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Black Politics

National call to observe June 16

1 Jun

Staff Reporters

STAR 16 JUNE '83

Several organisations have planned June 16 commemoration services in venues throughout the country on Thursday and have declared the day a national day of mourning.

Black business people, sporting bodies and shebeens have been asked by the organisations to observe the seventh commemoration of the outbreak of the Soweto disturbances closing their businesses on Thursday.

Sporting organisations have by been asked to refrain from sport of any kind on that day.

In previous years the week preceding the day was declared a day of mourning. The main service in Soweto will be held at Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church in Rockville.

This year the Azanian People's Organisation called on all business people to release their workers in observance of the day when Soweto students took to the street in protest against the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in their schools.

A spokesman for Azapo said letters had been sent earlier to a "broad spectrum of organisations" in the country reminding them that June 16 was a national day for blacks and had to be observed.

Services would be held in the Eastern and Western Cape, Natal and the Transvaal, he said.

In a statement issued last night Azapo said it called on blacks "from all walks of life" to respond "in a positive manner" to an appeal made at the weekend conference of the national forum held in Hammanskraal to observe June 16 in an "appropriate manner".

Organisations that have indicated that they will take part in the organisation of the services include several church, student, worker, civic and political organisations, such as the Azanian Students Organisation, the Black Students Society of the University of the Witwatersrand, the Soweto Civic Association, the Women's Federation of South Africa and the General and Allied Workers' Union.

The United Democratic Front has declared Thursday a day of mourning for the three African National Congress men who were hanged in Pretoria last week.

A meeting to commemorate June 16, which was banned last week, will be held on Sunday at 2.30 pm at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia. The meeting will be addressed by the mothers of two of the ANC men who were hanged last week. Dr Essop Jassat, chairman of the Transvaal Indian Congress, will address the meeting.

Church bells will be rung throughout the country at 6 am on Thursday.

In a joint statement today Azaso and Congress of South African Students said June 16 was a reminder that "apartheid still exists, and continues to cause bitterness among the people in this country".

The statement says the day will highlight the number of people who died "under apartheid", including the recent deaths of Mr Saul Mkhize, a Driefontein community leader, and Mr John Dube, who recently was murdered in Durban.

Commemoration services will be held in the following areas:

- Regina Mundi Church, Soweto, 2 pm.
- Small Farm, Evaton: Roman Catholic Church, 2 pm.
- Alexandra: NG Kerk, 2 pm.
- Pretoria: Mamelodi, St Francis Catholic Church, 1 pm.
- Klerksdorp: Roman Catholic Church, 1 pm.
- Stilfontein: Church of Christ, 1 pm.

Coronationville Methodist Church at 2 pm.

- Mohlakeng: Roman Catholic Church, 1 pm.
- Pietersburg: Turfloop campus, 2 pm.
- Duduza: Roman Catholic Church, 1 pm.
- Sebokeng: Roman Catholic Church in Zone 12, 1 pm.

weekending

19 JUNE 1983

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2.

Call for peace on 1976 riot anniversary

CTIMES 16 JUNE '93

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — On the eve of today's commemoration of the Soweto disturbances seven years ago, black leaders last night called for "a peaceful day of rededication to our ideals".

Mr Saths Cooper, convener of the newly-established National Forum, said he hoped "employers and others in authority" would recognize the solemnity of the occasion "and not provide provocation . . ."

Dr Nthatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, appealed to people "to bear themselves with the necessary decorum, and rededicate themselves to the struggle to weed out racism and apartheid in our society".

Both men are among speakers at today's major commemorative service which starts at noon at Regina Mundi Church in Soweto.

Among the speakers are Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches; Mr Lybon Mabasa, president of the Azanian Peoples' Organization (Azapo), and Mr Tiego Moseneke, representing the Cosas and Azaso student organizations.

Trade unionists who will speak are Mr Letsatsi Mosala, president of the Black Mining Construction Workers' Union, and Mr Sidney Mosumadi, secretary-general of the General Allied Workers' Union.

In a statement yesterday, the Cosas and Azaso student organizations condemned "the senseless killing of our people".

"The challenge June 16 throws on our shoulders is to carry on the fight of those who died in 1976," the statement added.

The United Democratic Front has called for church bells to be rung.

'Unrest' day call to shops

CTIMES 15 JUNE '93

Staff Reporter

PENINSULA traders' associations yesterday called on their members to observe the anniversary of June 16, 1976 — the day unrest broke out in Soweto — by closing their doors tomorrow from 12 noon to 2pm as a mark of respect for those who died during that period.

Mr Dawood Khan, chairman of the Western Cape Traders' Association, called on all traders to close as a mark of respect for "freedom fighters who are in detention and all those who died in the 1976 and 1980 march against apartheid".

Shops, offices and banks in the Athlone district will close from 2pm onwards. A spokesman for the Athlone Business and Professional Association said this could be considered a mark of respect for the people who had died.

The staff and owners of about 100 shops in the Mitchells Plain Town Centre will attend a service at the centre at 9am. Shops will open at 10am for the rest of the day.

● Our correspondent reports from Johannesburg that the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo) yesterday called up blacks to mark tomorrow in a spirit of "intense mourning, respect and dedication."

● The Divisional Commissioner for the Western Cape, Brigadier Dirk Genis, said police would be on "normal alert" and it was not in the interests of crime prevention to release precautionary measures beforehand.

SPORADIC VIOLENCE FLARES

RDMAIL 17 JUNE 93

Mail Reporters

AT LEAST 30 buses were damaged and four trucks gutted by fire in Soweto yesterday when violence broke out after a June 16 commemoration service at the Regina Mundi Catholic Church.

Sporadic incidents of violence were reported at several points in the townships surrounding the church as police moved in with a helicopter and riot control vehicles, using teargas to disperse the crowds.

Several people were arrested, including the president and the sports spokesman of the Azanian People's Organisation who had attended the service.

During the emotion-charged service, the crowd heard speakers from a wide range of black organisations call for opposition groups to unite against apartheid.

The service was conducted by, among others, Dr Nthatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, and Mr Saths Cooper, convenor of the newly-formed National Forum.

Placards, an Azapo flag, and an ANC flag adorned the stage as the mother of an ANC member hanged last week addressed the gathering.

As the 5 000-strong crowd left the church after a three-hour service, policemen in plainclothes took pictures from across the road. A small part of the crowd began to chant: "We are not afraid of them. We want them", and surged towards them.

The police continued to take pictures and stones were thrown. The police drove off and returned a few minutes later with reinforcements and a sneeze machine, which dispersed the crowd. The crowd pelted the police vehicles with stones.

More reinforcements, including another sneeze machine arrived. As the crowd moved away from the church, a number of teargas canisters were fired, some from a helicopter hovering overhead.

Police entered the churchyard and arrested about six people. They were driven away.

The president of Azapo, Mr Lybon Mabasa, and the organisation's spokesman on sport, Mr George Wauchope, were also arrested.

Police reported one injury, Warrant Officer S Twala, who was cut on the face by a stone thrown through the windscreen of a police vehicle at Regina Mundi Church.

Several police vehicles received minor damage in the stone-throwing.

The day of commemoration services began quietly, with both police and Press keeping a low profile at the Protea Police Station skirting Soweto.

Azapo had called on Sowetans to boycott work yesterday and to attend memorial services for the people who died in 1976, when riots were sparked by dissatisfaction over a Government stipulation that Afrikaans be taught at black schools as a compulsory subject. The Government later lifted the stipulation.

Yesterday morning reporters noted a markedly smaller crowd than usual leaving for work, although no incidents were reported. There was less traffic than usual and most people preferred to stay home.

As Press members were taken in early in the day, police squads were in constant surveillance and a helicopter flew overhead, on the lookout for "trouble spots".

Before the Regina Mundi service ended, a Visnews film team drove into Protea with tears streaming from their eyes. They had apparently begun filming independently at Regina Mundi, were spotted by police keeping surveillance on the crowds, and told to report to the station.

All trains were running on schedule yesterday, according to a spokesman for South African Transport Services.

Putco's public relations officer, Mr Pat Rogers, said about 30 buses were damaged, some extensively, by groups of youths.

● In Pretoria, black townships observed June 16 peacefully as people atten-

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ded commemoration services at different venues.

● In Durban police set up two roadblocks yesterday at the entrance to Lamontville.

A reporter's car was searched at one of the roadblocks and police would not let him into the township.

Police said there was stone-throwing last night in the township. One of their vehicles was set on fire and they used teargas.

They said that generally the other black areas of Durban were quiet.

A spokesman for the University of Zululand said the campus was quiet.

● In Cape Town Sapa reports there were sporadic cases of stone-throwing on the N2 national road past the D F Malan Airport at rush hour yesterday afternoon.

● In Maseru, a June 16 solidarity service was held at the United Nations Information Centre.

Many remember Soweto 1976

ROMAIL 17 JUNE '43

Mail Reporters

AT least 20 meetings were held throughout the Reef yesterday to commemmorate Soweto 1976.

More than 5 000 people crammed into the Regina Mundi Church in Soweto to hear the mother of one of the three ANC men hanged last week say her son had comforted his parents during their last visit to him.

Mrs Sarah Mosololi said she was not mourning for her son, Jerry, because he had told her not to.

"When he kissed me, he said: 'Be brave. We are prepared for this.'

"He said we should tell the nation that he was happy, that we should thank them for their support and should carry on if they can," she said.

Speaker after speaker called for opposition groups to unite against apartheid.

"If we remain divided, then we are unworthy of those who died, those who are in jail, those who are in exile and those who gave their lives last week," Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said.

"If we remain divided, then it means we have not suffered enough. The only thing that will defeat us is if you and I are divided," he said.

Bishop Tutu called on the crowd to commit themselves unreservedly to the "total liberation struggle".

Dr Nthato Motlana, head of the Soweto Committee of 10, said the reality of South Africa was that while "those who rule us are speaking about change, we say the changes have been for the worse".

In Coronationville, the mother of another of the hanged ANC men told a meeting her son's last message before his death: "Carry on the fight for us. We have opened the doors for you to follow us."

Mrs Pauline Motaung was addressing a quiet commemoration service at the Coronationville Methodist Church.

Speaking through a translator, she said she had seen her son, Marcus, the day before his death last Thursday. "In his last days he said we should not stop fighting for freedom. We must carry on the fight for them after their death."

A young Soweto woman crippled during the 1976 uprising told a meeting at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia that they should not feel pity for her because her injuries were a symbol of the struggle.

The woman, Miss Poppy Buthelezi, is confined to a wheelchair and is a member of the Black Women Unite group.

In Alexandra, the offices of the Liaison Committee and many shops were closed.

At St Barnabas Anglican Church in Kwa Thema, Springs, Azapo members pledged their support for the striking students of Medunsa and praised them for the stand they had taken on behalf of their suspended colleagues.

● In Maseru, a June 16 solidarity service was held at the United Nations Information Centre.

Several anti-South African speeches were delivered by various speakers including representatives of the ANC and PAC.

A 'socialist' SA is the aim

ROMAIL 18 JUNE '43

By PATRICK LAURENCE

Political Editor

EIGHT-HUNDRED blacks, representing about 200 organisations, unanimously adopted a manifesto at the weekend identifying "racial capitalism" as the real enemy and pledging them to work for the establishment of an "anti-racist, socialist Republic".

The manifesto was adopted at a conference at Hammanskraal, near Pretoria, convened by the National Forum Committee, whose 17 members represented a wide spectrum of black leaders drawn from all spheres of community life.

Delegates from political, religious, student and trade union movements, reflected the same diversity, only in greater measure, although the driving force behind the conference appeared to be the pro-black consciousness Azanian People's Organisation.

The conference, whose keynote speakers included Bishop Desmond Tutu, of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Manas Buthelezi, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Dr Neville Alexander, of the South African Council of Higher Education, and Mr Lybon Mabasa, of Azapo, was called to unite blacks against the the Prime Minister's pending "new deal".

"Our struggle for national liberation is directed against the system of racial capitalism, which holds the people of Azania in bondage for the benefit of the small minority of white capitalists and their allies, the white workers and the reactionary sections of the black middle class," the manifesto said.

"The struggle against apartheid is no more than the point of departure for our liberation efforts. Apartheid will be eradicated with the system of racial capitalism."

The manifesto — which will be reviewed at a second unity conference, or national forum, scheduled for April next year — included a list of fundamental principles, which, it was hoped, would secure the "liberation struggle" from capture by "treacherous opportunists" posing as leaders.

These included anti-racism, non-collaboration with the "oppressor" and refusal to serve in any of his political institutions, and opposition to all alliances with "ruling class parties".

The socialist tenor of the manifesto was reflected in its call for control by workers of the "means of production, distribution and exchange".

The itinerary of demands embraced, however, many of the objectives of non-socialist opponents of apartheid, including abolition of influx control and resettlement and reintegration of the "bantustans" into a unitary Azania".

Notably absent from the conference were members of movements subscribing to the Freedom Charter adopted by the African National Congress and its allies at Kliptown in 1955.

Movements operating lawfully within South Africa today which are strongly pro-Freedom Charter include the recently revived Transvaal Indian Congress, the Azanian Students' Organisation and the Congress of South African Students.

The movements are characterised by their willingness to co-operate with all "progressive democrats", irrespective of colour, whereas the pro-black consciousness organisations suspect liberal or radical whites of wanting to take over and subvert the black struggle.

But, on the question of whites, the differences between the two camps appears to have narrowed with the willingness of black consciousness organisations to admit white journalists to their meetings and to concede that individual whites may be genuinely opposed to racism.

Bishop Tutu focused on the unresolved differences between the two groups in his speech.

"What does it really matter whether you say you are an exponent of black consciousness and somebody else is an upholder of the Freedom Charter?" he asked.

"The struggle itself is for our total liberation and the liberation of all the people of South Africa, black and white, to live in a South Africa where the rule of law obtains, where habeas corpus holds sway, where all have full citizenship rights and obligations.

"Is that not what we are all striving for?"

Black unity talks show up gaps of dissension

STAR 13 JUNE '83

By Jon Qwelane

Black unity, or disunity, was highlighted at Hammanskraal at the weekend when more than 170 black organisations conferred.

The participants comprised representatives of political groups, trade unions, sporting and student organisations, lawyers, academic, civic and church bodies, and domestic workers' groups.

The single important factor about the conference — dubbed a national forum — was that differences expressed were not between organisations working "within the system" and those working outside it, but between organisations united under the umbrella of the Black Consciousness philosophy.

That there are differences between groups on strategy and policy — on the very interpretation of the Black Consciousness ideology — has been evident for some time.

Two years ago, during a service the Regina Mundi Catholic Church in Soweto to commemorate the uprisings in June 1976, matters came to a head when speakers from the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) were apparently excluded from addressing the crowds by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), which had convened the gathering.

The students took umbrage. The situation was saved in time by the general secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, who appealed for calm between the students and Azapo.

Again, when the Sharpeville shootings were commemorated at Dube YWCA in Soweto in March, speakers under the Black Consciousness banner criticised "charterists". They said that, unlike the "charterists", Azapo's policy was not directed from plush suburbs like Lower Houghton. This was intended as a criticism of those black groups willing to work with white liberals.

The label "charterists" has sneeringly been applied to those groups which have declared that they accept the Freedom Charter, adopted 28 years ago by, among others, the outlawed African National Congress, the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Natal Indian Congress, the Congress of Democrats (whites), and the Coloured People's Congress.

CO-OPERATION

The "charterists" refer to themselves as "progressive forces of the liberation struggle", and advocate co-operation with those whites committed to dismantling apartheid.

On the other hand, Azapo and the staunch adherents of Black Consciousness hold that while their movement is pro-black, it is not necessarily anti-anybody — and if co-operation with whites cannot be avoided, it must be kept at a minimum.

Azapo is the eminent exponent of BLack Consciousness still operating legally inside South Africa.

TWO CLASSES

The fundamental pillar of Black Consciousness is that in the South African context there are two classes of people: the oppressor and the oppressed.

The oppressed and exploited are the disenfranchised, and can therefore not join hands with whites — no matter how sincere those whites may be.

That is the crux of the differences among the organisations which met in Hammanskraal.

At the end of the talks it was agreed unanimously that the only way to fight apartheid was by presenting a united front.

In his address, Bishop Tutu emphasised to delegates that they had to be like the fingers of a hand.

"Outspread, those fingers can be easily broken, but clenched into a fist they are very difficult to break."

Cosas row over unity talks

RDM 19 JUNE '83

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

A DISPUTE surfaced yesterday over the role of members of the Congress of South African Students at the weekend conference which endorsed the Manifesto of the Azanian People.

The vice-president of Cosas, Mr Ivan Parage, said yesterday Cosas members who endorsed the manifesto did so without authorisation, as Cosas had not been officially represented at the weekend conference convened by the National Forum Committee.

"We are not prepared to endorse any document other than the Freedom Charter," he declared.

In elaboration Mr Parage read from a recent statement issued by Cosas, in which the organisation affirmed its commitment to the Freedom Charter and pledged its allegiance to the United Democratic Front as the vehicle for opposition to Pretoria's "new deal".

The role and status of Cosas representatives at the conference is important because on it depends, in part, the success of the National Forum conveners in establishing a closer working relationships between supporters of the Freedom Charter — also known as Progressive Democrats — and members of black consciousness movements.

Mr Saths Cooper, a member of the National Forum Committee, said yesterday in response to Mr Parage's statement: "That may be. But the fact is Cosas people were there and they participated and were actively involved in the commissions."

Mr Cooper, who is vice-president of the leading black consciousness organisation, the Azanian People's Organisation, emphasised that he had no quarrel with Cosas and that his comment was not made in a spirit of hostility.

Mr Cooper, who chaired the weekend conference, added: "When speakers at the conference attacked the United Democratic Front, I ruled them out of order."

Formed last month, the United Democratic Front is strongly pro-Freedom Charter. It was the intended target of attack by several delegates at the conference from the Western Cape.

The National Forum — a first step towards unity

ROMAN 14 JUNE '83

THE National Forum Committee, convenors of the two-day conference at Hammanskraal attended by some 200 black organisations, undoubtedly succeeded in its primary aim of promoting closer working relations between black movements operating outside Government-approved institutions.

The conference — or national forum — ended with the unanimous adoption by about 800 delegates of the "Manifesto of the Azanian People" as a unifying and over-arching declaration of objectives.

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

Mr Lybon Mabasa, president of the Azanian People's Organisation and a member of the National Forum Committee, said yesterday that it was endorsed by at least some members of movements subscribing to the Freedom Charter.

It thus helped to narrow differences between black consciousness movements and the Charterists.

Those who voted for the manifesto included members of the South African Allied Workers' Union, the General and Allied Workers' Union, the Congress of South African Students — all strongly Charterist in outlook — as well as "leading personalities" of the United Democratic Front, Mr Mabasa said.

Formed last month, the United Democratic Front is an umbrella organisation of 25 organisations, most of which subscribe to the Freedom Charter, which was originally adopted by the Congress Alliance in June 1955.

The now outlawed African National Congress was a member of the Congress Alliance, as was the recently revived Transvaal Indian Congress, which played a leading role in the formation of the United Democratic Front.

A factor which will unquestionably work strongly to promote close links between black consciousness organisations — of which Azapo is perhaps the foremost exponent — and the Charterists are those movements which members of the United Democratic Front.

They include the Council of Unions of South Africa, the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union and the Soweto Civic Association.

Leading members of these movements — Mr Phiroshaw Camay, of Cusa, Mrs Emma Mashinini, of the CCAWU, and Mr Tom Manthata, of the SCA — are all members of the National Forum Committee.

In addition there is the influence of men such as Bishop Desmond Tutu, of the Council of Churches, who have already urged blacks to forget their ideological differences and work together on a com-

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English language medium

ROMAN 14 JUNE '83

THE idea of English serving as a *lingua franca* in South Africa and helping to facilitate communication between different sectors of the community and to forge a new nation out of its diverse elements was mooted at the black unity conference at the weekend.

"The liberation movement has to evole and implement a democratic language policy, not for tomorrow but for today," Dr Neville Alexander said in a keynote address.

Dr Alexander, a former Robben Island prisoner, mooted a two-tier language policy for the "liberation" movement.

"All Azanians must have a sound knowledge of English, whether as a home language or a second language. All Azanians must have a conversational knowledge of the other regionally important languages.

"For example: in the Eastern Province, every person will know English. Afrikaans-speaking persons must have a conversational knowledge of Xhosa, and Xhosa-speaking persons will have a conservational knowledge of Afrikaans."

In another paper, Mr John Samuels, director of the South African Council of Higher Education, developed a similar theme when he spoke on the National English Language Project (NELP).

"Politically, the project is essential because of the fact that only a *lingua franca* or linking language can in the long run guarantee the unity of the nation of South Africa," he said.

"The nation-building aspect of this project is its most fundamental feature.

"Because of the National Party Government's sectarian insistence on treating English and Afrikaans as co-equal official languages, state resistance will be forthcoming.

"However, since such a project is necessarily community-based and national . . . it will be impossible for any government to stop it.

"This language movement will become simultaneously a cultural movement, since it is clear that different cultural elements will be, or can be, conveyed to all sections of population through the same language medium.

"The NELP will also constitute a guarantee that South Africa will not be isolated from the rest of the world."

Mr Samuels ended on a cautionary note, warning that some English language programme could be inimical to the black cause.

"There are a large number of English language programmes whose sole aim is to slot their students more effectively into the apartheid machinery."

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mon programme of agreed objectives.

Bishop Tutu, a member of the National Forum Committee, was a keynote speaker at the national forum.

