolutions was an even more important agreement to act in concert in dealings with Pretoria, and "to consult with one another on vital issues like independence and land."



CHIEF MATANZIMA

At the core of this agreement was a decision that the homelands would not enter into separate negotiations with Pretoria "unless and until there was a revision of the 1936 Land Act."

In 1974 Chief Matanzima was still paying public lip service to this

21 OCT 1976

Sithole in new demand for army control

THE Rev Ndabaningi Sithole said yesterday that the Zimbabwe African National Union — ZANU — of which he claims leadership, was attending the Geneva conference "on the clear understanding" that security forces in an interim Rhodesian government would be controlled by Blacks.

Mr Sithole is in Maputo, but a statement issued by his office in Dar es Salaam said ZANU would only regard the conference as a success if it handed over power totally to the Black population.

DISPUTED

"ZANU is attending the conference on the clear understanding that defence, law and order, the civil service and finance shall be in the hands of the African government

during the transition period, and not after," the statement said.

Mr Sithole's leadership of ZANU is disputed by Mr Robert Mugabe, who appears to be the man with best contacts with the Rhodesian guerrillas. Mr Sithole was only invited to the conference on Tuesday after a request to Britain by the five "front-line" African presidents.

He said ZANU had immediately rejected Mr Smith's version of the Kissinger proposals.

The reason for the rejection, his statement said, was that the proposals left all effective power in Mr Smith's hands.

"ZANU is not going to be a party to any deal of this kind, we demand total transfer of power from the illegal regime to the African people," he said.

SA not to expect support from West, says Botha

The Natal Witness Oct 21 1976

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa could not expect support from the Western World should Russia decide to increase its militancy in Southern Africa, the Republic's Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr R. F. (Pik) Botha, said in an interview on SABC-TV last night.

Mr Botha said the Western World would like to see a stop being made to Russian involvement in Southern Africa, but in his opinion the West would not get involved in a conflict situation in this part of the world. South Africans would be living under an illusion if they thought that the West

would help South Africa in these circumstances. South Africa should therefore prepare realistically and in a steadfast way.

"We must face the facts, as painful as they are," Mr Botha said.

Asked about the possibility of further Western support in view of the sanctions proposals vetoed by the Western powers at the United Nations, Mr Botha said the West had made it clear and had indicated that there must be an urgent and quick solution to the South West Africa question.

If this did not happen, Western support for South Africa would cease immediately. He did not see this "support" as support for South Africa, but rather as support for the initiatives of Dr Kissinger and Mr Vorster.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, also interviewed on SABC-TV, said he saw the veto of the sanction proposals as a "rather realistic and responsible action dictated by the circumstances."

South Africa had the responsibility of bringing about a peaceful solution to the South West Africa question.

"You can rest assured that we will not shirk our responsibility in this regard," he said.

The veto was proof of the confidence the West had in the progress that had been made so far on South West Africa and the progress that was still being made. The veto should, however, not be seen as anything of a permanent nature.—Sapa.

Oct 21 1976

Witness viewpoint

Thursday, October 21, 1976.

One South Africa

WHEN Mr Vorster told the readers of Tuesday's New York Times that he could not at all foresee the possibility of eventual Black majority rule in South Africa, he must have struck them as a man of very limited imagination. And he gave them little reason to change their minds when he explained that the policy of independent homelands was his Government's answer to demands for Black majority rule.

We find it difficult to think of anything more likely to generate, however irrationally, however shortsightedly, a demand for Black majority rule than Mr Vorster's Government's insistence that the Black people — 71 percent of South Africa's population — are for all time to have political rights only in the approximately 13 percent of South Africa's surface allocated to them as homelands, while the Whites, barely 17 percent of the population, are for all time to control the remaining approximately 87 percent, with over 95 percent of the country's developed material assets.

This division of South Africa, Dr Verwoerd liked to say, was not made by the NP: it was made by history! It was, rather, made by White men at a time in history, when our Black people and most of our White people, knew only the life of the countryside, and when the superiority of the gun over the assegai was conclusive.

But the distribution of all our ethnic groups in 1976 bears little relationship to that when the homelands were first given their general shape. Nearly all our urban centres are now centres of ethnically mixed, predominantly non-White, populations. Our industries depend on Black labour. To think of penning the political rights of urbanised and industrialised Black people in the "homelands" is quite unrealistic. History did not stop with Sir Theophilus Shepstone — or in 1910, or in 1948. It will not stop for Mr Vorster in 1976. There is now no longer a purely White or a purely Black economy. There is one South African economy to which all our peoples contribute. Our political problem is how best to adjust our antiquated political machinery to the needs of all our peoples in the economically one and indivisible South Africa of today.