A point of ideological convergence between the two camps is that the "national liberation" struggle is not merely against apartheid and race discrimination but also against capitalism as the perceived primary cause of oppression of blacks.

Few Charterists would quarrel with the opening sentences of the manifesto.

"Our struggle for national liberation is directed against the system of racial capitalism, which holds the people of Azania in bondage for the benefit of a small minority of white capitalists and their allies, the white workers and the reactionary sections of the black middle class," the manifesto declared.

"The struggle against apartheid is no more than a point of departure for our liberation efforts. Apartheid will be eradicated with the system of racial capitalism."

The same point was made strongly by Mr Letsatsi Mosala, of the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union, when discussion was opened to the general conference.

He was replying to a delegate from the floor who wanted to know whether the struggle was a national struggle against racial oppression or a workers' struggle against class oppression?

Mr Mosala replied that it was both: "In South Africa there is national oppression, but there is also economic oppression. The two cannot be separated. They go hand in hand."

In Lesotho and Malawi, he said, the national struggle had been successful and black governments had come to power . . . but the plight of the workers had not improved, because the struggle had not been pursued on the class front.

Mr Mosala added: "We are not fighting to put a Leabua Jonathan or a Hastings Banda into power. We are fighting to put the black working class into power."

Where the two camps once adopted sharply contrasting stances on the role of "progessive whites" — with Charterists being willing to open their ranks to white radicals and black consciousness cadres rebuffing them as opportunists trying to hi-jack the black cause — it was clear from debate at the weekend that the gap had narrowed markedly.

The distinguished scholar and former Robben Island prisoner, Dr Neville Alexander, spoke quietly but forcefully against automatic exclusion of whites.

He told the conference: "There are many people among the whites who are committed to the ideal of liberation and who are prepared to make sacrifices.

"They must be allowed to play a part in the struggle, but the leadership of the struggle must remain with the black working class."

Another delegate, Mr Imran Moosa, defined blackness as a state of mind: a state of mind posssessed, he said, by men like Dr Neil Aggett, the white trade union leader who died in detention, but not by the deviant class of blacks, the "non-whites," which collaborated with the ruling whites.

But there are, of course, still points of differences between two camps.

One of them was highlighted in a paper delivered at the weekend conference by Dr Neville Alexander.

It was obvious that many, if not most, delegates were unhappy with the revival of the Transvaal Indian Congress.

They saw it as an "ethnic organisation" and accused it of perpetuating "outdated and divisive ethnic structures".

In his address, Dr Alexander quoted from a speech presented by Mr Zak Yacoob, of the Natal Indian Congress, at the May 1 meeting in Lenasia at which the Transvaal Indian Congress was relaunched.

Defending the recognition accorded to "national groups" in the Freedom Charter, Mr Yacoob said: "That there are Indians, coloured, Africans and whites (national groups) in the country is a self-evident and undeniable reality . . .

"Our task is to heighten the positive features of each national group and to weld these together so that there arises out of this process of organisation a single national consciousness."

Dr Alexander commented: "Without debating the point any further, let me say that this is the classical position of ethnic theory."

He was levelling a serious charge, because he had earlier identified the "theory of ethnicity" as one which had replaced the ideology of race after racism had fallen into disrepute because of Nazism.

But, Dr Alexander continued, the theory of ethnicity was a superior instrument of policy to racial theory for South Africa's ruling class, because it could be used to "justify even greater fragmentation of the working people whose unity held within itself the message of doom for the capitalist-apartheid system".

Referring to Mr Yacoob's statement, Dr Alexander said: "The danger inherent in this kind of talk is quite simply that it makes room in theory and in practice for the preaching of ethnic separatism . . .

" 'Ethnic' or 'national' group approaches are the thin edge of the wedge for separatist movements and civil wars . . ."

On the idea of establishing separate organisations for each of the "national groups," and then linking these organisations in an overall alliance along the lines of the Congress Alliance of the 1950s, Dr Alexander said:

"It is a reactionary, not a progressive, policy from the point of view of the liberation movement taken as a whole. Imagine us advocating 'Indian,' 'Coloured' and 'African' trade unions or student unions today."

He added: "Middle class and aspiring bourgeois elements quickly seize control of such colour-based ethnic organisations and use them as power bases from which they try to bargain for a larger share of the economic cake."

Honing his attack to a fine point, he concluded: "This is essentially the kind of thing that the bantustan leaders and the bantustan middle classes are doing today."

As a scholar with a fine brain, a man who has served 10 years on Robben Island and a member of the National Forum Committee, Dr Alexander is held in great esteem by many supporters of the manifesto.

His criticism of the Transvaal Indian Congress constitutes a major point of difference, which will require a great deal of discussion and give and take on both sides if it is to be resolved amicably.

The more so because the Transvaal Indian Congress contends that it retained the label "Indian" in its title for historic reasons but that its membership is open to all races.

The Transvaal Indian Congress can point to a precedent for its decision: when the banned African National Congress opened its membership of all races in 1969 it, too, retained the "ethnic" label African in its title for historic reasons.

Repression

BOYCOTTS 'PERHAPS LED TO KLIPFONTEIN VIOLENCE'

ARGUS 14 JUNE '83

7.

By CAROL GEY VAN PITTIUS
Supreme Court Reporter

THE bus boycotts in 1980 could have been a contributing factor to the violence at Klipfontein Road in August of the same year, the Supreme Court was told today.

During the violence two motorists were murdered and several cars were stoned after a barricade had been set up at Klipfontein Road on August 11, 1980.

Dr Oscar Wolheim, a former chairman and long-standing member of the Institute of Race Relations for the Western Cape region was giving evidence in extenuation for 10 accused found guilty of terrorism and murder at the marathon Mpetha trial on June 6 this year.

Tension

Dr Wolheim told the court that enormous tension had built up when bus fares were substantially increased.

These fares were significantly higher and not within the income means of the commuters. He told the court he had seen people queuing up at bus termni at Mowbray and Claremont waiting for transport and had seen commuters being harassed by armed police.

The mood in the townships was then one of anger and frustration, he said.

This resulted in a meeting between a delegation from the Institute of Race Relations and the then-Minister of Transport, Mr J C Heunis.

Memorandum

A memorandum was drawn up in an attempt to relieve the situation during the boycott, Dr Wolheim said.

The memorandum stated that on August 11, 1980 pirate taxis defied armed and plainclothed riot police who were manhandling commuters out of the taxis and forcing them to board empty buses.

Such a confrontation was explosive and could well have contributed to the resentment behind the terrible violence that erupted later that day and the next day, the memorandum stated.

Understanding

Dr Wolheim told the court the aim of the institute was to bring about a better understanding between the various racial groups in South Africa and to bring about peace and goodwill.

(Proceeding)

Mr Justice Williamson is sitting with two assessors Mr C H van Gend and Mr G Titterton. Mr C van Wyk appears for the State Mr J Whitehead and Mr T I Skweyiya appears for the accused.

Murders acts of 'political martyrdom'

TIMES 16 JUNE '83

Staff Reporter

THE 10 young men convicted of murder after unrest in Crossroads in August, 1980, were trying to "find their identity" in committing acts of "political martyrdom", the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Professor Noel Manganyi, senior research fellow at the University of the Witwatersrand and a clinical psychologist, was giving evidence in extenuation for the young men found guilty of murder after the stoning and burning of cars and the death of two motorists on August 11, 1980. The men were charged with murder and terrorism with 73-year-old Oscar Mpetha and seven others.

In the judgment last week, seven men were acquitted. Mpetha was found guilty of terrorism, but not guilty of murder. Nine of the young men convicted of murder were also found guilty of terrorism.

Deviants

Professor Manganyi said people who came from backgrounds of poverty and family disorganization found their identity as social deviants, such as juvenile delinquents.

In this country, where real political grievances existed, people tended rather to commit political acts which had a "higher return value" in terms of political martyrdom.

This type of behaviour was often the result of low self-esteem which was compensated for in "acts of bravado in defiance of authority and the established social and political order", he said.

Deprivation

The men and their parents had limited education and were, in many cases, separated from each other. This led to emotional deprivation.

There were inadequate socialization opportunities and a difference in political values between the men and their parents. In some cases there was a history of unemployment.

Dr D Foster, a senior lecturer in psychology at UCT, told the court that crowds of people tended to commit "greater extremities of action" and greater violence than individuals acting separately.

The case continues today.

Mr Justice Williamson sat with two assessors, Mr G H Titterton and Mr C H van Gend. Mr C J van Wyk appeared for the State. Mr I Farlam, SC, assisted by Mr J Whitehead, instructed by Frank, Bernadt and Joffe, is appearing for Mpetha. Mr Whitehead and Mr T L Skweyiya are appearing for the other men.

Nun gives evidence in trial

CTIMES 15TJUNE'83

By JO-ANNE RICHARDS

A DOMINICAN nun told the Supreme Court yesterday that the attitude of blacks towards whites changed during the "crisis" of August 1980 when "the suppressed anger they had to carry all the time" emerged.

Sister Áine Hardiman, who has worked as a teacher in the Cape townships for more than 10 years, was giving evidence in extenuation for 10 young men found guilty of murder following events in Crossroads in August 1980.

The charges followed the stoning and burning of cars and the death of two motorists.

The men were charged with murder and terrorism with 73-year-old trade unionist Oscar Mpetha and seven other men.

In the judgment last week, seven men were acquitted and Mpetha was found guilty of terrorism, but not guilty of murder. Nine of the young men convicted of murder were also found guilty of terrorism.

'Crisis'

Sister Hardiman said there was great evidence of a changed attitude towards whites in August 1980 because it was a time of crisis. August 11 was a day of commemoration for those who died in the 1976 unrest, while a bus and school boycott were in progress.

During that time, children who would normally greet her, adopted threatening attitudes when they saw her, she said.

The bus boycott created "a great deal of anger" in all the sections of the community that she was involved in — the church as well as people she met in the street.

Sister Hardiman took part in the boycott — walking each day from her convent in Elsie's River to St Mary's School in Nyanga, where she was working at the time.

There was general resentment at what the people felt was the police support for the bus company, she said. She once saw an incident in which a pirate taxi was stopped by another car. A young white man, who was not in uniform, leapt out and chased the passengers of the taxi, who had started to run away.

"It made a deep impression on me," she said.

Memorandum

A memorandum compiled by the South African Institute of Race Relations to present to the then Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, during August 1980, was handed in to the court as evidence.

It stated: "The insensitive and provocative manner in which Road Transport regulations are being rigorously enforced has changed a patient, good-humoured protest against high fares into one of anger and resentment.

An incident in which riot police had "manhandled commuters" from taxis to empty buses "could well have contributed to the resentment behind the terrible violence which erupted that evening and the next day", it stated.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Justice Williamson sat with two assessors, Mr G H Titterton and Mr C H van Gend. Mr C J van Wyk appeared for the State. Mr I Farlam, SC, assisted by Mr J Whitehead, instructed by Frank, Bernadt and Joffe, appeared for Mpetha. Mr Whitehead and Mr T L Skweyiya appeared for the other men.

PROBLEMS OF BLACKS 'CAUSED VIOLENCE'

8.

CTIMES 17JUNE'83

By JO-ANNE RICHARDS

THE violence on August 11, 1980, which resulted in the death of two motorists was understandable when viewed in terms of the grievances of black people, Mr T L Skweyiya, defence counsel, said in the Supreme Court yesterday.

He was presenting his argument in extenuation for six of the 10 young men convicted of murder following events in Klipfontein Road during 1980 in which Mr George Beeton and Mr Frederick Jansen were killed.

The 10, with 73-year-old trade-unionist Oscar Mpetha and seven other men, were charged with murder and terrorism.

7 acquitted

Seven men were acquitted last week. Mpetha was found guilty of terrorism, but not guilty of murder. Nine of the young men convicted of murder were also found guilty of terrorism.

Mr Skweyiya submitted that the violence could not be viewed in isolation, but should be seen against a background of the plight of blacks. One of their difficulties was a lack of proper communication with the authorities.

Western Cape blacks were in a worse position than those in the rest of South Africa, because of the application of the laws, he said. There was great frustration among children who wanted to become professional people, but were unable to play a role in society.

"In these circumstances, what chance does an uneducated black youth have in Cape Town?" he asked.

Boycotts

Circumstances which should be taken into account were the ongoing school boycott, red meat boycott and bus boycott. The situation had been summed up by Sister Ae Hardiman when she said: "Black people have to live with constant suppressed anger."

The youth and standard of education of the men made them more susceptible to influence in a crowd, he said. The violence they carried out was of a general nature, and not aimed at a specific person.

Mr John Whitehead, arguing in extenuation for four of the young men, said the court should accept that in the circumstances they had specific difficulties in obeying the law. In a similar situation, a group of youngsters from Constantia would be far more morally blameworthy because of their different circumstances, he said.

The four men, whose ages presently ranged from 18 to 20, were immature and could not be expected to show the stability, restraint and responsibility of older men. The highest level of education between them was Standard 5, he said.

"They are all unsophisticated and don't qualify as standard political activists."

They had all been influenced, not only be their peers, but by the attitude of authority and whites in general. The court had found that none of the 10 men had the direct intention to kill.

Motive

Their motive was also not one of personal greed, but a political objective, which could not be ignored in a time of political strife.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Justice Williamson sat with two assessors, Mr G H Titterton and Mr C H van Gend. Mr C J van Wyk appeared for the State. Mr I Farlam, SC, assisted by J Whitehead, instructed by Frank, Bernadt and Joffe, appeared for Mpetha. Mr Whitehead and Mr T L Skweyiya, instructed by A M Omar, Vassen and company, appeared for the other men.

Innocent people suffered — State

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The 10 young men convicted of murder after rioting in Crossroads in 1980 might have had real grievances, but they had directed their violence against innocent people, Mr C J van Wyk, for the State, argued in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Van Wyk was arguing that there were no extenuating circumstances. The murder charges followed the death of two people after the stoning and burning of cars in Klipfontein Road on August 11, 1980.

The men were charged with murder and terrorism with 73-year-old trade unionist, Oscar Mpetha, and seven other men. In the judgment last week, seven men were acquitted.

Mpetha was found guilty of terrorism, but not guilty of murder. Nine of the young men convicted of murder were also found guilty of terrorism.

Mr Van Wyk said he accepted that the men probably had political grievances, although he would not comment on their validity. However, these could not be accepted as extenuating factors.

Their actions were not aimed at the authorities against whom they had grievances, but simply against white people, whatever their possible political sympathies.

The possible provocation caused by police and road transport officials in their handling of the bus boycott could also not be accepted as extenuation, he said.

The violence had occurred on August 11, and, while most of the police action had occurred on the same day, the court had found that the violence had been pre-planned.

Although the men had acted in a crowd, society tended to see this as an aggravating factor rather than an extenuating one, he said.

The fact that the men had not directly intended to kill the motorists was not per se an extenuating factor. In every case, their actions had come too near to a direct intention to count in their favour.

He conceded that extenuating circumstances existed in the cases of Christopher Sparanyi, Jeffrey Baardman and Phillip Nonygwana, on the grounds of their extreme youth.

However, the actions of the other young men — who had all made up a central core of leaders and planners — showed them to be mature men, he said.

The case continues on Wednesday.

Mr Justice Williamson sat with two assessors, Mr G H Titterton and Mr C H van Gend. Mr I Farlam, SC, assisted by Mr J Whitehead, instructed by Frank Bernadt and Joffe, is appearing for Mpetha. Mr Whitehead and Mr T L Skweyiya, instructed by A M Omar, Vassen and Company, are appearing for the other men.

Prisons Dept buries ANC 3

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The parents of the three ANC members hanged in Pretoria last week have been informed that their sons will be buried by the Department of Prison Services and they will be told the location of the graves "at a later stage".

A telegram from the Prison Services to lawyers for the families yesterday ended their uncertainty since the executions on Thursday.

The telegram said the parents had been given the option of attending a memorial service at Pretoria Central Prison shortly after the executions, according to Mr Krish Naidoo, one of the attorneys.

The parents declined and asked for the bodies to be given to them for traditional burial.

The telegram said the department would bury the three and give full details of the graves to the families at an unspecified later date.

The three — Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Mosololi and Marcus Motaung — were executed for treason for their part in a number of attacks on police stations, a power station and a railway line.

The government banned a number of commemoration meetings for the three over the weekend, including a Requiem Mass at the Anglican Cathedral.

Families not told of burials

By Themba Khumalo

Families of two of the three African National Congress men who were hanged in Pretoria on Thursday said today that they were shocked to learn that their sons were buried yesterday only.

Mr and Mrs Frans Motaung of Diepkloof said they were told by the Prisons Department officials that their son Marcus was buried with his two colleagues on the same day they were hanged.

They said witnesses who saw the three men buried came to their house last week to inform them that the three men were buried in Mamelodi Cemetary.

The parents of Jerry Mosololi said they did not believe their son was buried yesterday. They said the Prisons officials told them that Jerry was buried on Thursday and they would be sent his grave number.

"I don't care where they bury our son, and all that I want is a grave number so that we can put flowers on it. I do not believe the story at all."

Mrs Motaung said she had tried to get the body of her son, but without success. When she failed to get the body she asked the officials to allow her to see her son after he was hanged. Her request was turned down.

The family of Thelle Mogoerane of Vosloorus Township in Boksburg was not available for comment.

Rowley Arenstein is alive and well — and banned

10.

STAR 15 JUNE '83

By Terry McElligott

In case you're wondering, Rowley Arenstein is alive and well and working like a beaver.

Anyone under 30 or so may be forgiven for not knowing who he is. The former Durban attorney who once handled nearly all the major political trials in Natal, holds an unenviable record as the person in South Africa who has been longest banned.

He has been under house-arrest or other restrictions since 1960 ... apart from a three-year period when he was serving a jail sentence. He was also banned for two years in the 50s.

His wife, Jacqueline, has been banned since 1963.

So, between them, they possibly hold a world record. Her restrictions, however, are milder than his.

Mr Arenstein (64) may not be quoted but, according to a close friend, he has learnt to adapt well to his very restricted life even though his right to practise as an attorney was taken away in 1967 and he later had to give up a job as clerk in an attorney's office.

Mr Arenstein, with a family to support, was forced to take a job in a hotel for some months and then went into business consultancy and third-party insurance accident claims.

"He naturally misses his law practice, but he finds fulfilment in helping people of all races, and particularly blacks, to get compensation after accidents," the friend said.

Things have been worse for him in the past. At one time he had to report daily to the police. This was then reduced to weekly.

In 1980 his house arrest restrictions — confining him to his home at night and at weekends — were lifted, as was the order to report to the police.

But many jobs are barred to him: including journalism, teaching, writing books, any legal work or factory employment.

He suffered a severe setback when a large part of the work in handling third party claims was restricted to legal men.

His right to have visitors at home is severely restricted. He and his wife have two married daughters.

He is not allowed to attend any social gathering and is restricted to the magisterial district of Durban, which means Pinetown is out of bounds and overseas trips to visit relatives are barred.

Mr Arenstein, a listed communist since 1951, was first banned in the 50s for a period of two years.

After that came a series of banning orders, followed by appeals and legal fights. In 1962 he became the first person in Natal to be placed under house arrest.

He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in 1966 under the Supression of Communism Act and his banning order expired during his time behind bars. On being released from prison on October 20, 1980, he was immediately served with a fresh banning order.

While still in prison he fought to prevent his name being removed from the roll of attorneys — but lost and has been barred from his profession since 1967.

He went to work for his former articled clerk as an assistant, but the axe fell on him again in 1972 and he was forced to quit this job too.

He was, however, allowed to complete his work involving the trial of 13 men in a much publicised Terrorism Act trial.

A personal friend said: "He has adapted well to his circumstances and certainly wouldn't want to leave the country or anything like that."

Another 2 terror trials in City soon

Natal Witness 11 June 1983

Witness Reporter

TWO terrorism trials are to be heard in the College Road Supreme Court in August.

Mr Siphiwe Wilfred Makhatini (26) of kwaMashu, Durban, is to face 18 counts of participation in terrorist activities, malicious injury to property, wilfully causing an explosion and possession of a machinegun or rifle, grenades and arms and ammunition.

The trial has been set down for August 1 to August 5.

The State will claim that during 1977 and 1982 he underwent training in Tanzania, Angola and Mozambique which could be of use to a person intending to endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

It is alleged that he was responsible for three Durban bombings including a water pipeline at Umlazi Canal, the Ilco Home Centre, Hermitage Street and a water pipeline at Chesterville.

In another case, set down for August 29 to September 2, Mr Siphiwe Makhatini and Mr Nthokozisi Nobleman Shezi (18), of kwaMashu, will face five charges of terrorism, unlawful possession of machineguns or rifles, grenades, ammunition and explosives.

It is alleged that during July 1982 to December 1982 at Phoenix, near Inanda, they established caches of arms, ammunition, grenades, mines, explosives, literature and other material useful to persons intending to commit acts of sabotage, subversion or war.

It is claimed that they did so with the intention to overthrow or endanger the State authority or bring about constitutional, political, industrial, social or economic aims or changes in the Republic.

Court full for Radebe inquest

Echo 16 June 1983

Echo Reporter

THE family and friends of Graham Radebe packed the Pietermaritzburg Magistrate's Court last week to attend the first day of the inquest into the circumstances surrounding his death during the unrest following the Sobantu rent increases last year.

Radebe (17) died after he sustained a bullet wound in the head during an alleged stoning of Detective Constable S. Mthembu's house in Mendi Street, Sobantu, on September 28.

His death the next day was followed by more unrest while the large crowd of mourners at his funeral on October 9 were dispersed by riot police and teargas.

The court heard the evidence of Sergeant Douglas Brian du Plessis of the S.A.P., who said that on the night that Mr Radebe was shot, he and two other policemen had been on patrol in Sobantu. Sgt du Plessis said in his affidavit that they had seen a large crowd outside the Mendi Street house and that when the police van had come near it stones had been thrown which shattered the windscreen.

He said that he had driven the van away from the crowd but when the van was further down the street he had heard gun shots. After radioing for help the police returned to the house but waited for help to arrive in the form of three more police vans before entering the premises of Const. Mthembu. Mr Radebe was found lying wounded in the yard.

Sgt du Plessis said that Const. Mthembu had told them that he had fired the shots at the people attacking his house.

After Sgt du Plessis had read his affidavit he said he wished to add that he had seen Mr Radebe in the crowd and that Radebe had been the first to throw a half brick at the van which shattered the windscreen. When Mr P. N. Langa, who represented the family of the dead boy, asked why he had made this "important omission" from his affidavit, Sgt du Plessis said: "I thought I would be able to tell the court".

Magistrate Mr F.W. Strydom adjourned the case until July 21.

Mr P. N. Langa briefed by V. N. Mxenge and Co. appeared for the family of Mr Radebe, Mr J. van Zuyam appeared for the South African Police and Mr H. Krull appeared for the State.

Alleged ANC man charged with treason

Own Correspondent

STAR 15 JUNE '83

An alleged member of the African National Congress (ANC) appeared in a Pretoria Magistrate's Court this week charged with high treason.

Mr Vrondo Zebłon Banda (25), address unknown, pleaded not guilty to the main charge of high treason and two alternative charges of participation in terrorist activities. Mr Banda gave no explanation of plea.

He is charged with intending to endanger the Republic of South Africa by:

- Allegedly joining the ANC in 1976.
- Allegedly receiving training in warfare, and sabotage in Angola, Russia, East Germany and Zambia between 1976 and 1981.
- Allegedly acting as an instructor at an ANC training centre in Kamalundu, Angola, between 1981 and 1982. He is alleged to have trained ANC members or supporters in strategy, warfare and sabotage to enable them to infiltrate intoSouth Africa.
- Allegedly planning armed violence and warfare or sabotage against police stations, the public, railway lines, power stations and fuel storage places from an ANC base in Maputo during 1982.
- Allegedly infiltrating South Africa to establish hiding places for members of the ANC and weapon supply-dumps as well as "dead letter boxes from where deeds of warfare and/or sabotage against police stations and other could be controlled."
- Allegedly smuggling two pistols, ammunition and handgrenades into South Africa from the base in Maputo to use in warfare and sabotage against police stations.
- During December 1982 and January 1983 allegedly hiding a pitol and ammunition and handgrenades intended for warfare in Soweto.
- Allegedly encouraging Johannes Moripane and Jabulani Ntlailare to receive military training from the ANC and, on completion, to return to South Africa with the aim of committing deeds of warfare, sabotage and undermining.
- Allegedly encouraging Immanuel Mafana Marundla during November 1982 to join the ANC.
- Allegedly preparing for the infiltration of trained ANC members and their establishment in Pretoria or Johannesburg by determining safe routes for trained terrorists, searching for hide-outs, establishing "dead letter boxes" and collecting provisions.

Mr Banda's case was referred to the Supreme Court where it will be heard on September 6. He remains in custody.

The magistrate was Mr C S Van Loggerenberg; Mr J JPelser prosecuted. Mr M Basslian, instructed by Mr O Peer, represented Mr Banda.

Azapo men held then released

STAR 17 JUNE '83

By Michael Tissong

Five executive members of the Azanian People's Organisation say they were held by police who raided their homes last night.

The head of the Azapo health secretariat, Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, said he and the vice-president, Mr Saths Cooper, were picked up together outside Regina Mundi Catholic Church in Rockville, Soweto, at about 3.30 pm.

At a later stage, Azapo president Mr Lybon Mabasa, the head of the sports secretariat Mr George Wauchope, and the head of the labour secretariat Mr Letsatsi Mosala, were also picked up with 18 other people, he said.

"Two students from Cape Town and Mr Cooper and I were taken to Moroka police station where we were charged for entering Soweto without a permit. We were then released," Dr Asvat said.

23 held at Protea by police

RDM/SUNDAY TIMES 17 JUNE '83

Mail Reporter

THREE journalists, one from the Rand Daily Mail and two from the Sunday Times, were held seven hours for questioning at the Protea Police Station last night.

They were among 23 people, including five members of the Azanian People's Organisation, arrested at Regina Mundi during a church service held in commemmoration of June 16.

Mr Stan Hlophe, who was supposed to report back to the RDM at 7pm last night, eventually filed his report at 11:15pm.

He said they were photographed and fingerprinted. Statements were taken and their notebooks confiscated. The two other reporters were Mr Joe Moahloli and Mr Dan Maivha.

POLICE QUESTION FEDSAW ACTIVITIES, SAY MEMBERS

12.

By Jon Qwelane

STAR 14 JUNE '83

Several members of the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw) claimed yesterday they were called to the headquarters of the Soweto SecurityPolice at Protea and questioned about the activities of their organisation.

The women, who said they reported to a Sergeant Joubert and other officers, are Ms Amanda Kwadi, Mrs Greta Ncephayi, Mrs June Mlangeni, Mrs Selina Molefe, Mrs Ohara Diseko and Miss Margaret Mthombeni.

Ms Kwadi, an executive official of Fedsaw, said at Protea they were asked what would have happened on the commemmoration of the seventh anniversary of the outbreak of the Soweto riots, and they were also blamed for the furore surrounding the executions last week of the three members of the outlawed African National Congress.

Ms Kwadi alleged the police went even further and claimed Fedsaw was a wing of the ANC.

"After all their questions, we asked them why we were being questioned, and the police said they were interested in us. But they also threatened us with arrest should things (have gotten) out of hand on June 16, even though we told them we would attend the services only as mourners," Ms Kwadi said.

Ms Kwadi, a former detainee, said police took photographs of her after the questioning.

Repeated attempts to obtain comment from the Directorate of Public Relations for the SAP in Pretoria were unsuccessful.

Comment could also not be obtained from Protea Security Police yesterday.

Calls for release of student

CTIMES 13 JUNE '83

Staff Reporter

DR STUART Saunders, vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, yesterday called for the immediate release of Mr Saleem Badat who was arrested under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act on Friday.

Mr Badat, 25, a master's degree student in economic history, was arrested in Worcester. He is vice-chairman of the university branch of the Azanian Students' Organization (Azaso).

In separate statements at the weekend, the Western Cape branch of Azaso and the UCT Students' Representative Council also demanded the unconditional release of Mr Badat and all other political prisoners.

Dr Saunders said the courts of the land were available to bring to justice those accused of an alleged crime.

"Detention without charge or trial has no place in a civilized society and when it affects a member of a university community it compromises the work of all universities.

"I object most strongly to the detention of Mr Badat and call for him to be charged and brought to trial or to be released immediately."

● The Western Cape branch of Azaso said the detention of Mr Badat was "another attack by the State on democratic organizations opposed to apartheid".

"We know Saleem to be a freedom-loving democrat dedicated to the cause of justice in our country," the statement said.

In a statement calling for his release, the UCT SRC also demanded that all security legislation be scrapped.

HAVE ANOTHER 37 BEEN DETAINED?

STAR 14 JUNE '83

OUR VIEW

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee

A question raised in Parliament recently has drawn attention to a situation of which the DPSC has been aware for some time.

The question concerned the number of people detained last year in terms of security legislation.

The figure stated by the Minister of Law and Order was 210, which is substantially different from the one carefully compiled by the DPSC from newspaper reports and other sources throughout the country.

The total determined by the DPSC for 1982 is 266, but if one excludes detentions in the homelands (as the Minister must have done), then the figure is 173. This suggests that another 37 people have disappeared into the detention situation without the public being aware.

If so, who they are, where they come from, and what they have done to invite the attentions of the Security Police, we do not know. Neither do we know what circumstances their families have been left in, nor even whether the families are aware of the reasons for their disappearance.

What of the 1982 detainees about whom we do have details? What sort of people are they?

The largest single group comprises 117 students, scholars and academics, almost half the total of 266.

Traditionally, students have been among the most outspoken critics of this Government, and it is obvious that they are a prime target of the repressive security legislation.

Another group which continually attracts the attentions of the Security Police are trade unionists, 30 in number during 1982. This attention resulted in a great deal of harassment, but not a single conviction under any offence.

Community leaders and workers, 17 in number, concerned with such issues as rents, housing, transport costs, bogus political representation and human rights generally, were also caught in the security net.

Opposition to Government apartheid policies also comes from many churches, so that it is not surprising to find 11 clergymen and church workers amongst those detained in 1982.

The desire of the Government to control, or, at least, tame the media, has brought it into conflict with the Press, and one by-product of this conflict was the deter.tion of five journalists during 1982.

Thus, over two-thirds of those detained in 1982 were from clearly defined groups, which can be categorised as ideological opponents and critics of the Government and against whom the detention weapon was used as a means of curbing and discouraging their activities.

What was the ultimate fate of these guests of the Security Police? Again, we can only speak about those whose details are known.

After periods of detention, varying from a few days to many months, 154 detainees (well over half) were released without any charges being brought against them.

Of the 85 who were charged, 20 were acquitted, while many of those convicted were sent to prison for refusing to testify against their friends, or for possession of banned literature.

The remaining 27 are either still in detention, or have been released without public knowledge.

Included in the above statistics are Mr Ernest Dipale, who died while in police custody, and Miss Linda Dlodlo, who died a few days after her release from detention.

The longest detained person still currently held is Mr David Tobela, a Mozambican citizen abducted from Matola two-and-a-half years ago, and held since then in so-called preventive detention under Section 28(1) of the Internal Security Act.

In the meanwhile, detentions continue apace into 1983, with almost 100 detentions recorded before the halfway mark.

Unionist's pleas avert strike action

EMERALD 17 JUNE '43

By BERNIE JONGBLOED
Labour Reporter

URGENT pleas yesterday by the General Workers' Union branch secretary, Miss Zohra Mehlomakulu, averted another possible strike by Beaufort West's 500 black road workers.

The workers held a mass meeting in the town yesterday with Mr M Loubser, the Cape Administration's senior roads engineer.

Miss Mehlomakulu had travelled from Cape Town to attend the meeting to advise workers how to negotiate with their employers, and to discuss the problems of the issue with "management" — Mr Loubser and his Karoo region staff.

The meeting was called to discuss the reinstatement of a worker, Mr Frans Nqono, who was fired for alleged "back-chatting and obstinacy".

But both Miss Mehlomakulu and Mr Solly Essop — an intermediary for the workers and the chairman of the Beaufort West Coloured Management Committee and the Karoo Farm Workers' Union — who wanted to question the allegations, were warned beforehand to stay away from the meeting.

"The workers were in an ugly mood and wanted to go on an immediate sit-down strike. I pleaded with them to rather listen to what management had to say, consider what was discussed and then decide what action they should take," Miss Mehlomakulu said last night.

"It was like a slap in the face when Mr Loubser's message came that I was to stay out of the discussions because they were none of my business."

Mr Essop said last night he still felt "hurt by this snub".

Mr C F Mathayi, chairman of the road workers' "Committee of Ten", which is recognised by the Provincial Roads Department, said last night the workers had received "little joy" from the crucial meeting.

He confirmed that Miss Mehlomakulu had persuaded workers before the meeting against striking.

The workers would assemble at another mass meeting on Saturday. Miss Mehlomakulu would remain in the town until then, he said.

Mr Loubser and Mr H B Jordaan, resident roads engineer for the Karoo region, could not be contacted for comment last night.

Satisfaction or strike: Threat by roads men

EMERALD 15 JUNE '43

By BERNIE JONGBLOED
Labour Reporter

THE chairman of the Beaufort West Road Workers' Committee, Mr C F Mathayi, has said his 500-strong group will go on strike again if they do not "get any joy" or satisfaction from today's special meeting with Mr M Loubser, Senior Engineer (Roads Department) of the Cape Provincial Administration.

Mr Mathayi, who is also local branch chairman of the General Workers' Union which is not recognised by the Roads Department, said today's meeting had been arranged to thrash out the "thorns in our flesh" at Karoo road camps.

"We have been called 'kaffirs', 'baboons' and other insulting names by senior white staff and some have been dismissed for what our seniors here say is back-chatting and obstinacy," said Mr Mathayi.

"We went on strike for the same reasons in November last year when two workers were paid off, although, through negotiations and the intercession of the GWU and Mr Solly Essop, chairman of the local Karoo Farm Workers' Union, they were later reinstated."

Mr Mathayi said there was a similar strike last month when a white supervisor allegedly swore at workers and called them names. One of the workers, Mr Steven Jack, wrote a letter to the GWU and the Provincial Administration complaining about the incidents and the supervisor involved was recently given a final warning.

Mr Mathayi said his employers in Beaufort West preferred to negotiate only with the workers' Committee of 10, of which he was the chairman. But if the GWU representatives from Cape Town and Mr Essop were not allowed to sit in on today's discussions "we workers will all walk out and refuse to sit down with people who have already made up their minds what they are going to say to us and do about our demands". Mr Matayi said workers in the Karoo had suffered "for long enough" and were not prepared to suffer further indignities. "We have union branches and workers' bodies all over the Karoo, Northern Cape and Boland. "If we do not get any joy we will be go on strike throughout the central Cape."

The department does not recognise the GWU and is says that "Mr Essop has no role to play". Mr Essop said last night his schedule today included attending the meeting between Mr Loubser and the road workers.

Road workers plan rally in Beaufort West

GHERALD 14 JUNE 1983

By BERNIE JONGBLOED
Labour Reporter

THE branch secretary of the General Workers' Union, Miss Zohra Mehlomakulu, last night said black road workers at Beaufort West have asked for a mass meeting in the town during the first week of July at which GWU representatives and members from branches throughout the Cape should attend.

She said the 500 road workers in the Cape Provincial Administration's roads department (Karoo region) had declined to accept the department's decision not to reinstate their colleague, Mr Frans Nqono.

The workers maintained Mr Nqono was dismissed for laughing at a white supervisor allegedly passing slurs like "kaffirs" and "baboons" at his colleagues — and not for obstinacy and back-chatting, as the department claimed. They maintained the latter allegations were outdated because they referred to incidents in 1981, said Miss Mehlomakulu.

Meanwhile, Mr Solly Essop, chairman of the Karoo Farm Workers' Union and the Beaufort West Coloured Management Committee, said Mr Mathayi, chairman of the Black Workers' Association — the only body recognised by the roads department — was given a letter written by an official in Cape Town to one in Beaufort West saying Mr Essop and Miss Mehlomakulu of the unregistered GWU, should be barred from yesterday's meeting between Mr M Loubser, Senior Engineer (Roads Department, Cape Town) and the 500 black workers.

"The workers are upset management does not want me to help them in their dispute. Now I hear they are organising GWU branches in Worcester, Ceres, Kraaifontein, Oudtshoorn, Graaff-Reinet, Colesberg, Ventersdorp and other towns for a mass rally," Mr Essop said.

"If the authorities don't wake up soon and listen to their workers, they may have to deal with a massive strike by road construction workers throught the central Cape Province and the Orange Free State."

Mr Jacob Kotze, Senior Engineer (Roads Construction), said last night he believed the workers were satisfied with the outcome of yesterday's meeting.

He said the roads department was currently building a new national road to the north. The section between Beaufort West and Three Sisters was near completion and the next section was the stretch to Richmond.

"If there is a major strike, it will not disrupt the flow of traffic as the new highway lies parallel to the old one. We will take appropriate measures to manage our construction work during such a possibility. I agree, there will be major disruptions, but no one will perish," said Mr Kotze.

Mr H B Jordaan, the Karoo region's resident engineer, declined to comment on yesterday's meeting or claims that Mr Essop and Miss Mehlomakulu were barred from the meeting.

Nine held

[illegible] Mercury 6 JUNE 1983

Mercury Reporter

NINE people arrested during a disturbance outside a strike-hit packaging plant at Mobeni yesterday were likely to appear in court today.

A police spokesman confirmed that the men were arrested after a group of 500 people started hurling stones at the security guards and then at police at Nampak Products Ltd in Mobeni.

The men were told they could not be employed after a three-day strike over a dispute about pension contributions.

Strike wins fired worker's job back

ROMAN 10 JUNE '83

Labour Correspondent

WORKERS at Rosettenville store Grand Bazaars have won the reinstatement of a Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union shop steward whose firing led to a strike last week, the union's general secretary, Mrs Emma Mashinini, said yesterday.

According to Mrs Mashinini, management offered workers an unusual option — they could either win the steward's reinstatement or be paid for the time they were on strike. "They voted for reinstatement rather than pay," she said.

But she added that negotiations over strikers' demand to be paid for the duration of the strike would be negotiated later. Earlier this week, chainstore employer Checkers agreed to pay Ccawusa members who had struck at several of its stores.

Meanwhile, a Ccawusa spokesman said that two ballots held at plants of Premier Group company Gallo Africa to determine whether workers wanted the union to represent them, had ended in "yes" votes for the union.

The spokesman alleged that management at the plants had exerted pressure on workers to persuade them to vote against the union, but comment on this could not be obtained from Gallo.

● Another Premier Group company, Premier Milling, yesterday signed a recognition agreement with the Food, Beverage and Allied Workers Union, an affiliate of the Council of Unions of SA.

Union is poised for twin victory

ROMAN 14 JUNE '83

Labour Correspondent

THE Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) has won a second key bargaining foothold at a major chain store — and is expected to make another major gain within a week.

The union announced yesterday it had signed a recognition agreement with the Woolworths chain which grants it bargaining rights at all Woolworths stores throughout the country at which it has majority membership.

And yesterday it was locked in final negotiations with OK Bazaars which are expected to lead to the signing of a recognition agreement within a week.

Ccawusa has already been formally recognised by the Edgars chain.

Agreements with OK, Woolworths and Edgars would give the union a substantial permanent presence in major chain stores and could open the way for further agreements with other retail groups.

Its general secretary, Mrs Emma Mashinini, said yesterday the Woolworths agreement had been signed on Friday after more than 10 months of negotiation.

The union was also negotiating several substantive agreements with Woolworths — particularly one on maternity leave — and wage negotiations with the chain would begin on July 1.

At OK Bazaars, Ccawusa and company officials met yesterday to finalise negotiations on a recognition agreement.

Mrs Mashinini said she expected the OK agreement to be signed within a week.

The two sides are likely to reach a maternity leave agreement which has been described as "the most progressive yet negotiated in this country".

The union is hoping to win a similar agreement at Woolworths.

Workers strike as hours reduced

Labour Reporter
STAR 16 JUNE '83

Several hundred workers at the Dunlop Industrial Products plant in Benoni downed tools on Monday after the management announced that it was reducing working hours at the plant.

A management spokesman said that a new three-shift operation had been introduced as an alternative to retrenching workers and was necessary because of the current economic downturn. Only 50 workers out of the plant's 600-man workforce were directly affected by the change.

Management yesterday met union officials and shop stewards of the Chemical Workers Industrial Union to discuss the dispute.

Closed shop clause suffers a setback

RDM MAIL 15 JUNE '83

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

THE controversial "closed shop" clause — which forces workers to belong to a union — has suffered a set-back in the printing and newspaper industry.

Black workers at three Industria plants owned by the giant Nampak group have been allowed by the industry's industrial council to resign from the SA Typographical Union, which they were forced to join in terms of a "closed shop" agreement negotiated at the council.

This was announced yesterday by the Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Union (PWAWU), which says workers have opted to join it, and confirmed by Nampak.

The workers are allowed to resign because the council has granted Nampak's request that they be exempted from the agreement's "closed shop" clause.

According to Nampak, this is only the second time the council has granted an exemption from the "closed shop" for black workers.

A letter to Nampak by the council says workers who have resigned from the SATU at the plant will be permitted to do so. It adds, however, that new workers will still have to join SATU in terms of the "closed shop" clause.

It says the letter must be seen as a formal exemption from the "closed shop".

Most industrial council agreements have "closed shop" clauses forcing workers to belong to a union on the council. In the past few years, established unions like SATU have had this agreement extended to cover black workers, which means these workers must belong to the union whether they wish to or not.

Exemptions from the "closed shop" are rarely granted.

A statement by PWAWU yesterday hailed the exemptions and said they applied to three Nampak plants, — Conical, Sacks, and Core and Tubes. It said the workers "prefer to belong to PWAWU rather than SATU."

PWAWU said workers alleged they had only had one meeting with SATU — when they joined it. "Since then we have never had a single meeting until we called them to tell them we wanted to resign", they added.

The union said workers had also charged that SATU "forced itself on them", had "done nothing for them", and that they "encountered rudeness and unhelpfulness when they visited SATU's offices".

It said workers had begun joining PWAWU late last year. When the union achieved majority support at the plant and shop stewards were elected, they approached management and "immediately raised their opposition to SATU".

According to PWAWU, Nampak said it was bound by the "closed shop" agreement and could do nothing about this issue. But workers had continued to raise the issue and had signed a petition resigning from SATU.

The exemption had been granted on May 17 "provided the council was certain workers were opposed to SATU". Workers had now all formally resigned and expected their automatic union deductions to SATU to cease, the union said.

Nampak's spokesman confirmed that an exemption had been granted .

"Whenever a majority of employees in a company in the Nampak group indicate their desire to resign from their existing union, Nampak, as a responsible employer, would naturally make application for the employees to be exempted from the closed shop clause in the industrial agreement", he added.

During the past 18 months, Nampak had twice been granted an exemption — once in October 1981 and once at the three Industria plants, he added.

Repeated attempts to obtain SATU comment failed yesterday.

15.

Chemical workers stay out

RDM MAIL 13 JUNE '83

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

WORKERS at the Silicate and Chemical Industries factory in Germiston yesterday decided to carry on striking until their demands had been met by management.

The full complement of 90 workers went on strike on June 9 after complaints from members of the Chemical Industries Workers Union about the treatment they had received from a foreman.

They also claimed the foreman discriminated between workers and wanted doctors' certificates from workers who were supposed to work overtime on a Saturday but did not turn up.

A spokesman for the union last night said workers would not return to work until the foreman was fired.

All other workers of the Unilever group have been called on to support the strikers.

Metal union wants more

RDM MAIL 14 JUNE '83

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

GENERAL meetings of the 30 000-strong Metal and Allied Workers' Union have rejected the recent wage rise agreed at the metal industries' industrial council and instructed Mawu leaders to attempt to re-open wage negotiations.

A meeting of Mawu shop stewards from throughout the Transvaal at the weekend instructed the union's negotiating delegates to "take any steps that may be necessary" to force the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa) to reopen negotiations and to bargain in "good faith".

According to the union, a similar resolution was adopted by Mawu's southern Natal shop stewards.

At a council meeting last month, Seifsa and metal unions on the council agreed on a 5% rise for highest-paid workers and a 7% rise for the lowest paid.

Mawu, which attended the meeting, rejected this and said it would canvass its members on their response. It says it asked the council to delay an agreement until it received a mandate from its members, but that this was refused.

The weekend's meetings were held to test membership opinion.

The resolution which was adopted sharply criticised Seifsa and accused it of using the council to "stifle bona fide negotiation with Mawu".

Seifsa's director, Mr Sam van Coller, said yesterday he preferred not to comment on Mawu's statement until the union had contacted employers formally.

However, Seifsa is likely to oppose any move to re-open talks.

The resolution rejected Seifsa's 5%-7% offer which established unions accepted and added: "We confirm that we still want a living wage."

Mawu members instructed the union's negotiating delegates to "continue to press Seifsa to re-open bona fide negotiations with Mawu" and instructed delegates to take steps to compel it to do so.

At the meeting, union members also instructed Mawu leaders to take part in the various negotiations for "house agreements" at individual metal companies which take place under the council's umbrella and to continue to press Mawu's demand for a minimum wage of R90 a week.

Union seeks legal advice against Seifsa on wages

16.

SOWETAN 14 JUNE '43

THE 40 000 strong Metal and Allied Workers' Union intends seeking legal advice against employer organisation Steel and Engineering Industries of South Africa (Seifsa), for rejecting their demands during wage negotiations last week.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

In a statement to The SOWETAN yesterday, the union's spokesman said: "We strongly reject the way Seifsa used the mechanism of the industrial council to stifle bona fide negotiations with Mawu."

The spokesman said the union demanded a minimum wage of R90 a week, and an increment of R18 across the board, whereas Seifsa offered approximately R68 minimum and R4,50 across the board effective from July 1.

Seifsa subsequently concluded a wage agreement with unions, including Electrical and Allied Workers' Union, Boilermakers' Union, Amalgamated and Engineering, Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers' Union and Industrial and Engineering Union.

However, Mawu refused to sign the agreement on grounds that they wanted to get a mandate from the general membership because "we were not happy with what the employers' organisation offered."

The statement released after the union's Transvaal shop-steward council meeting also condemns other unions in the council for co-operating with Seifsa.

The meeting resolved to reject Seifsa's proposals because "we want a living wage for all members and instruct the union's negotiating delegation to re-open discussions on this highly contentious issue."

"We instruct the delegates to take any steps which may be necessary to compel Seifsa to re-open negotiations and to compel them to negotiate the bona fides," the statement says.

Mawu, an affiliate of the Federation of South Africa Trade Unions, made history early this year when it accepted to participate in the industrial council. They had refused and rejected the industrial council system.

In terms of this industrial council agreement Mawu is bound to adhere to it because it embraces all workers in the steel and engineering industries and it remains to be seen whether the union will succeed in challenging the industrial council agreement.

Vital move for black unions in metal industry

ROMAN 16 JUNE '43

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

IN A move regarded as a breakthrough, mainly-black unions in the metal industries are to be given an opportunity to have a say in running the industries' pension fund — whether or not they are registered and members of the metal industrial council.

The fund covers nearly 500 000 workers and has assets of well over R500-million. It is the biggest of its kind in the country.

A meeting of the industries' board of management — which is made up of employers and unions on the metal council — agreed this week that the 10 unions in the industries who have most members covered by the fund will each be entitled to a seat on its board. Employers will hold the other 10 seats.

This will apply whether or not the unions are members of the metal industrial council or are registered with the Government.

On the other hand, emerging unions, whose opposition to the fund at one stage threatened its existence, have agreed to apply to serve on the fund's board.

This arrangement is believed to be unprecedented and, although black union representatives will be a minority on the fund's board, it is expected that they will be able to exert considerable influence on the fund's direction.

This week's meeting at which the agreement was reached follows a period during which the fund's continued existence was in jeopardy.

The five-year-old agreement setting it up has been due for renewal and three emerging unions — the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union and the General Workers' Union — refused to agree to renewal unless their demands for changes in the fund's boards were accepted.

These were that unions have a majority on the board — they now have half the seats — and that bigger unions hold more seats than smaller ones.

Unions on the council argued that this deadlock could make it impossible for the agreement setting up the fund to be renewed.

According to sources at this week's meeting, the agreement setting up the fund will now be renewed for six months, although it could be amended if all parties agree to this.

The three unions once again failed to win acceptance for their demand that workers hold a majority of seats on the board, but have agreed to apply to sit on it and will not oppose the agreement's renewal.

The sources said the three expressed dissatisfaction with the decision not to grant workers a majority and said they would raise this again soon.

The director of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation, Mr Sam van Coller, yesterday confirmed details of the agreement and said a procedure for determining which 10 unions qualified for seats had been agreed.

This procedure was being put into motion now, he said.

Emerging unions who win seats on the council are expected to use them to push for major changes to the fund in response to what they say is mounting black worker dissatisfaction with it.

Mawu wins recognition at East Rand metal plant

ROMAN 16 JUNE '43

Labour Correspondent

EAST Rand metal firm Reliable Products, a member of the Group 5 group of engineering companies, has granted recognition to Fosatu's Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu), a union statement announced yesterday.

The vast majority of metal employers in the area have refused to recognise Mawu, arguing that the union should negotiate with employers at the metal industries' industrial council only.

The union hailed the agreement as "a step forward to workers having a say over their own lives" and challenged other employers to follow suit.

According to Mawu, the agreement includes a procedure enabling it to negotiate wages directly at the plant, but a Reliable spokesman yesterday said he was not aware of this. Most metal employers oppose plant-level wage negotiations.

A key feature of the agreement is a retrenchment procedure.

This provides for negotiation with the union before retrenchments occur, retrenchments on a "last in first out" basis and includes an undertaking by the company to give retrenched workers job preference.

The company spokesman confirmed the agreement and added that "thus far relations between the company and the union have been excellent".

Meanwhile, the union yesterday began negotiations with Cleveland firm Krost Brothers on a retrenchment procedure. This follows a strike by both black and white workers at the plant last week in protest at the retrenchment of 114 of its 1 400 workers.

The strike ended when management agreed to suspend the retrenched workers pending talks.

According to Mawu, workers at East Rand metal company Litemaster Products also downed tools this week in protest at retrenchments.

Huletts is set to lay off workers

RDMAIL 17 JUNE '43

DURBAN. — Drought-hit Tongaat-Huletts sugar division, with four of its six sugar mills to close after only 11 weeks' milling, would be forced to lay off workers, the managing director, Mr Dick Ridgway, said yesterday.

And with this season's crop estimate slumping more than 25%, South Africa will have to import refined sugar this year.

Mr Ridgway said the number of workers who would be laid off was not known yet, but they would be offered unemployment pay of 70% of normal wages for up to six months.

He said the offer had been regarded as generous and had been accepted by all the trade unions.

Mr Ridgway stressed that [redacted] wages would be cut, as had been reported earlier, and all in employment would continue to earn the same wages.

Laid-off workers would receive normal leave pay for all leave due to them, he said. Thereafter, for as long as they were unemployed, they would get 70% of their normal pay, resuming full pay if signed on again.

Pension contributions would not be deducted from the unemployment pay — the company would pay employees' contributions as well as its own.

A trade union spokesman said the industry had been "very fair" about the situation, consulting registered and unregistered unions.

The directors of Natal's other main sugar industry employer, C G Smith, could not be reached for comment. A labour specialist said, however, C G Smith was not as badly affected, because the Natal South Coast had not been hit as hard by drought.

The acting general manager of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, Mr J Aikman, applauded the decision to lay off workers rather than retrench them. — Sapa.

Union executive ousted in food workers' row

RDMAIL 17 JUNE '43

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

TENSIONS in the Food, Beverage, and Allied Workers' Union — the most successful in the Council of Unions of SA — have led to the removal of the union's executive at a special national congress held at the weekend.

Among the officials apparently ousted are the union's president, Mr Longwe Kwelemthini, who is also a senior Cusa office-bearer.

It is still not clear whether the sacking will stand, as two of the union's four branches walked out of the congress and representatives of two branches may not be able to remove the executive.

The congress followed tension between the union's national council and its East Rand branch which accused the council of acting "unconstitutionally".

According to the chairman of the East Rand branch, Mr James Mndadeni, the congress voted out the executive and elected an interim committee of which he was voted chairman. This committee would arrange new elections.

He said both Mr Kwelemthini and the union's general secretary, Mr Skakes Sikhakhane, walked out of the meeting before any decisions were taken and were followed by the West Rand branch.

He added that the Far East Rand branch had not been permitted to take part in the congress because their credentials were not in order, but other sources said this branch, of which Mr Kwelemthini is a member, joined the walkout.

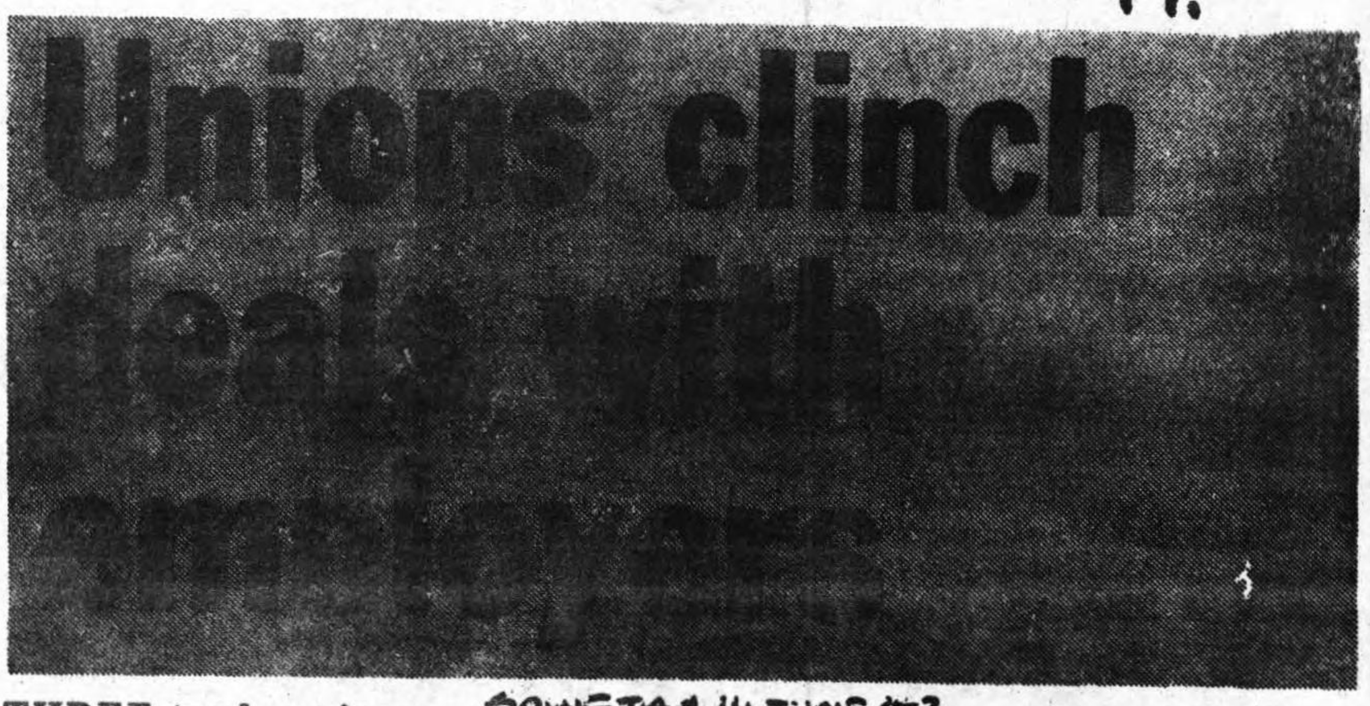
Mr Mndadeni said the meeting had decided to invite Mr Sikhakhane to continue as secretary, but added that he would be subject to "investigation" by the union.

It had also decided to reinstate a union organiser, Mr Paul Ntuli, who was fired by the national council recently.

Comment from Mr Sikhakhane could not be obtained.

17.

Unions clinch [redacted] deal



SOWETAN 14 JUNE '43

By MONO BADELA

THREE trade unions have made agreements with local employers in Johannesburg during the past week.

The Chamber of Mines agreed to negotiate with a black trade union, the National Union of Mineworkers (Num), on wages and conditions of employment for a number of occupations on eight gold mines. An agreement setting out the procedures which the Chamber and the union will adhere to in their dealings with each other was signed by representatives of the Chamber, headed by Mr C T Fenton, vice-president, and Mr James Motlatsi, president of Num.

Until recently there have been no black trade unions in the mining industry since the mid-1940s. Num was formed in August last year and was granted permission by the Chamber to recruit members on all its gold mines. In terms of its agreement with the chamber, the union will now be in a position to negotiate wages and conditions of employment for the occupations on the eight mines for which it has been recognized.

The chamber had agreed to extend the recognition agreement to cover additional occupations on the eight mines. It was also agreed that when the union's membership increases it will become representative of members on the other mines.

The gold mines involved up to date are Elandstrand, Kloof, President Brand, Vaal Reefs (two divisions), and Western Holdings (three divisions).

At Steeledale in the East Rand, the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) signed a procedural agreement with the small parts subsidiary of a Group 5 company, Reliable Products. The agreement covers negotiations on wages, working conditions, and disciplinary and grievance procedures. A retirement procedure was also agreed upon by both parties.

The Food and Beverages Workers' Union also signed a recognition agreement with the management of Premier Milling, Newtown branch. It provides for wage negotiations and access of union's officials to the plant.

A union for pump attendants

ROMAIL 14 JUNE '43

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

A NEW union to represent petrol pump attendants will begin recruiting members next week, said Mr Donsie Kumalo, general secretary of the National General Workers Union.

Mr Kumalo, whose NGWU was formed when he broke away from the Port Elizabeth-based Motor Assemblers and Components' Union, said an NGWU organiser, Mr Solly Masemola, had been instructed to organise the union.

The new union would be called the Petroleum, Garage and Allied Workers Union and would be a sister union of the NGWU, he said.

"We have taken this step because pump attendants are totally unrepresented by any other union.

"Although they are covered by an industrial council agreement, which an established union negotiates, they do not belong to this union and it does not represent their views."

CONFLICT LOOMS OVER KEY TALKS ON MINE WAGES

18.

ROMAIL 14 JUNE '83

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

CONFLICT between the Chamber of Mines and the black National Union of Mineworkers seemed certain yesterday on the eve of today's history-making black wage negotiation meeting on the mines.

Yesterday a war of words erupted between the two sides as NUM released a wide-ranging set of demands for today's talks and the chamber labelled these "unacceptable" and "totally unrealistic".

Among NUM's demands are a 30% pay rise and a call for the scrapping of all race discrimination on the mines. The chamber says this latter move would bring it into conflict with the law and risk racial conflict on the mines — an apparent reference to the likely reaction of Rightwing white unions.

Last week NUM won recognition from the chamber on eight mines, which meant it could take part in negotiations for this year's black wage increase.

This year is the first in which the mines' black pay increase will be negotiated, rather than set unilaterally by the chamber.

The talks were due to begin yesterday but were postponed until today at the chamber's request. They are due to end on Friday at the latest.

In a statement summarising its demands yesterday, NUM said it would ask the chamber to "state unequivocally" that hiring, firing or the job classification of workers would not be subject to race or sex discrimination.

It said mines "can easily afford" its 30% demand, "particularly if they are committed to closing the wage gap between black and white".

NUM says it has taken the present "harsh" economic climate into account and that it believes 30% is "a reasonable demand".

In a novel step, the union is also demanding annual "paternity leave" for married migrant workers to enable them to see their families.

It also charges that some black mineworkers are doing work legally reserved for whites and demands they receive the same pay as whites doing the jobs.

"If the chamber is committed to the removal of job reservation there is absolutely no justification for resisting this demand," it says.

NUM also wants the extension of the white miners' pension fund to blacks, changes in the mines' "painfully discriminatory" leave system and to hours of work, protection for workers if new technology is introduced, and other changes.

"These demands were formulated by our members and the wage negotiations committee enjoys the full backing of the entire membership," it says.

In an unprecedented statement the chamber, which usually does not comment during negotiations, said it was forced to do so this time as "the publicity accorded to NUM's unrealistic demands will lead to false expectations among the union's members on the mines".

It said the 30% demand was "unrealistic in view of the current economic climate and the more moderate settlements reached so far this year with unions in the mining industry and also in other industries where many black employees earn far less than mine workers represented by NUM".

The demand for the end of discrimination had been made although "NUM must know the chamber is working towards this but cannot suddenly and unilaterally act without breaking existing laws and risking interracial industrial conflict".

The chamber added that the union had submitted a "formidable list of demands" including "novel and radical" ideas like paternity leave. These and other "complex" issues could not be finalised within a week.

2 mine unions win pay rises at historic meeting

ROMAIL 14 JUNE '83

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

FOR the first time in the mining industry's history, the Chamber of Mines and black miners' representatives yesterday negotiated a wage increase for the 465 000 black workers on the gold, platinum and copper mines.

The increase will see black pay rise by between R15 and R57 a month — and between 13,9% and 15,7% on minimum wage rates, say the unions. The Chamber is still considering rises for colliery workers.

The agreement was arrived at yesterday afternoon between the Chamber and two unions, the (black) National Union of Mineworkers and the (coloured and black) Federated Mining, Explosives and Chemical Workers' Union, after a week of tough bargaining. Although the negotiations only concerned some 6 000 workers on nine Chamber mines, the increases will apply to black workers throughout the industry.

And, in another key development, the Chamber yesterday agreed to re-negotiate its code for black, coloured and Asian workers to remove anomalies between their work conditions and those of white miners, according to NUM general-secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa. The code sets miners' leave, bonus payments and other work conditions.

The Chamber also gave the two unions a commitment "to the elimination of discrimination based on race, sex and religion in work practices and measures in the mining industry". Other wide-ranging demands by the NUM will be negotiated later, probably in about three weeks' time, Mr Ramaphosa said.

The Chamber recently recognised the NUM to represent black workers on eight of its mines and FMECWU has been recognised to represent coloured workers for some time.

Although this week's negotiations began with the Chamber seeing the two unions separately, it is understood the unions decided to negotiate jointly on Thursday.

The percentage increase negotiated yesterday is substantially above the 8% negotiated with white miners. It is understood that the Chamber began negotiations by offering 12%. The NUM originally demanded a 30% rise, the scrapping of all race discrimination, and raised a wide range of other issues.

In a joint statement yesterday, the Chamber and the two unions announced that negotiations had been "successfully concluded".

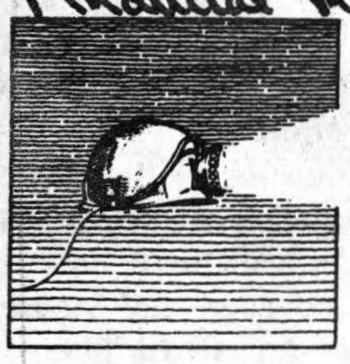
They said they would continue talks on work conditions other than wages and that "where proposed changes (in these) do not have direct cost implications, and if agreement is reached in further discussion, they could be implemented immediately".

In a separate statement, the Chamber revealed that the pay rise would increase surface workers' wages by R15-R50 and those of underground workers by R18-R57.

Facing the rise of black power

19.

Financial Mail 17 June 1983



The recognition of new black unions in the mining industry stresses the urgency of an agreement between employers and established unions to scrap job reservation and other forms of discrimination.

More than any other industry, mining has decisively shaped SA's industrial growth. So, too, has it decisively influenced labour relations. It is at the rockface — literally and symbolically — that the greatest labour challenge has to be met. It is, simply put, how to reconcile white workers' real fears for their job security with black workers' legitimate desire for advancement.

The Chamber of Mines' recognition on June 9 of the first black union, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), throws out that challenge as it has seldom been thrown before: it highlights the pressing need to structure a *modus vivendi* for black and white miners at a time of great economic, as well as social and political, stress.

This week, for the first time in the industry's turbulent labour history, collective bargaining is taking place between the chamber and a black union. The NUM is pressing tough demands — mainly a 30% across-the-board pay hike. The union bases its argument on two principles: the removal of race discrimination in mining and the closing of the wage gap.

But the white unions, quite understandably, have their own priorities. Underlying all past dealings with employers has been their fundamental preoccupation with job security: their fear of being replaced by cheap black labour. This fear goes back a long way and has been at the heart of some of the worst riots — the Rand Revolt of 1922 — that the country has known.

That bloody uprising shaped government labour policies for more than half a century and led to statutory job reservation and other measures to protect white workers. This inevitably created a labour elite enjoying not only conventional craft barriers to protect their jobs, but also racial ones.

Wiehahn Commission

Times change and with them a re-assessment of values. Two years ago, government and employers supported the Wiehahn Commission recommendation that statutory and non-statutory job reservation in the industry should be phased out. Government, however, lodged a number of provisos aimed at allaying white workers' job security fears. These included the stipulation that all workers achieve the same level of proficiency in training and experience before being appointed to a post; and that the principle of equal pay for work of equal value should be maintained.

This was an advance — despite the fact that Pretoria was taking pains not to alienate an important sector of its voters.

Then government declared it was up to employers and the white unions to agree on how to scrap discrimination, saying they had "a reasonable period" in which to do this. So far, little progress has been achieved in discussions between employers and the eight unions affiliated to the Council of Mining Unions.

Now the NUM has jumped into the midst of these stormy waters. Last week the chamber formally recognised it as representative of various categories of workers on eight gold mines. The NUM is, therefore, becoming a force at a time when employers and the established unions cannot agree on how to eliminate discrimination — an obvious potential cause of labour unrest.

In other industries, events in recent years have shown that many black workers are prepared to challenge traditional labour practices. Emerging unions themselves have often had the bewildering task of riding the tiger of rising worker expectations. Hardly anyone needs to be reminded of how rapidly violence can erupt and spread among angry black mineworkers.

NUM general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa says that black mineworkers are probably the most dissatisfied workers in SA today. Of course, he has a vested interest in saying so. But recent polls of migrants' opinions by academics, such as the University of Natal's Lawrie Schlemmer, have refuted the conventional wisdom that they have a low political consciousness.

Many migrants have joined emerging unions in other industries and the NUM's rapid growth testifies to their desire to win better conditions of employment in mining. In the 10 months the NUM has been active, membership has grown to more than 25 000. Four other black mining unions are making rather slower progress. But they are discovering that because more blacks see mining as a long-term career, there is a fairly high desire for unionisation.

At this stage, the NUM patently has no stranglehold on mine owners. But although it represents only a fraction of the roughly 500 000 blacks in the industry, it has already achieved significant symbolic power. So its leverage must not be underestimated. The wage increase it wins for its members this year will influence the pay of

NUM's Ramaphosa . . . making tough demands

White miners . . . seeking job security

Contd▶

virtually all blacks in the industry.

The union has also done some shrewd strategic thinking. It has concentrated on recruiting machine operators, who occupy crucial positions in the production process, as well as team leaders who are opinion-makers in the black workforce.

What has to be assessed now is the possibility of employers and the established unions agreeing soon on the scrapping of discrimination. The longer it takes, the greater the chances of a violent reaction. The artisan unions are showing a willingness to consider changes, providing a structure — such as an industrial council — is created to ensure enforcement of agreements. Indeed, leaders of some of these unions strongly favour reforms.

This won't necessarily be true of the white Mineworkers' Union (MWU). It may fight a tough rearguard action. It has great difficulty drawing occupational boundaries to protect its members' privileges and continues to threaten a strike if blacks are granted blasting certificates.

On the other hand, the MWU may have entered a period of ideological confusion and some of its members may be ready to compromise. If that be true, a trade-off could be possible: one offering its members the chance to qualify for more responsible, higher-paying jobs in return for their acceptance of the deracialisation principle. If not, either government or the employers will have to get tough.

Says one industrial expert: "This is not an option I would favour, but I must admit that it might be the only viable one if we don't make any progress. No one with any knowlege of this industry can doubt how imperative it is to make the necessary changes as soon as possible."

Persuading white mineworkers that their days of privilege at the rockface are over is as crucial a task as it is a difficult one. It will demand as much courage and steadfastness as forebearance and flexibility.

The recognition of NUM means that it can be deferred no longer. Success will bring a new era to industrial relations in this country's most crucial industry. The consequences of failure could be a wave of unrest that sets back for years a return to general prosperity.

Metal workers 'strike most often'

RDMail 16 JUNE '83

Labour Correspondent

THE metal industries are more strike-prone than any other South African industry at present, according to a study on strikes by a leading labour relations consultancy Andrew Levy and Associated.

The study also finds that unions affiliated to the Federation of SA Trade Unions are involved in far more strikes than all other unions put together.

These are among the findings in a Special Report on Industrial Action released by the consultancy yesterday.

According to the study, metal is well ahead of any other industry in the number of strikes it has experienced.

It is followed by food and beverage and motor, both of which are much more strike-prone than other industries.

But it also finds that metal only became the most strike-prone industry in the past 18 months. Before that, food and beverage "consistently" experienced most strikes.

In a geographical breakdown of strikes, the study also sharply challenges the view that the Eastern Cape and Natal are particularly strike-prone areas.

It finds that nearly half of all strikes between 1979 and 1982 occurred in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area. The Eastern Cape and Natal each account for just over 20% during that period.

The study gives a breakdown of union involvement in strikes, but cautions that these figures do not mean the unions caused the strikes, merely that their members were involved. It suggests the figures could indicate the relative strength of the unions.

"It must be remembered that a union's 'militancy' cannot be judged in terms of its rhetoric alone. It needs to have the density of membership as well as the will amongst its members to turn slogans into action.

"In this sense, there is little doubt that the (figures) are a reflection of the reality (of various unions' strengths)", the study argues.

Where unions were present in strikes, Fosatu unions were involved in 65% of strikes, the Council of Unions of SA was involved in 7,75% and other emerging unions, notably the SA Allied Workers Union (SAAWU), General Workers Union, and Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union accounted for the other 27%.

The union involved in most strikes is Fosatu's Metal and Allied Workers Union, followed by its National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (NAAWU).

SAAWU comes third, Fosatu's National Union of Textile Workers fourth and the Food and Canning Workers Union fifth.

However, when man-days lost to employers, rather than the number of strikes, is calculated, NAAWU is far ahead of any other union.

More black worker strikes 'are likely'

RDMail 16 JUNE '83

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

"NEW and unprecedented" levels of strike action by black workers are likely once the economy begins to pick up, according to a study on strikes by a leading labour relations consultancy.

Despite claims that strike action is on the wane, the study finds that there has been a "strong and steady" trend towards greater strike action by black workers since 1971 which is likely to continue.

And it also finds that the vast majority of strikes are triggered by issues which lie directly under the control of company managements, rather than by political or social issues.

The study, "A Special Report on Industrial Action", by consultants Andrew Levy and Associates, challenges many commonly-held theories on black worker strike action.

It is based on strike information gathered from the consultancy's own sources and also makes use of official strike figures.

The study argues that the number of strikes which occurred in any given year does not on its own give an accurate picture of strike trends.

It says the key issue is how many man-days have been lost to industry each year through strikes.

Despite suggestions that black strike action only became a major factor after the 1979 labour reforms, the study includes a graph which indicates that there has been a sharp and steady trend towards an increase in man-days lost through strikes since 1971, despite occassional drops in individual years.

It suggests that, even if strike figures drop temporarily this year as a result of the recession, this trend may well continue in future.

In an analysis of incidents which triggered strikes, the study finds that 80% were sparked by wages, grievances, discipline and dismissals — issues which "lie within the ambit of managerial decisions".

It argues that this means companies will have to ask "whether or not their awareness and handling of these issues is adequate".

It goes on to find that firings and discipline have become a far greater strike issue than wages in the past few months — presumably because of the recession. This, it argues, means that decisions on these issues "should receive the most careful management attention".

According to the study, strikes by black workers are also lasting longer. Nearly 30% of strikes between 1979 and 1982 lasted between three and five days and over 10% lasted six days or more.

It finds that, where strikes are not settled on the first day, they tend to last for at least another two days.

For employers, it says, this means that "panic or coercive tactics in the early stages of a strike are likely to be counter-productive".

The study also finds that, where striking workers are represented by a union, the strike tends to last longer.

But it adds that this does not necessarily mean unions cause strikes and may mean the grievance which led to the strike is more likely to be settled if a union is present.

Attention to worker health 'insufficient'

CTIMES 14 JUNE '43

Staff Reporter

MOST South African industrialists paid insufficient attention to the health of their workers, putting "little time, money or organization into the prevention of occupational diseases".

This observation is made in the latest issue of the South African Medical Journal by Dr S R Benatar, Professor of Medicine at the University of Cape Town, Dr J T Mets, a senior lecturer in UCT's department of Community Health, as well as a visiting professor, Dr P Elmes.

They said that the report of the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry on Occupational Health was published in 1976, but "to date only a few minor recommendations appear to have been accepted and implemented".

Among those not implemented was a recommendation that a single Act be promulgated to incorporate all aspects of industrial health under the Department of Health. Had this been accepted, all industrial workers would have been protected within a uniform industrial health policy for the first time.

"Workers would have to be consulted about working conditions which might affect their health, and employers would be obliged to provide industrial health services."

To ensure safety and health in the workplace, the doctors suggest that legislation be drafted to include:

- An advisory council of occupational health and safety experts to formulate regulations and guidelines for health and safety from all hazards in industry, and to make recommendations to the responsible minister. Also to review and revise regulations continually and encourage applied research.
- An inspectorate to report on maintenance of safe working environments and health, injuries and occupational diseases.
- High-quality medical care for occupational diseases and injuries, and expert assessment of compensatable disability.
- The establishment of a department of occupational health at every medical school for teaching under-graduates and post-graduates, for service commitments and for independent research, and for technikons to extend their role in training health inspectors in occupational hygiene.

Top union job for Celliers

RDM AM 13 JUNE '43

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

MR NIC CELLIERS, a senior official of the country's biggest white union, the South African Iron, Steel and Allied Workers' Union, has been appointed secretary of the all-white Confederation of Labour.

According to a statement released by the confederation, Mr Celliers is a former personnel manager who once achieved the highest marks in the world in a business administration examination.

He also has a string of academic degrees and was, according to the confederation, the first unionist to win the Certificate in Labour Relations awarded by Unisa's Institute of Labour Relations.

His appointment means Iron and Steel has retained its hold on the key administrative position in the confederation. Mr Celliers replaces former union general secretary Mr Wessel Bornman, who has retired because of ill health.

Mr Celliers, who is 46, is also senior assistant general secretary of Iron and Steel. He has been acting secretary of the confederation for some time.

The confederation, which claims a membership of 120 000, is the only umbrella union body in the country which represents white workers only. Besides Iron and Steel, its best known affiliate is the Mine Workers' Union.

According to the statement, Mr Celliers was appointed at a recent meeting of the confederation's executive.

"In a short acceptance speech, he referred to the policy and goals of the confederation and gave the undertaking that he would do his best to fulfill the expectations of the confederation and the white worker."

According to the statement, Mr Celliers studied for, and obtained, several accounting and management degrees while working for the union and is at present studying communications at Unisa.

"Various articles on labour matters from his pen have been published in the publications of various professional bodies," it adds.

Unions pushing for urban rights

RM STAR 14 JUNE '43

Labour Reporter

Trade unions are forcefully adding their weight to demands that administration boards honour the Rikhoto judgment and give permanent residence rights to qualifying workers.

Unions are organising their members to apply to the boards and assisting them in drawing up applications.

But while the boards say they are processing applicants the bureaucratic procedures appear to be lengthy.

This week the lead article and editorial in the Garment Workers Union publication was devoted to the call that qualifying workers apply for the section 10 (1) (b) stamp from the administration boards.

The recent Appeal Court judgment was to be welcomed and it would be grossly wrong for the Government to alter the decision, the editorial said.

The Metal and Allied Workers Union said in a statement that it was approaching employers on the Reef to assist workers and give them time off to apply.

"Mawu shop stewards all over the Reef are approaching their managements and asking them to release and accompany workers to the administration boards to help them acquire their residence qualifications," a statement said.

Rikhoto ruling plea to Koornhof

RDM AM 14 JUNE '43

Labour Correspondent

A KEY affiliate of the Trade Union Council of SA, the Garment Workers' Union, has urged the Government to implement the Rikhoto judgment on migrant worker rights.

The union's president, Dr Anna Scheepers, is also president of Tucsa.

While emerging, mainly black, unions have urged the Government to implement Rikhoto, the established union movement has remained silent on the issue and the garment workers are believed to be the first established union to call for the judgment's implementaion.

An editorial in the union's journal, Garment Worker, urges the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to "accept with grace" the Appeal Court decision and to implement it "in the name of common decency".

"As we see it, he and his department have no choice but to respect the court and accept (the ruling), but there is a fear that the Government could go to Parliament to change the law," the editorial says.

The ruling "underlined the right of a person to live where he works, and to share his home with his family. "Fairness and humanity prevailed and it would be grossly wrong for the Government to try to reverse the situation."

While welcoming the judgment, the editorial said: "We are not so foolish as to believe that influx control is destroyed. Workers still have to get to the cities and into legal employment before they can even begin that 10-year wait for permanence."

It said Dr Koornhof would "do well to welcome the slight ease" in the influx control system which the judgment had brought.

Another article in the journal urges workers who qualify for rights in terms of the judgment to apply for them.

22.

Tucsa continues to drive on the Right

RDMAIL 13 JUNE '93

THE Trade Union Council of SA continues to carve out an ideological niche somewhat to the Right of most major employer bodies.

Tucsa's ongoing war against its own credibility among black workers took a new turn last week when its president, Dr Anna Scheepers, called for stepped-up prosecutions of "illegal" strikers.

There have only been two legal strikes in the past six years, so this means almost all strikers.

Dr Scheepers told the Financial Mail: "If you have laws, they must be enforced. If people do wrong, they must accept the consequences". She also opined that strikes might frighten off foreign investors.

Her clarion call comes at a time when employer bodies are urging the scrapping of laws making it a crime to strike, which would bring this country in line with free labour systems in the West.

Tucsa is not the first union body to call for tough action against workers — they do it in Russia all the time.

But it is worth speculating how many black supporters Tucsa would have if many of its unions did not enjoy "closed shop" agreements with employers forcing black workers to belong.

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UNIONS are still dissatisfied with the Unemployment Insurance Fund rights of migrants from "independent" homelands.

Strike-watchers may recall worker unrest in East London 18 months ago over the removal of workers from the UIF following Ciskei "independence".

It was this that prompted the Government to amend the law which took migrant citizens of all "independent" homelands off the UIF.

In terms of the new system, which came into force last month, these migrants will again contribute to the UIF — but their money will be transferred to separate UIFs in the "independent" territories.

Doubts have been raised about how these funds will be administered.

Now comes the news that East London unions have called on employers not to deduct UIF money on behalf of workers until this system has been "clarified".

Vaal unions met at the weekend to discuss a similar call.

All this sounds just like the calls for the withdrawal of pension money which led to the 1981 pension strikes.

All this may come to nothing, but may well prompt some employer anxiety.

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THE fate of the landmark Rikhoto judgment seems to be in limbo.

The Government is delaying a decision on whether to nullify the ruling, while seemingly allowing Administration Boards to delay granting workers rights.

In the meanwhile, unions are pressing ahead with attempts to submit applications for rights on their members' behalf and shop stewards are approaching employers and asking them to assist these workers.

A wide range of leading businessmen, as well as Western governments, have rallied behind the judgment.

A study by UCT economist Mr Charles Simkins has also revealed that Government warnings about the 1 500 000-strong black "flood" which would enter cities if the ruling is upheld, are grossly overstated.

Labour Week

By

STEVEN FRIEDMAN

One thing is clear, however: If the Government does nullify the judgment, it will meet sharp reaction — whenever it does so.

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THE National Union of Mineworkers has now won recognition on the mines and the industry's new bargaining era is set to commence.

In fact, it will commence today as the NUM and the Chamber of Mines sit down to bargain on wages.

The NUM will release its demands today or tomorrow, so providing a key pointer on how heated the talks will be.

The signs are that it and the Chamber will be far apart. And, as the mines' black increase usually comes into effect on July 1, the Chamber has told NUM that the negotiations must be over by Friday.

Winning agreement in a week should be difficult, to say the least.

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STRIKE action may be on the increase again.

About half a dozen strikes were reported in the Reef area alone over the past week. Interestingly, several were on the East Rand and concerned firings.

Is this merely a hiccough — or a sign that the recession is still doing little to damp worker militancy?

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IS fear of retrenchment persuading some white workers to join mainly black unions?

Bizarre as this may sound in this country, workers at a couple of plants have recently sought to do just that.

At Kellog in Springs, white workers recently approached Fosatu's Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union asking to join. They were asked to demonstrate *bona fides* by signing a petition black workers had compiled on a work dispute, and did so.

And, at another East Rand plant, a Fosatu union which recently won a dispute with the company on retrenchments was also approached by white workers.

They said they wanted to join because "you don't get fired easily if you belong to the black union".

Another (alleged) example came last week when the Metal and Allied Workers Union claimed white workers had joined a retrenchment strike at Krost Brothers' Cleveland plant. Management denies this.

Shop-floor race barriers are not about to come crashing down, and incidents like that at Kellog will probably be isolated at most.

But there seem to be plants where interracial worker co-operation may be more attainable than most observers believe.

Jump in price of dairy products

R DAILY 17 JUNE '83

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

SUBSTANTIAL increases in dairy product prices from July 1 — milk is to rise by 5½c/*l* — were announced by the chairman of the Dairy Board, Mr Jan van Vuuren, in Pretoria yesterday.

He also announced that control on the consumer price of fresh milk is to be lifted.

The manufacturers' representative on the board, Mr Japie Dreyer, said, however, the SA Milk Distributors' Union had assured the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, the price would not be allowed to run wild and the 5½c/*l* increase would apply generally.

Members of the union are responsible for the distribution of most of the country's milk. Distributors have been granted a 2½c/*l* increase.

Mr Van Vuuren said despite the abolition of control the consumer milk price would rise by no more than 10%. He said if the abolition of control were abused and led to consumer exploitation the board would immediately apply to the Minister for the reinstitution of control.

The consumer price of standard packed butter will also be raised — by 10,9% or 40c/kg, Cheddar and Gouda cheese by 10,8% or 46c/kg. The prices of Cheddar before tax will rise from R4,24/kg to R4,70, and of Gouda from R4,29 to R4,75.

Although the distributors will only meet next week to determine exact milk prices the price of a litre of milk delivered is likely to rise from 57½c to about 63c. In cafes the price should not exceed 72c — it is now 66c. Butter will rise from R3,68/kg to R4,08 without tax.

The producer price of fresh milk will rise by 3c/kg, or 8,3%, and of industrial milk by 9,4% or R2,27/100kg.

Two cents of the 3c increase for fresh milk producers and R1,51/100kg of the industrial milk producers' increase will be paid into the board's stabilisation fund.

The National Dairy Committee of the SA Agricultural Union said last night it found the latest dairy price increases "difficult to swallow" and that dairy farmers were entitled to a far greater increase.

The Dairy Board could not have picked a worse time to raise the price of dairy products or to remove price control on milk, Mrs Joy Hurwitz, chairman of the Housewives' League, said yesterday.

She said the economic recession, high unemployment, and the worst drought in South Africa's history would combine to put dairy products out of reach of those who needed them most.

Mrs Hurwitz said she had every sympathy for the efficient and hard-working dairy farmer but was concerned that only a third of the increase in the producers' price was going to farmers.

Economists said yesterday the "relatively small" milk price rise — nearly 4% below the inflation rate — was proof again of the Government's determination to keep a tight reign on administered prices.

The policy had been demonstrated with recent increases in the prices of maize, oil seeds and sugar.

They said, however, even though the milk price rise had been held in check, it would place yet another strain on many family budgets.

Trade union leaders spoken to said the milk price rise would be a heavy blow to the middle-lower and lower income groups.

Meanwhile, milk producers claim their nett increase of 1c/*l* could be disastrous for the future of the dairy industry.

For the past 18 months, they pointed out, farmers in many parts of the country had been selling their dairy herds because of the lack of profitability in the industry.

● See Page 7

SA a nation deeper in debt

R DAILY 16 JUNE '83

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

SOUTH AFRICA'S mountain of private and company debt continues to rise as the recession and inflation worsen.

And, according to leading economists, the trend will continue and become more serious during the rest of the year.

Figures released in Pretoria yesterday by the Central Statistical Services underline the chronic state of a nation in debt, they say.

The statistics show that in the first three months of the year summonses issued for debt increased by 15,8% to 199 947, compared with 172 708 during the same period the previous year.

During March alone the number of civil cases recorded and summonses issued increased by 4 400 to 71 503. The number of companies involved was 8 688.

It is pointed out, too, that the figures for the first quarter of 1982 were also abnormally high, indicating that South Africans have been deep in debt for the past 18 months.

The number of civil judgments for debt in the first quarter of this year increased by nearly 20%, compared with the first quarter of 1982.

The manager of a large debt collecting agency in Johannesburg, Mr J J Berkenbosch, said:

"Unquestionably, people are sliding deeper into debt. To get some money out of them we are compelled to issue summonses."

There were a number of reasons for what was developing into a chronic situation.

The most important of them were the recession and inflation and the ease with which people were granted credit and were able to buy on hire purchase.

"Credit through credit cards and other channels is far too available in South Africa. People, too, are living beyond their means. They are not prepared to adjust to the declining value of their earnings," he said.

Growing unemployment was yet another basic cause of the distressing debt problem.

Meanwhile, Barclays Bank chief economist, Dr Johan Cloete, said the current debt trend would worsen until the economy began to lift out of recession — hopefully in the first half of next year.

24.

BATON CHARGE

SOWETAN 16 JUNE '93

BOYCOTTING Medical University of South Africa (Medunsa) students and parents were yesterday dispersed by baton-charging Bophuthatswana uniformed police who also used canes during the pandemonium in Ga-Rankuwa, near Pretoria.

The meeting at the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church in Ga-Rankuwa was a report-back by a delegation of parents who had earlier met the rector of the university, Professor Thomas Dunston.

The delegation, which included one of the parents of the two suspended student leaders, Mr Paul Sefularo and Mr Confidence Moloko, reported that the rector was adamant that he was prepared to accept all the students back except the two.

According to varying reports, about 60 students are believed to have re-registered with some later deciding to join the striking 800 students.

Mr Louis Vogel, a public relations officer at the university, claimed that lectures were due to start today because "quite a number of students had re-registered".

The university was closed last week after the student body went on strike following the suspension of Mr Paul Sefularo, president of the Medunsa Students' Council, and Mr Confidence Moloko, the Student Council's press secretary.

By MONO BADELA

At a meeting of students and representatives of different bodies, including parents, at Khotso House, Johannesburg, a resolution was taken not to return to classes unless the two leaders were unconditionally reinstated.

At the report-back meeting in Ga-Rankuwa the students rejected the stand of the rector and vowed to continue the boycott until the two were reinstated unconditionally.

The meeting also decided to convene another meeting this Sunday at 9am at Khotso House to make it possible for parents from far away places such as the Transkei, Eastern Cape, QwaQwa, Natal and Cape Town to attend.

It was while the meeting was in progress that a contingent of Bophuthatswana uniformed police burst in with batons and canes. It is believed that pandemonium broke loose as parents and students were beaten and caned. Many are believed to have sustained lacerations during the assault.

The Bophuthatswana Police were unavailable for comment last night.

POLICE WARN STUDENTS: GET PERMISSION FIRST

25.

By McKeed Kotlolo,
STAR 14 JUNE '43 Pretoria Bureau

The University Council of the Medical University of Southern Africa (Medunsa), near Pretoria, is holding an urgent meeting today to decide what to do about the mass boycott of classes by students at the university.

Medunsa's acting rector, Professor Thomas Dunston, said today he had met a delegation of three parents of some of the students in an effort to resolve the issue.

The boycott is a result of the suspension of two student leaders by the university, allegedly for intimidating first-year students from attending a function at the State Theatre in Pretoria last weekend.

The two are fith-year medical student Mr Paul Sefularo and fourth-year student Mr Confidence Moloko.

No final agreement

Professor Dunston said no final agreement was reached between him and the delegation of parents.

He said the parents were unhappy about their children being out of school.

The university, he said, had given the students 10 days from yesterday in which to re—register.

This was intended to avoid June 16 commemoration services planned for this week.

Professor Dunston said he would appreciate it if the students could return because if they stayed out of class for too long they would not be able to sit for final examinations.

A spokesman for the students said they held a report—back meeting yesterday at the Holy Cross Catholic Church in Ga—Rankuwa where the 10—day deadline given by the university was rejected.

It was agreed that unless the expelled students were re—admitted unconditionally the students would not return to the university.

During yesterday's meeting Bophuthatwsana police arrived and ordered the students to get permission from the local magistrate to hold the meeting.

No end in sight to Medunsa boycott

ROMAN 17 JUNE '43

By HELENE ZAMPETAKIS

THE student boycott of the Medical University of Southern Africa (Medunsa) is still on and no classes have been held for the few students who reregistered this week.

The acting rector, Professor Thomas Dunston, said yesterday 156 students had reregistered for classes since last week when they were deregistered following a protest against the suspension of two student leaders.

The students, Mr Paul Sefularo, president of the Students' Representative Council, and Mr Confidence Moloko, an SRC executive member, were suspended for allegedly intimidating first-year pupils. They are to face a disciplinary committee.

Prof Dunston said yesterday he had found a note on a notice board before they were suspended stating: "We will burn you alive. You will see your mothers. And your life on campus will be a misery."

He said this was a threat to students who attended a function at the State Theatre in Pretoria.

Students have said, however, the problem started when Prof Dunston altered the SRC constitution and submitted it as the final version to the senate. Mr Sefularo and Mr Moloko had been among the chief student protestors.

Sapa reports that the university yesterday warned that disciplinary action might be taken against students who continued to boycott classes.

SUSPENDED MEDUNSA MEN'S LAWYER TAKES ACTION

STAR 17 JUNE 1943

Staff Reporters

A lawyer acting for the suspended students of the Medical University of Southern Africa (Medunsa), near Pretoria, has sent a letter to the university's authorities demanding the re-instatement of two senior students who were told they have been suspended from the university.

The students were suspended about a week ago, allegedly for inciting others to boycott a function held at the State Theatre in Pretoria last weekend.

They are Mr Paul Sefolaro, a fifth-year medical student, and Mr Confidence Moloko, who is in his fourth year.

New plan

Their suspension led to a mass boycott of classes by the entire student body, which demanded the unconditional re-instatement of the two students.

On Sunday the students will hold a mass meeting at Kotso House, De Villiers Street, Johannesburg, where they will discuss a new plan of action to be taken.

A spokesman for the university said today that lectures had resumed.

But he said there were few students on the campus.

Medical students backed by doctors

ROMAN 17 JUNE '43

By MONTSHIWA MOROKE

THE South African Medical Discussion Group, representing black doctors, yesterday came out in support of the stand taken by students at the troubled Medical University of South Africa (Medunsa).

Several hundred students are boycotting lectures at Medunsa since the suspension of Mr Paul Sefularo, president of the Students' Representative Council, and Mr Confidence Moloko, an SRC executive member.

The acting rector of the university, Professor Thomas Dunston, has said the two student leaders were suspended for intimidating students. They are to face a disciplinary committee.

According to a statement released yesterday, doctor representatives met Prof Dunston this week "in an attempt to defuse what we considered to be a potentially explosive situation".

The statement said the following was noted:

- The two students were expelled or suspended from campus without a fair and open hearing by the university's disciplinary committee.
- The two students were elected democratically by their fellows to lead and to liaise with the authorities in matters of common interest.
- The expelled students appear to have the support of most students.
- The rector's decision to expel or suspend them is not popular as evidenced by the mass walkout.

"On the basis of these facts, we fully support the stand taken by these students. We would also like to call upon the acting rector of Medunsa, Prof Dunston, to act with restraint and wisdom as befitting a man charged with the training and moulding of our future doctors."

HELENE ZAMPETAKIS reports that the boycotting students have been warned by Prof Dunston to return to classes by Wednesday or risk failing final exams this year.

"Anyone returning after that time is unlikely to pass the final exam this year as too much of the course will have been missed. Admission will have to be considered on merit after this date." Prof Dunston said.

Alarm at hints of campus clamps

EARLY ISSUE
By HELENE ZAMPETAKIS and NORMAN PATTERTON

OHANNESUBERG — Educationists responded with alarm and confusion yesterday to the Minister of National Education's hints that seperate accommodation for different racial groups would be enforced on university campuses.

Dr Viljoen said in Parliament on Tuesday that universities may be required to provide seperate facilities for each population group, in accordance with Government policy.

While the rectors of most universities refused to comment on Dr Viljoen's disclosures, they expressed alarm that the Government was intending to assume even greater control of universities, in terms of the "Quota Bill" to limit enrolment of students on racial lines.

Several educationists said they were confused by Dr Viljoen's reference to segregated accommodation for students.

Sources said that students' hostels at South African universities had always been segregated.

Mr Ian Moll, a member of the executive council of the National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa), said the Government's talk of self-determination in universities was "a velvet glove concealing the mailed fist of continuing racism and repression" in education.

Neusa urged universities to refuse to administer the proposed racial quotas.

Prof Phillip Tobias, head of the Wits University Department of Anatomy, said it was "repugnant" that universities should be forced to follow the National Party's "reactionary line".

"It is my personal opinion that the proposed quota system is so indefensible that universities should decline to co-operate in its implementation," Prof Tobias said.

A spokesman for the National Union of South African Students said yesterday there were already limits to the number of blacks who had access to education.

The proposed "Quota Bill", with all its ramifications, would entrench further the "fundamentally unequal and discriminatory" education system in South Africa.

And the University of the Witwatersrand Students Representative Council president, Mr Lloyd Vogelman, said yesterday the Government's proposals illustrated the mockery of its reform image.

The students' call for complete defiance of the "Quota Bill" still stood, Mr Vogelman said.

● The Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes University, Dr Derek Henderson, who has spoken out against the Bill, could not be reached for comment last night.

Come back or else — Medunsa rector

26.

ROMAL 15 JUNE '43
By HELENE ZAMPETAKIS

BOYCOTTING Medunsa students must return to classes by Wednesday or risk failing final exams this year, the rector, Professor Thomas Dunston, said yesterday.

The warning came more than a week after most of the university's 800 students were de-registered for protesting against the suspension of two Students' Representative Council officials.

The officials, SRC president Mr Paul Sefularo and executive member Mr Confidence Moloko, were suspended for allegedly intimidating first-year students.

Both students were expected to appear before a disciplinary committee early next week, as soon as students returned to campus, a spokesman for the university said yesterday.

The committee, which needed two students to witness the procedure, had been unable to hold the session earlier because no students had been on campus.

Prof Dunston's warning to boycotting students yesterday said: "You are expected to return to the campus before Wednesday evening so that classes may resume on Thursday.

"Anyone returning after that time is unlikely to pass the final exam this year as too much of the course will have been missed. Admission will have to be considered on merit after this date."

He said lecturers had been unable to hold classes for the students who had re-registered because "there were too few students".

Prof Dunston said the few who had re-registered later left the campus and rejoined the boycotting students because "they are very scared of intimidation".

A spokesman for the students said yesterday that the notice that led to the two SRC officials' suspension, threatening to "burn you alive", was anonymous.

It had been pinned to a notice board for a week before Prof Dunston found it and Mr Sefularo and Mr Moloko both denied they were responsible.

● Parents and students will meet at Khotso House at 9am tomorrow to discuss the boycott.

Call for new education system

RDM MAY 15 JUNE '43
By HELENE ZAMPETAKIS

EDUCATION was used to divide and rule South Africa, students at the Winter School were told this week.

Mr Curtis Nkondo, a past president of Azapo, told over 1 200 matric students from around the country that education "domesticated" blacks and prepared them for subservience by ensuring that they remain "hewers of wood and drawers of water".

But white education was no better because it indoctrinated them and led them to believe in white supremacy.

White children were taught the wrong values. The country needed a new system of education which was based on democracy and would transform society and create a new man, Mr Nkondo said.

The Winter School is run by the Education Information Centre.

Meanwhile, the Teachers Action Committee (Soweto), has blamed poor black matric results on "the deliberate manipulation of resources by successive governments, declining student morale and apathy".

In an article in TAC's first newsletter, Soweto teacher Mr Mogapi N Mogatusi, slams the view that attributed continual poor exam results among black pupils to diminished intelligence.

Social and economic inequalities, which were deliberately created by various apartheid laws in South Africa, accounted for the disparity in results between white and black matriculants.

A table showing results since 1953 indicated that by 1961 the number of matric exemptions had dropped by over half to 23 per cent of the candidates while in 1981, only 12,7 per cent of the candidates received matric exemptions.

Contrary to expectation, results had in fact delined over the past 30 years. But recently the problem had been aggravated by a weakening enthusiasm for study.

"We assert that a stage is reached when the people involved in the educational process in the school loose all their motivation and merely go through the motions," Mr Mogatusi said.

He also blamed the lack of adaquate facilities and suitably trained teachers for the decline in student morale.

Blacks had not succesfully attacked the effects of the Governments educational policies or resisted the declining morale.

There was a tendency among blacks to avoid the problems by losing interest in their children's education or by sending them to private schools.

He called on parents, teachers and students to stop "insulating" themselves from the "educational mess" and to work towards a solution of the problem.

Case against quota system

TIMES 13 JUNE '83

By KATE PHILIP, Nusas President

27.

THE University Amendment Bill has received an outraged response from students, staff, senate and council at all the English universities. Not since 1959, when apartheid was first introduced into the universities, have state initiatives in education been so vehemently opposed from all quarters within these universities.

The bill, if passed, will do away with the permit system, which requires black students to apply individually to the Minister of Education for a permit to study on a white campus. It will be replaced by a system of racial quotas. Not only will separate quotas for coloured, Indian and African students be laid down for each university, but also for each faculty within the universities. Furthermore, the universities will be expected to administer this system.

Implications

Nusas rejects the proposed quota system as an insult to the integrity of students and the universities. A closer look at its implications reveals clearly why this is the case:

1. The quota system will entrench unequal education.

Ever since the introduction of Bantu Education 30 years ago, state strategy underlying unequal education has been clear: Christian National Education has trained students for jobs in the higher ranks of the economy, while pupils at Bantu Education schools have received the barest minimum of education, equipping them by and large to be cheap labour at the bottom end of the economy. Unequal education thus prepares students for unequal roles in society.

While this remains the case, changes in the economy have meant a growing need for blacks to fill skilled and professional positions. The quota system will allow the government to ensure that these needs are filled, at the same time ensuring that white students continue to get preference at a university level. It also enables them strictly to regulate the careers black students may fill, no doubt according to how the government perceives the priorities of the economy. Thus the quota system is clearly not a move towards equal education, but rather streamlines and modifies the existing system to suit changing circumstances.

2. The universities will be forced to administer apartheid.

The feature of the bill that has most outraged the universities is the fact that responsibility for administering apartheid in the university is being shifted from the state to the universities themselves. The universities are protesting at being forced to do the government's dirty work.

The use of racial criteria for entrance to university is a blatant travesty of academic freedom. The bill has thus received international criticism, and has highlighted the erosion of academic freedom in South Africa. Yet another of the government's attempts to portray a reformist image has been stillborn.

3. The quota system is divisive and discriminatory.

The state's divide-and-rule strategy has raised its ugly head once again, not simply in terms of the ethnic divisions laid down for the quota system, but also in terms of how these separate quotas are likely to be used in relation to broader state initiatives at present.

Driving wedge

Central to these initiatives, in particular to the constitutional proposals, are the state's attempts to drive a wedge between coloureds and Indians on the one hand, and Africans on the other. Some sections of the coloured and Indian communities are being drawn in as allies of minority rule, while Africans are being systematically excluded, and subject to increased controls.

To understand how the quota system relates to this grand plan, we need to see the legislation passed providing for the setting up of Vista University as the backdrop to the quota system.

African students at existing technical colleges or white campuses are to register as students at Vista, which will operate administratively from Pretoria. When implemented, African students at white universities will continue to attend lectures and write exams on those campuses, but will be subject to Vista University controls.

It will be extremely difficult for these students to unite, or take up their collective grievances with an administration system hundreds of kilometres away.

With Vista University intended to incorporate all African students, the state is likely to use the quota system to cut back the intake of African students on white campuses, while allowing the intake of coloureds and Indians to increase.

4. The quota system infringes academic freedom.

Implementation of the quota will clearly infringe the notion of academic freedom upheld by the university: that the university shall determine, free from any state interference, who shall teach, who shall be taught, and what should be taught, without regard to any criteria except academic merit.

While certainly race is an unacceptable criterion by which to admit students, our notion of academic freedom must go further than simply asserting academic merit as the ultimate objective criterion, particularly in the South African context. Unequal education and unequal access to wealth and resources means few black students have access to education past Std VIII. There is no such thing as equal opportunity in South Africa. Until there is, and as long as apartheid so enormously disadvantages the majority of South Africans, using academic merit as the sole criterion for entrance to university will mean the composition of the universities will simply reflect and therefore reinforce these inequalities.

Academic freedom cannot exist in an unfree society. Therefore a commitment to academic freedom means a commitment to changing the injustices in our society.

As students, one of our first responsibilities in this regard is to examine how our education could better prepare us to contribute to the processes of change, and whose interests it serves in our society at present.

Need to question

Educational institutions exist to service society, to train people with the necessary skills to keep that society going. Students need to look critically at the extent to which our education takes the present unequal structures of South African society for granted, and trains us to keep apartheid society going as it is. We need to question how and why we happen to be the people channelled into the privileged positions in our society, and how we could use our education to the benefit of society as a whole.

A commitment to academic freedom thus involves a responsibility to direct our education away from reinforcing social and economic inequalities, towards solving them, in order to contribute to building a free and democratic society in which academic freedom would be a real possibility.

The case against the quota system is clear. It fails even to scratch the surface of a solution to the problems of education in South Africa.

EDUCATION

Black problems

Financial Mail 17 June 1983

Has extensive government spending on black education since 1976 really improved the quality of schooling? Many have their doubts — despite the massive effort being made by the authorities.

Wits senior mathematics lecturer Wilkie Kambule, a former headmaster of Orlando High School, says: "The education scene in the black community is explosive. The apparent changes have all been physical. The quality of education has in fact declined since 1976 and the standard is lower than pre-1976. Education is still geared to apartheid and the feeling in Soweto is one of resentment."

Curtis Nkondo, former headmaster of Lamula secondary school, agrees. He says: "There are more students at school now, but this doesn't indicate a change in the system. People talk of educational improvement in terms of buildings and fences, but the standard of education hasn't changed, nor has the system. It is still Bantu education but has simply been given another name."

Nevertheless, the extensive upgrading programme is impressive. In 1976, for example, there were 41 secondary schools in Soweto, 4 139 secondary and primary teachers and a total of 176 621 pupils. Today there are 61 secondary schools, 6 515 teachers and approximately 225 982 pupils.

Regional director of the Department of Education and Training (DET) Phillip Engelbrecht tells the *FM* that "more than R11m will have been spent on schools in Alexandra and Soweto in this financial year alone."

But, says Nkondo: "The standard of teaching is low and the results are getting worse annually. Children fail in spite of improved buildings. There is still regimentation, an authoritarian and undemocratic approach and neither parents or students are involved in decision making. The system is designed to 'domesticate' people and to make them subservient."

An increase in the number of white teachers in Soweto schools has not helped. Prior to 1975, there were fewer than 20 white teachers in Soweto. Today there about 240, including principals and heads of departmnents in some of the township's 335 schools. Says Kambule: "They are suspected of being the eyes of the system. Some of these teachers carry guns and are brought to school in armourproof cars. They arouse suspicion."

Both the critics and the department seem to have a point. With the best will in the world government cannot produce thousands of qualified and motivated teachers overnight. On the other hand, it will obviously take more than money to improve the quality of black education.

Year of crisis for education in SA

By MAGGIE ROWLEY
Education Reporter

ARGUS 14 JUNE '83

THE past year has been one of crisis for education in South Africa, according to speakers at the 16th annual conference of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association in Worcester this week.

This has been backed by other teachers' organisations, who have pointed out that 1983 has seen the Government reject the main thrust of the De Lange recommendations, the launching of a draft Education Charter which condemns "apartheid education", the "Quota Bill" and the Government's new constitution plan, which will entrench separate education for the different race groups.

It is these issues that are forcing teachers' organisations to examine closely their roles and responsibilities in society.

Responsibility

They are having to decide as professionals whether their tasks should be limited to "purely professional matters", such as salaries and conditions of service, or whether their responsibility is greater than that.

At the CTPA conference, attended by about 800 delegates, it was unanimously decided that politics, as they affect education, could not be ignored.

The association's president, Mr Franklin Sonn, who also spearheaded the Education Charter, pointed out that teachers could not turn a blind eye to issues affecting the community they served. He said "apartheid education" was in direct conflict with the long-term goals of the CTPA.

Constitution

A motion was passed unanimously rejecting the Government's new constitution, which would entrench "separate and therefore unequal education".

Speakers also warned that such a system had no hope of creating peace and harmony in South Africa. A unitary, open system of education was a pre-requisite for a non-racist society and the only hope of staving off conflict and catastrophe, they said.

Central to the issue of the role teachers' organisations should play, is the question of unity between the various teachers' bodies. This was also stressed at the CTPA conference.

Joined

At present the coloured teachers' organisations are joined with the African Teachers' Association under the banner of the Joint Council of Teachers' Associations (Joctasa).

The other large joint teachers' body is the Federal Council of Teachers Associations, which consists of the white English-speaking teachers organisations and their more conservative Afrikaans-speaking colleagues.

While it is almost certain the Afrikaans teachers will steer clear of the political arena, there is greater diversity of opinions within the English-speaking bodies.

Certainty

One certainty is that the South African Teachers' Association (SATA) and the CTPA will develop a much closer working relationship than in the past, as expressed by SATA's newly-appointed president, Mr Alan Powell, when he addressed the CTPA's conference last week.

Whether or not the teachers' organisations will realign themselves remains to be seen. Whatever the outcome, the spotlight will turn to the SATA conference, which will be held in Kimberley from June 24 until June 28.

This will be followed by the Afrikaanse Onderwysersunie conference, also in Kimberley, from June 27 until June 29.

29.

On-off campus concert is on again

CTIMES 19 JUNE '83

By SHAUN HARRIS

UNIVERSITY students have been granted permission to hold an open-air music festival on campus — after the last concert was broken up by riot police.

A concert organiser, Mr George de Greef, said this week permission to hold the concert on the campus of the University of Natal, Durban, had been granted by Durban's acting chief magistrate.

The concert, he said, would feature bands from all over South africa, including Via Afrika, Sakhile and Reggae star Carlos Dje Dje, Darius Brubevk, Ivy and the Creepers, C York and Co, as well as Ad Lib from Maritzburg and Olm from Empangeni.

Sipho Gumede's new band Peace would also be playing, he said.

Illegal

The first concert, held last month, was stopped halfway through when about 40 policemen ordered the crowd to disperse.

According to the police, the concert was illegal in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The organisers had applied to Durban's chief magistrate for permission to hold the concert, but the application was turned down.

However, the letter informing them the concert would be illegal only arrived at the university four days after the event had already taken place.

"What we don't understand is why our application has now been accepted while the last one was turned down," Mr de Greef said.

The acting chief magistrate, Mr V M de Horak, confirmed permission had been granted for a concert to be held on June 25.

Call for unitary education system

CTIMES 19 JUNE '83

Staff Reporter

WORCESTER. — Principles set out in the De Lange Commission report made it clear that the only way forward in South African education was in the unitary equal and open system, Dr J Moulder, private assistant to the Principal of Cape Town University, said here yesterday.

Addressing delegates at the Cape Teachers' Professional Association congress, Dr Moulder said that since release of the report, education in South Africa had been a tale of disappointment.

Key resolutions in the report had been diluted and ignored by the government in its attempt to put off the inevitable.

The report, however, represented a watershed in educational thinking from which educationists could never turn back.

Dr Moulder urged teachers to examine ways in which they could implement the report's recommendations in spite of their disappointment over the government's stance.

Teachers had to prepare themselves and their children for participating in unitary, non-racial education.

He called on teachers to counteract the influence of racism evident in prescribed textbooks and to develop more appropriate teaching aids.

Delegates reject Constitution Bill

CTIMES 18 JUNE '83

From MARTINE BARKER

WORCESTER. — The Government's constitutional proposals were rejected unanimously yesterday by 800 delegates to the Cape Teachers' Professional Association congress.

The delegates — representing 19 000 teachers employed by the Department of Internal Affairs in the Cape — passed a motion endorsing an executive committee statement released in February.

Argument in favour of the vote was based on the CTPA's historical stand for non-racism and full political rights.

The State's attempt at reform represented an entrenchment of apartheid in education and "exclusion of our black colleagues", said the motion. The executive committee's statements had described the constitutional proposals as forced racial estrangement and animosity between groups.

The State had no right to prescribe irrelevant criteria which denied parents their inalienable right to chose their children's education..

Apartheid was in basic conflict with the CTPA's belief in equal education for all people. The CTPA was committed to the aim of one education system and one united teachers' organization for all South Africans.

Experience had shown that each time coloured and black colleagues made moves towards unity, the State threw a bone of contention in their midst.

"Without exception we fight with each other while the white man watches on with mixed feelings."

College closures smack of 'lunacy'

CTIMES 15 JUNE '83

Staff Reporter

WORCESTER. — The Cape Provincial Administration's planned closure of two teachers training colleges in the province smacked of lunacy and was immoral, Professor Owen van den Berg, an educationist at the University of the Western Cape, told the CTPA congress here.

Prof Van den Berg was referring to the recent announcement by the Administrator that colleges would be "rationalized" because of under-enrolment.

'Own affairs'

To infer by the closure that there were sufficient secondary school teachers was lunacy in the light of the desperate need for qualified teachers in black schools.

Prof Van den Berg urged the CTPA not to view such issues as "own affairs" by participating in debate about them with only the Department of Internal Affairs (which controls coloured education).

Rather, he said, they should be seen in the context of how they affect overall quality of education in South Africa.

He said quality in education was seriously handicapped by racial separation and every example of this should be highlighted.

Unless this was done the association would stray from its belief that apartheid and racism conflicted with the spirit of education and from its belief in the necessity for a single open education system.

He said it was crucial for teacher organizations to develop the vision to monitor all aspects of education which influenced the position of the teacher.

Improvement of the teacher's position should never become an end in itself but should be a means to making teachers more competant, more confident and more imbued with non-racialistic and democratic principals.

Schools would then become more efficient, more relevant and more humane institutions which would contribute to positive change in South Africa.

Adjournment for June 16

Staff Reporter

THE Congress of the CTPA will adjourn tonight and reconvene early on Friday "in recognition and respect of the particular significance of June 16 to the black communities," Mr Franklin Sonn, CTPA president, said yesterday.

30.

Black schools staffing crisis

CTIMES 14 JUNE '43

From MARTINE BARKER

WORCESTER. — Apartheid was the root cause of the present crisis in staffing coloured and black high schools with properly-qualified teachers, Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association told the association's congress here yesterday.

Addressing delegates on the Department of Internal Affairs' decision to compel graduates employed in junior schools to move to high schools as a solution to the crisis, Mr Sonn said the situation would not have arisen if a single, open education system existed.

While white schools had a surplus of graduate teachers, black schools were "very lucky" if 50 percent of their staff held degrees.

In the platteland, the position was particularly bad. One high school principal told the congress that only 10 of the 27 staff members at his school held degrees.

Another said only seven of 46 staff members at his school were graduates and a third said nine out of 59 teachers were properly qualified.

Mr Sonn said that while the CTPA was opposed to the "coercion" involved in forcing qualified primary school teachers into senior schools, he saw no alternative solution to the problem.

Given the crisis situation, he urged such teachers to "go over" to senior schools where their qualifications were desperately needed.

He emphasized that qualified teachers were as necessary at primary schools as in high schools.

But while such a shortage existed, their skills were more urgently needed in senior schools, where teachers often found themselves unable to answer adequately students' questions.

The delegates yesterday passed a resolution instructing the CTPA executive committee to "positively support all efforts aimed at bringing about non-racial schools as a start to an open and democratic society in South Africa".

Equal status for women teachers

CTIMES 14 JUNE '43

Staff Reporter

WORCESTER. — Qualified married and unmarried women teachers would soon receive parity in their status, the Cape Teachers' Professional Association congress was told here yesterday.

In an interview after the announcement, Mr C J G Strauss, secretary of the United Teachers' Associations of South Africa (UTASA) to which the CTPA is affiliated, said Utasa hoped this would be introduced by the beginning of next year.

Addressing the delegates on the position of women teachers in general, the CTPA president, Mr Franklin Sonn, attacked attitudes which dictated that women teachers should be employed only in junior positions.

"Discrimination is discrimination, it is an attitude of mind and acts not only against races. It also means discrimination between rich and poor and between men and women," he said.

Mr Sonn urged women teachers to make application for principalships of senior schools — which currently was almost unheard of — and inspectorships, to defy such attitudes.

Future

The principal of Bishop Lavis Primary School, Miss P du Plessis, told the congress it was important for the future of today's children that the teaching profession took seriously the issue of equal rights for women.

Constructive responses had to be designed to meet the legitimate demands of women whose places were no longer necessarily in the home.

Miss Du Plessis endorsed the view that in the decades ahead, any organization which ignored or underestimated the potential of women would be making a fatal mistake.

Women who were kept in jobs viewed as "women-type jobs" were not efficiently using their aptitude, intelligence, education and skills. This was "a great educational waste".

Women had to be more achievement-orientated and had to become more involved in their occupations if they wished to achieve at work and to develop their carreers.

They had to become more conscious of the barriers in themselves and in their roles which blocked the full use of their potential.

Delegates passed resolutions condemning discrimination against women.

Open education needed for 'non-racist' society

CTIMES 16 JUNE '43

By MARTINE BARKER

AN undivided education system was a matter of high priority and was a prerequisite for a non-racist South African society, delegates to the Cape Teachers Professional Association in Worcester were told yesterday.

In a paper presented to the congress, Mr D A Piedt of Oudtshoorn said the fanatical emphasis on ethnicity in South Africa frustrated growth in the country.

The government should realize that teachers could play a vital role in helping to solve some of the fundamental political problems threatening peaceful change.

Only last month the Minister of National Education had indicated to the Urban Foundation that the principle of free association (among teachers of different races) could not be recognized since it was in conflict with the white electorate to which the government was responsible.

The minister had indicated that he believed education would not benefit from an open education system. Such a system would only lead to confrontation, he had said.

'Against the grain'

The minister's statements went completely against the grain of the aims of the CTPA and had to be rejected.

Turning to the problems facing farm schools, Mr Piedt called for centralization of essential facilities as a means of solving some of them.

Another delegate to the congress, Mr C B Scholtz of Walvis Bay, said country church schools had outlived their purpose and farm schools no longer met required standards.

Mr Scholtz called for drastic changes to the system to enable children who were handicapped in their knowledge as a result of growing up in a poor socio-economic climate to overcome this.

It was time to take immediate steps to rectify the situation, he said.

Mr Scholtz also proposed centralizing such schools as this would bring children to better-equipped schools with properly qualified teachers who would be more inclined to take up country posts if their service conditions were improved.

The Rikhoto judgment won't swamp cities

KOMANI ISSUE '93

THERE is a great deal of confusion and misunderstanding about the Rikhoto judgment. It is a most important judgment . . . but it does NOT allow a sudden massive influx into the cities.

It does NOT overthrow the whole of the influx control mechanism. It does NOT presage an overnight growth in the size of the urban population.

What it does do is to allow a VERY limited, VERY controlled and slow process of legal urbanisation to take place . . . IF Government leaves the existing influx control legislation to stand unaltered and if Government allows this judgment, and the previous Komani judgment, to take effect without obstruction or interference.

Section 10 (I) (b) of the Urban Areas Act allows a person who works for 10 continuous years in REGISTERED employment with the same employer in one town (prescribed area) to acquire an urban residence qualification, provided that he has not been sentenced to a fine of more than R500 or to imprisonment for more than six months during the 10-year period or thereafter, and provided that he has continued to RESIDE in the town concerned after completing the 10-year period, and is not, at the time of making the application, employed outside the town where he worked during the 10-year period.

Subject to the above provisos to Section 10 (I) (b), qualification is also earned by 15 years' continuous and lawful residence in one town. Lawful residence is residence with some kind of legal accommodation.

Excluded from any possibility of acquiring Section 10 qualifications is the enormous urban population which resides in homeland townships adjacent to the so-called white towns.

Also excluded are those whose continuous period of work with one employer has not been in the same town all the time. Hundreds of construction workers have worked for the same company for decades, but have been moved from one site to another in different areas throughout the period of employment. They do not qualify for 10 (I) (b), because they have never been continuously employed in one town for 10 full years.

Section 10 (I) (b) is an extremely restrictive, very limited mechanism which allows an exceedingly slow and inadequate rate of legal black urbanisation. Government attempted to halt the process completely in 1968 by promulgating regulations which required that an employer discharge a migrant

By SHEENA DUNCAN
President of the Black Sash

worker at the end of each annual contract and return him to his homeland. This was designed to break the CONTINUITY of the employment so that, even if a worker went on coming back to the same job year after year for 10 years, he could not claim a 10 (I) (b) qualification. It is this interpretation which the courts have overthrown in the Rikhoto judgment.

It must be understood that, even before Rikhoto, any person who entered into the 10 or 15-year period before April 1, 1968, has always been entitled to a 10 (I) (b) qualification. Labour officers acted unlawfully in instructing employers to re-register such workers on an annual basis. Many such workers have been denied their rights because they have not known the administrative procedures by which they can appeal to establish their rights.

The importance of Rikhoto is for those who entered into the 10 or 15-year period after April 1, 1968. The present group of men and women lining up at Administration Board offices demanding their rights are those whose rights have been denied them since they completed the 10 years on or after April 1, 1978 . . . that is, a 10-year period which began after the 1968 regulations were introduced. There is, therefore, a five-year backlog which accounts for the large numbers now presenting themselves.

These tens of thousands of workers are NOT a new influx into the cities. They have all been in town working legally and productively for a minimum of 10 years. They all have accommodation somewhere.

Once their rights are established they have the right to APPLY to rent or to buy a home. They have no legal right to DEMAND a house. Control of the provision of accommodation remains firmly in the hands of the authorities and is the most important weapon in the armoury of influx control neasures (it will be made even more so by the provisions of the Orderly Movement Bill, which seeks to take away all urban residence rights by making them subject to the possession of "approved accommodation").

The families of people with Section 10 (I) (b) rights also have a right to remain in town once they have taken up residence with the qualified husband or parent. This right was established by the Appeal Court judgment in the Komani case. This does NOT mean a sudden influx of thousands of people into town.

31.

In many, many cases migrant workers who are in regular employment, and who have accustomed themselves to city life, have brought their families to town. These families are "illegal" . . . but they ARE here. They are not an "influx". The combination of Rikhoto and Komani will enable them to regularise their positions.

Many other workers who should now get their 10 (I) (b) endorsements have left their families behind in the rural areas because of the lack of accommodation. It is most unlikely that such a person would send a telegram to his wife, telling her to bring the children and to come at once.

A much more probable course of events will be that he will seek family accommodation. If he is lucky, and if his employer is prepared to assist him to obtain a stand and to build or buy a house under the 99-year leasehold scheme, he will then bring his family. It will be a long, slow, gradual process because the authorities continue to drag their feet in the provision of serviced stands.

Administration Boards, under the direction of Dr Koornhof's Department, are now putting on a performance designed to delay the implementation of the law as established by the Appeal Court. Applicants for 10 (I) (b) endorsements are being required to fill in a form which demands particulars which are in no way related to their legal rights in terms of the Section. They are being told that it will take time to process the applications and that they must return at a later date, which varies between eight days' time and the end of July.

All this is nonsense. The employment records of every legal worker are in the keeping of the labour bureaus and are computerised. It should not take more than 20 minutes at the outside for any person's claim to be checked. Labour officers have always been able to make astonishingly swift decisions when they want to endorse somebody out. It takes no longer to check for a legal right.

The present procedures are designed to cause confusion, and one is entitled to ask what motive the Government has in seeking to do this? There is no excuse. It is straightforward disobedience of the law.

Were the authorities to implement Rikhoto now without all this delay, there would be a busy time for labour bureaus for a few months. After that, things would slow down and, by the end of this year and thereafter, there would be a very slow, but steady, number of people claiming their rights as they complete the 10 or 15-year period, then seeking ways to provide themselves with accommodation so that their families can legally be with them.

It is not an enormous challenge at all. It is a development to be welcomed by all sensible people.

If Government is not now prepared to demonstrate its readiness and competence to accommodate this process, and if it passes legislation to prevent it, the anger of black workers will not easily be contained. Such an irrational response to the political and economic pressures which face South Africa will be a disaster.

145 workers get rights — Erab

Labour Reporter

STAR 15 JUNE '83

The East Rand Administration Board (Erab) says it has processed about 140 migrant worker applications for permanent residence status.

Hundreds of workers have streamed to the board's labour offices in Germiston since the Appeal Court decision less than three weeks ago upheld the Rikhoto judgment.

To qualify for residence rights workers must have been employed by one employer continuously for at least 10 years or have lived lawfully in an urban area for at least 15 years.

Erab's chief director, Mr Frans Marx, confirmed this week that his officials had processed about 140 applicants.

It was Erab that processed Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto's reference book with the Section 10 (1) (b) stamp on June 2, entitling him to live permanently in the Germiston area with his family.

Erab, the West Rand Administration Board and the Western Cape Administration Board are the three largest boards and are likely to be flooded with applications from migrant, contract workers. There are 12 boards across the country.

However, trade unions have complained that the administration boards have tied up applicants with bureaucratic red tape and lengthy interviews, and fears have also been expressed that the Government will still try to frustrate the Rikhoto judgment.

PASS ARRESTS HIGHEST IN FOUR YEARS - REPORT

32.

STAR 15 JUNE '83

Pass arrests jumped by 30 percent last year to the highest level in four years indicating a crackdown on the movements of blacks between rural areas and towns.

At the same time official statistics show a decline overall in the number of arrests in terms of influx control legislation during the 1980s when compared with the peak reached in the latter half of the 1970s.

Well over one million blacks have been arrested by police and Administration Board officials in the last six years and a great majority have ended up serving prison sentences.

Last year more than 206 000 black people were arrested for not producing their reference books or being illegally in a "white" area, as against 160 600 in 1981. The lowest level of pass arrests in recent years was in 1980 when 117 518 were taken in. The peak was reached in 1977 and 1978 when close to 500 000 people in all were arrested.

Instructions

In a new study of the Johannesburg pass courts by a research lawyer attached to the Wits University Centre for Applied Legal Studies it is claimed that "a substantial number" of pass arrests were carried out contrary to the instruction that people asked to produce their reference books be given a reasonable opportunity to get them if they are not on their persons.

In one of the courts observed by the research lawyer over a few days last December one in eight of the people tried claimed they were denied the opportunity to fetch their reference books.

● See Page 11, World section.

Blacks slam Govt stance on housing

By Michael Tissong

STAR 18 JUNE '83

Strong reaction from the black community has greeted the Government's new black housing policy which will only provide homes for those in the lowest income bracket.

The main thrust of the Government's housing funds will, in future, go to providing ground and services for housing schemes.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, said in Parliament recently the Government could no longer provide blacks with housing.

He said it was high time black people took notice of the Government's attitude. The Government could not afford to supply blacks with housing and they should provide their own housing.

A spokesman for the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) said this was not new. "For a long time the Government has provided virtually no housing for the black community.

"At the same time, the Government has gone on making it more difficult for blacks to be accepted in the urban areas anywhere in the country. What the Minister said can be linked to Constitutional proposals which entrench white privilege and advantage," he said.

Mr Isaac Mogase, of the Soweto Civic Association, said that while the Government was not building houses for black people, its officials broke down shacks when people sought to provide themselves with a roof over their heads.

"The shacks are the people's efforts at providing themselves with some form of homes. The Government breaks down the shacks and promises people housing by putting them on a waiting list. That promise has never been fulfilled."

Chairmen of the township community councils, could not be reached for comment and neither could the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze.

Leader of the opposition at the Dobsonville council, Mr Steve Kgame, said blacks should get rid of the attitude that things must be provided for them.

"We must learn to stand on our own feet. White people do not want us to have houses in urban areas. They want to drive us all into the homelands. We must get together and build our own houses. If we cannot do things for ourselves, we will never become a strong nation."

Battle against councils grows

Cusa supports anti-council body 33.

THE 100 000 strong Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), emerged at the weekend in full support of the newly established Anti-Community Council Committee, urging Soweto residents to boycott the forthcoming community council elections. SOWETAN 13JUNE'83

By MONO BADELA

In a statement the union said: "Cusa wishes to endorse the call of the Anti-Community Council Committee to boycott the elections in September. Cusa believes in common citizenship in an undivided land and the separate community councils are in conflict with this.

"Instead we call for municipal rights for everyone. Community councils, like homelands, are farcical and do not even remotely fulfil the civic and political aspirations of black people.

"Cusa repeats its call to its members and other workers to increase their commitments to their communities through participation in activities aimed at creating a just society."

Cusa said this could be demonstrated by refusing to vote in all future community council elections. "We therefore support the efforts of the Anti-Community Council Committee to boycott the forthcoming elections," the statement concluded.

Last month the Soweto Civic Association headed by its chairman Dr Nthato Motlana fired the first shots against the proposed new Black Local Authorities Board which will soon be tabled before Parliament.

An Anti-Community Council Committee (ACCC) which is to campaign vigorously against the participation in the forthcoming elections, was formally constituted in Soweto.

Mams vote for Ndlazi

SOWETAN 13JUNE'83

ABOUT 600 Mamelodi residents yesterday passed a vote of confidence in the president of the Vulamehlo-Vukani Peoples Party (VVPP), Mr Bennet Ndlazi, for running the organisation "faithfully".

At a public meeting held at the Rethabile Hall to discuss the present squable in the party, residents said allegations that Mr Ndlazi mal-administered the party's funds were a fallacy.

The suspended deputy president, Mr Joe Hlongwane and five other executive members of VVPP were reported to have alleged that the president had spent large sums of money without consulting members of the supreme council. The six were suspended early this year.

After financial records had been read, speaker after speaker accused the suspended executive of being power hungry. "Their aim was to destroy the party," one speaker said.

Mr Ndlazi told the meeting that he had sought legal advice about the accusations. A letter of demand has also been made regarding the party's books which are still in the suspended executive's possession.

An executive member of the party, Mrs J Kgope, called on blacks to unite and added it was time they stopped in-fightings. This, she said, retarded progress.

Party row may end in court

STAR 14 JUNE '83

The battle for leadership in the Vulamehlo-Vukani People's Party (VVPP) may have to be settled in court.

The president of the Mamelodi party, Mr Z B Ndlazi, who recently expelled the Supreme Council for allegedly being more interested in personal gains than the party's progress, yesterday said his lawyers had written letters to the expelled members demanding the party's books.

The deputy president and leader of the expelled group, Mr Joe Hlongwane, confirmed that his group had received letters from Mr Ndlazi's lawyers.

"We are going to defend the matter in court because we have a very strong case," he said.

Mr Hlongwane said his group did not regard itself as being expelled. Mr Ndlazi had acted unconstitutionally, he said.

Residents battling Putco bid to increase bus fares

RDMAIL 13 JUNE '43

By SOPHIE TEMA

RESIDENTS and the Ennerdale and Districts Civic Association will ask the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, to intervene if Putco is granted an application to increase its fares on the Witwatersrand.

Residents will also ask the local taxi association to start a bus service of its own and have pledged to give it their support.

The decisions were taken at a mass residents meeting in Ennerdale on Saturday to discuss the proposed Putco fares increase. The company's application will be heard by the National Transportation Commission on Wednesday.

Residents resolved to call on the Minister to restrain Putco from increasing its fares and to allow pensioners to travel free.

A petition signed by more than 1 000 commuters has also been drawn up to be handed in at Wednesday's hearing.

Putco has applied for an average 12,5% increase on fares on the Witwatersrand, Pretoria and Durban.

The working committee of the Ennerdale and Districts Civic Association, represented by Ms Kathleen Mulligan, has submitted its objections to the increase and will be present when the application is heard.

Residents said at Saturday's meeting they were no longer prepared to pay "first-rate fares to Putco for a fourth-rate service".

"We reject the proposed increase which we cannot afford because of the high rate of inflation and the huge profits Putco makes every year," they said.

They said they rejected the proposed increase because:

- Putco offered them a poor, irregular service;
- Commuters, including pensioners, were already paying R3 a day — R1,50 a trip — and could not afford the increase;
- Despite the last fares increase, the quality of the Putco service had deteriorated and its buses were filthy, unhygienic and infested with cockroaches;
- Some drivers were rude;
- There were no bus shelters and commuters often got wet waiting for a bus on rainy days;
- Commuters were not provided with timetables and often had to wait for hours in bus queues.

Indian people dealt many a 'restricted area' blow

STAR 13 JUNE '83

The Group Areas Act removals, superficially the least damaging, have been devastatingly concentrated on certain communities. Jo-Anne Collinge reports.

If any Johannesburg group fell foul of the Group Areas Act it was the Indian community. Banished by 1970 from every area they had traditionally occupied, their destination was to be Lenasia, then the furthest township serving the city.

Equally severe measures applied to Indian trading communities throughout the Transvaal platteland. By the mid-1970s it was estimated that more than 60 percent of Indians in the province had been affected.

In 1956 Pageview was declared a white group area, a decision which was confirmed in 1963. At the second hearing in 1962, 80 percent of the 5 500 residents were Indian — the remainder were coloured — and it contained 177 Indian businesses.

Nevertheless, it was scheduled to become an urban renewal scheme for whites and 20 years later the first whites moved in.

In 1962 the Fordsburg-Newtown area became a controlled area for commercial use. This meant Indians had restricted access to the area, but for business only.

Finally, in 1970, Diagonal Street was declared white. Indian owners in the area claimed their properties were worth R8 million — three times the value of those owned by whites.

Many were puzzled at the Nationalists' uncompromising stand on Indians in the Transvaal, a self-sufficient and insignificant minority.

With the exception of Pageview — where both traders and all but a handful of residents were forced out — the Government was slower to apply its decisions regarding the traditionally Indian areas than to pass them.

Expropriation of Pageview homes began in 1968 and really gained pace after the traders were forced to the Fordsburg Oriental Plaza in 1977. By that time Lenasia, the only Indian group area for the city, was estimated to house 60 000.

Its older residents had been minorities in various suburbs declared either coloured or white. They had occupied land needed for the Plaza or they had been living in slum conditions and shunted about in temporary housing for years.

The Department of Community Development admitted it had catered only for resettlement and had ignored the natural increase of Lenasia for over 15 years.

While removals from Pageview proceeding steadily, the official Johannesburg Indian housing queue grew — from about 4 500 families in 1979 to more than 4 900 families in 1980 and more than 6 800 in 1982.

Defeated by the impossibility of getting State housing, many young couples and migrants to Johannesburg began to turn the tide of segregation. Indian and coloured families started moving back into the centre of Johannesburg — to Hillbrow, Joubert Park and Mayfair.

They were breaking the Group Areas Act but, the "illegals" argued, they had no option if they wished to keep a roof over their heads and their families with them.

Mass prosecutions followed and tenants organised themselves, launched the organisation Acstop, and fought back with the aid of liberal lawyers. The court cases peaked in early 1981 when more than 500 were set down for hearing. But virtually all were dropped during

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the course of the year.

During this battle for homes in the city there were repeated pleas to the Government to restore Pageview to its original residents. The South African Indian Council also made appeals for a new central Indian group area.

The Pageview pleas have fallen on deaf ears. But recent concessions by a Government that insisted 20 years ago that Lenasia would be the only home for Johannesburg's Indians are:

- The declaration of Marlborough, near Sandton, for development as a prestige Indian area.
- The declaration of Fordsburg/Newtown as an Indian group area.
- The proposal that half of Mayfair become an Indian area.

Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, has been cynical about the Mayfair reversal, dismissing it as a move by the Government to give credibility to the South African Indian Council. He notes that the proposal was coupled with a threat to "illegals" and that it would displace many tenants who had fought hard to secure their homes.

"The crux of the problem is the Group Areas Act. As long as that evil Act is on the statute books, the housing shortage will not be justly solved."

Youths set fire to township post office

RDMAIL 14 JUNE 85

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — Unrest erupted in the townships surrounding Durban for the third consecutive day yesterday when crowds of youths set fire to the Lamontville post office.

Earlier yesterday, five people with gunshot wounds and one with pellet wounds were admitted to the King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban in a "serious" condition.

And, after police had dispersed stone-throwing crowds on a number of occasions yesterday, a township leader, the Rev Mcebisi Xundu, appealed to the youths and the police to remain calm.

Youths set up private roadblocks made of old cars, wood and tyres — and stoned the police whenever they tried to clear the roads. Members of the public were dragged out of cars and assaulted. Police later confirmed that several civilians had laid charges.

Buses, private cars and police vehicles were stoned.

The five seriously injured people in hospital are Mr David Mvuyani, 20, Mr Sandile Mxinwa, 16, Mr Samuel Ndlovu, 26, Miss Tholakele Mqutshawa, 32, and Mr Patrick Shabalala, 40.

Police said yesterday they had no confirmation of a newspaper report that Mr Shabalala had been wounded by gunfire, but they were investigating. The report claimed Mr Shabalala, bleeding profusely, staggered into his Lamontville home on Thursday night and told his wife he had been shot by police.

Other areas — Inanda, Klaarwater and Chesterville — were said to be calm but tense yesterday.

MONTSHIWA MOROKE reports that the sporadic violence in Soweto and the East Rand on Thursday after commemmoration services for the seventh anniversary of June 16, 1976, has cost Putco an estimated R9 000.

A Putco spokesman said yesterday that 54 buses in Soweto and five others in Kwa-Thema, Springs, were damaged in stone-throwing incidents.

Black townships on the Reef were back to normal yesterday, and buses were running to schedule after the service had been suspended on Thursday.

Meanwhile, the Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, Brigadier D J D Jacobs, said that about 40 people had been taken to Protea for questioning after the Regina Mundi Church commemmoration service on Thursday.

Two people had been charged with entering Soweto without a permit, and other charges were being investigated against "certain people", he said.

Among those held were Mr Lybon Mabasa, president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Saths Cooper, Azapo vice-president, Dr A Asvat, Azapo's health secretary, Mr George Wauchope, Azapo sports spokesman, Mr Letsatsi Mosala, president of the Black Mining and Construction Workers' Union, Miss Zanele Zondo and Miss Ndumi Ntsibande, both Azapo members.

All were released about seven hours later. Those charged were Dr Asvat and Mr Cooper. They will appear in the Soweto Court on July 8.

Brig Jacobs said 25 police vehicles had been damaged, but not badly. One policeman had been slightly injured, but was back on duty.

Two-day ban on Durban meetings

EHERALD 14 JUNE 85

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN — The Lamontville Post Office was set alight by youths yesterday in the third day of unrest and all memorial services relating to June 16 or the execution of ANC members have been banned for the next two days.

Police yesterday dispersed crowds who stoned buses, private cars and police vehicles.

Youths set up roadblocks of old cars, wood and tyres and the police were met by barrages of stones as they tried to clear the roads.

Five people with gun wounds and one with pellet wounds were admitted to hospital yesterday. Their condition was described as "serious" yesterday.

A memorial service today for SACTU trade unionists, Pat Msomi and Jabu Mthalane, has been banned as well as a mass meeting.

Meanwhile, the sporadic violence which flared in Soweto and the East Rand on Thursday, has cost Putco an estimated R9 000.

The situation was back to normal yesterday as workers commuted to work. Buses were running as usual after the service was suspended on Thursday.

Natal Witness 16 June 1983

INDIAN HOUSING CRISIS 'LIKELY TO GET WORSE'

INDIAN housing in Pietermaritzburg, and indeed throughout Natal, is in a state of crisis which is causing the authorities some severe headaches — with the situation likely to get much worse before it gets any better.

by David Robbins

And the eventual solution, according to a major research programme into Indian housing in Durban and Pietermaritzburg published earlier this year, will not be made of bricks and mortar alone, but will come from fundamental changes in the political, social and economic structures which operate in Pietermaritzburg and throughout the country.

But the seriousness of the present Indian housing problem can be assessed by examining just a few of the mountain of facts unearthed by the research programme:

In spite of Government subsidies, up to 20 percent of Pietermaritzburg's Indian population cannot afford the accommodation in which it lives. In as many as 13 percent of Indian households, basic survival costs (excluding rental) exceed their total incomes.

Shared

Over 10 percent of the population is living in overcrowded conditions, while 13 percent of dwellings are shared by two or more families, in spite of the fact that 99 percent of those questioned were not in favour of sharing accommodation.

In Pietermaritzburg the research programme, undertaken jointly by the Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission and the Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Durban-Westville, was based on a detailed study of 448 randomly selected dwellings, 452 households, 508 families and 2 658 individuals living in public sector housing, private development flats and private development houses.

It is an unmistakable finding of the study that the Indian housing problem is no more than a manifestation of other, more basic social and economic problems, such as educational deficiencies, earning power, job mobility and so on.

Of the people interviewed, 6 percent had no formal education at all, no more than 5 percent had passed matric, while the majority of the population had a Standard Six or lower educational qualification. An inevitable result of this is that 50 percent of all economically active people were found to hold unskilled or semi-skilled jobs, while only 19 percent held supervisory, managerial, technical and professional posts. This sort of economic activity yielded an average household income of R285 a month.

However, it is significant that about 30 percent of breadwinners in private development houses were earning more than R400 a month, while in public sector housing schemes about 60 percent were earning less than R200.

It can clearly be seen that those people who most need improved affordable housing are precisely the people who have the lowest standards of education, the poorest paying jobs, and often cannot afford what little they have by way of accommodation.

"These people probably comprise between 15 and 20 percent of the Indian population. The problem is, then, both serious and of considerable size," the study report states.

When it is remembered that the City's Indian population is expected to grow from 64 000 today to more than 100 000 by the turn of the century, the outlook for the future can hardly be described as rosy.

The solutions which the study report suggests are:

- To provide more low-cost public housing for the people most in need;
- To let people provide more or better housing for themselves.

But the report is quick to point out that more public housing means more land and more money, neither of which is readily available. "Indeed, it is clear that nowhere like enough of either is available to meet present levels of demand, let alone future growth in demand."

Regarding the second solution, the report has this to say: "The problem is that the people concerned are fundamentally disadvantaged. Because of their educational levels, they cannot compete for better jobs. Because of their poor jobs, they have low incomes which are not (relatively speaking) going to increase. Because their incomes are low, they cannot afford the housing they now have, and so are likely to be on the brink of debt.

They cannot easily save, nor can they better their educational standards because they must spend their time working. So they are in turn unable to compete in the job-market — a market whose educational standards are always increasing just beyond the attainments of those who most desperately need jobs, or better jobs."

The report calls this seemingly hopeless situation a "poverty and exclusion" syndrome, and concludes — correctly but soberingly — that there can be no exclusively housing solution to the housing problems confronting the City. In short, "the housing problems are structural in nature; they are part and parcel of the underlying problems in the society and its region".

Report says 20pc of Capital's population can't afford its accommodation

Concerted

It follows, therefore, (and this is one of the research programme's main recommendations) that only structural changes which fundamentally affect education, earnings and social participation — changes which will "require concerted socio-political initiatives and efforts" — will eventually bring about substantial improvements in the housing situation.

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Other recommendations made in the programme's report are:

• More public and private financing of housing and, in particular, housing infrastructure;

• Amendments to housing by-laws should be made to allow for lower standards of housing, without health and safety conditions being jeopardised;

• Security of tenure, especially home-ownership, should be encouraged ("The importance of security of tenure as a means for fostering good neighbourhoods and communities cannot be over-emphasised");

• More land should be made available for Indian residential development;

• Upgrading of existing suburbs and communities should be urgently pursued ("upgrading needs to be seen as a social as well as a physical process"); and

• Further detailed research into the best means of effecting positive changes in the housing situation needs to be undertaken.

The report concludes with this simple but important comment: "Houses — homes — are very much for people. This is an old principle, but one with which we must begin if we would find a satisfactory end to some of the problems which we, and many others, now face."

(• The research report which forms the basis of this article was produced by Professor John Butler-Adam and Mrs Win Venter, both of the Institute for Social and Economic Research of the University of Durban-Westville.)

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Post 15-18 June 1983

Clairwood for the people . . .

By VIRGIL BONHOMME
(Secretary, Durban Housing Action Committee)

☐ Next week Durban City Councillor Don Smith replies

THE community of Clairwood is facing destruction. As many as 1 200 homes could be torn down and more than 6 000 people moved out if the Durban City Council is to have its way in Clairwood and zone it industrial.

Clairwood is yet another example of the systematic destruction of a community which must suffer because its residents are voiceless and powerless in relation to the decision making processes of our land.

In the late 1800s when Clairwood was turned into a farming and residential area by its Indian inhabitants, it suited the white Durban Municipality. This area, like Springfield and Cato Maor at that time, was located outside the borough. Through their own initiatives the people of Clairwood, by the 1940s, had established a thriving community of self built home, shops, schools, temples, mosques, churches and other facilities to cater for a population in excess of 40 000 people.

Along came incorporation into Durban and the city fathers, in their wisdom, decided Clairwood was suited for industrial development. The people of Clairwood did not agree. Since 1956 they have struggled to convince the authorities that their homes and community should not be destroyed.

Our response to the problem faced by the people remaining in Clairwood is guided by the principles which include that people have a right to shelter in security and comfort; that people have a right to live where they want to; that people must have a meaningful say in formulating and executing plans concerning them. It is apparent that these principles are violated continually by the authorities.

And why do we support the demand that the people of Clairwood must be allowed to continue living in that area?

Most important, it is the will and desire of the people that they would like to continue staying in Clairwood. In a survey done by Peter Bendheim in 1980 (from which we will be quoting in this article) 91 percent of residents said that they would continue to stay in the area if it remained a definite residential area. The working people of Clairwood do not wish to move because nearly 60 percent of them work in areas close to Clairwood and south of Durban and more than 30 percent work in and around central Durban which is within easy travelling distance either by road or rail.

Most households in Clairwood (80 percent) would dislike to move to Phoenix. They know that life in the township is not easy. Rents are high. Long distances must be travelled to get to work. Transport costs are constantly rising. There are little or no community or cultural facilities.

No, people prefer to live in an area that can fulfil their needs. Eighty-four percent of residents obtain their day to day food requirements in Clairwood and 94 percent of the children make use of Clairwood's educational facilities.

The community has expressed, in the strongest terms, its views on the redevelopment of Clairwood and their desire to remain living in the area. But these views have fallen on deaf ears and instead the community has been distintegrating because the Durban City Council in 1969 "froze" development. Since then property-owners have been prevented from rebuilding or making additions to their properties. A voteless people have continued to be disregarded.

The history of the area and the effort put in by the people to build a community in Clairwood is being discounted by those who suggest industrialisation.

At least 1 200 homes will be destroyed if industrialisation proceeds in Clairwood. It has been estimated that to replace these dwellings and rehouse the people R20 million will be required. The cost aside there are already more than 100 000 people in Durban in need of proper homes. The destruction of homes at this time of housing crisis is indefensible.

While the issue in Clairwood is related to zoning, it cannot be seen in isolation of the workings of the Group Areas Act. Black communities in this country have been revaged by this Act. In the Durban area hundreds of thousands of Indians have been forced to move out of areas which have usually become designated for white occupation. So the removal of thousands of people from Clairwood to make way for industry is another instance of immoral and unjust actions by the authorities.

The Institute of Social and Economic Research at the University of Durban Westville has said that Clairwood will remain a convenient residential area, well-serviced and capable of more people than it does at present. The people of Clairwood have created their own community. They are demanding their right to continue to live there. It behoves the authorities to respect this wish.

While acknowledging that provision must be made for industry and more jobs must be created, the Durban City Council must look at other alternatives. The community has yet to be convinced about the need for two race courses in Durban. The Clairwood Race Course is almost equivalent in size to the existing residential area of Clairwood. The Durban City Council may have to accept that industries to provide jobs for the residents of Durban will have to be located outside the boundaries of Durban.

To destroy a viable residential area like Clairwood to make way for an employment area is not acceptable. There are options for relocating industry elsewhere. It is critical that the Durban City Council and the other relevant authorities consult the affected people and respect their wishes.

Squatters ordered to leave

CTIMES 13 JUNE '83

Staff Reporter

A COMMUNITY of about 60 squatter families living at Brown's Farm opposite Nyanga have been served with notices by the Cape Divisional Council warning them that their shacks will be demolished.

The squatters, some of whom have been living at or near the camp for 20 years, were given seven days to leave.

They say they have not been offered alternative accommodation by the Divisional Council, but were visited by officials of the Department of Community Development last week who took their names.

At a meeting called yesterday to discuss the pending demolitions, residents decided to go to the Divisional Council's Ottery offices this morning and seek an explanation for the demolitions.

A Cape Times reporter was yesterday shown some demolition notices, dated from June 1 onwards.

The residents say officials have told them the demolitions will start today.

Mrs Magdelene Mathews, who has been living "in and around" Brown's Farm for 25 years, has a hospital card saying she has an advanced case of tuberculosis.

There are a number of illness, including TB, among the children, and the people say they are extremely unhappy at the short notice they were given.

Mr Sammy Hartebees, 59, who has had a demolition notice served on him, is bed-ridden. He says he has no idea what he will do if the Divisional Council demolishes his shack.

There are more than 300 people living at Brown's Farm, many of whom moved from the adjoining Lourde's Farm squatter camp after it was demolished.

Some say they were then offered housing at Atlantis, but refused as they couldn't afford the long-distance transport fares to their jobs.

Others were lodgers at Lourde's Farm and lost their accommodation when the Divisional Council moved the people whose houses they were lodging in to Atlantis.

Mr G Basson, chairman of the Divisional Council, said yesterday that he had no knowledge of the pending demolitions and attempts to reach Mr W Vivier, secretary of the council, for comment were unsuccessful.

● Picture, page 2

Manenberg denies Cahac withdrawal

38.

CHERALD 14 JUNE '83

THE Manenberg Civic Association have denied that they have broken away from the umbrella civic body, the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (Cahac).

A statement released after an emergency meeting of the association's executive committee on Sunday said that three members of the civic body would face disciplinary action for linking the association with the breakaway.

It was reported in Cape Herald recently, that three civic bodies — the Bokmakierie, Bridgetown, Silvertown and Kew Town Residents' Association (BBSK), the Parkwood Tenants' Association and Manenberg — had announced their resignation at a Cahac general meeting.

The MCA statement, signed by the secretary, Mr David Meyer, said they "took exception to the incorrect press statement where the association was included in the breakaway alliance from the Cahac forum".

ILLEGAL

"This decision was illegal and unconstitutional and was taken at an illegal meeting in Manenberg on May 17.

"The people who spearheaded this illegal meeting must still appear at a board of inquiry of the association.

"The present position of the Manenberg Civic Association is that we are still affiliated to Cahac as history has shown that unity is strength and only through unity can battles be won.

"The executive of the MCA therefore reiterates the rejection of the statement released and we now bluntly restate that the MCA has never formed an alliance with BBSK and Parkwood to withdraw from Cahac".

KTC families to move to new Khayelitsha township

ARGUS 13 JUNE '83

Staff Reporter

THE Administration Board of the Western Cape hopes to move the 200 families — former KTC people — into homes at Khayelitsha by the end of the week.

More than 75 families have already settled into the galvanised-iron dwellings at the new African township near Mitchell's Plain. The board will provide 120 structures.

A large batch of residents moved in at the weekend.

Today appeared to be washing-day, and on a clearing between the new structures a group of unemployed men played soccer.

Construction on the larger Khayelitsha site continued in readiness for the building of homes.

Workers put finishing touches to the pre-fabricated clinic to be run by the Divisional Council.

Row over student segregation

(TIMES 15 JUNE '83)

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government started a new row over racial university quotas yesterday by demanding that universities admitting large numbers of students of other races build separate residences for them.

The issue was raised by the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, during the committee stage debate on the Universities Amendment Bill.

He said the government could set a number of conditions when negotiating the quotas for each race group with a particular university, including the erection of separate residences.

"Universities cannot continue admitting large numbers of these students without providing separate accommodation," he said.

Opposition members immediately raised a number of questions on the issue, many of which were not answered when the debate was adjourned last night. The debate continues today.

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) and Mr John Malcomess (PFP Port Elizabeth Central) both asked how the system would be applied.

Dr Boraine said universities needed to know where the line would be drawn. Would the provision of separate facilities extend to eating areas, toilets and lecture rooms?

Mr Malcomess asked whether there would be separate residences for coloured, Indian and black students at "white" universities or whether all those the government called "non-white" could share one residence.

Raising the issue of distant group areas, he asked whether coloured UCT students would have a residence at Mitchells Plain and black students separate accommodation at Langa or Khayalitsha.

Dr Viljoen said he was talking primarily about accommodation, not issues like toilets or lecture rooms.

It was not government policy to allow students of different race groups to share the same accommodation.

Where only one or two students were involved, they could find their own accommodation, be helped by the university or be permitted to share existing residences as an interim measure.

When the numbers became "significant and meaningful" separate residences would have to be built. This could be done with government assistance in terms of existing provisions.

Dr Viljoen did not exclude the possibility of residences being in group areas where these were near the university, but said it would obviously be of little use to build residences "far removed" from the campus. Suitable sites would be negotiated with the university.

He told the CP that students of colour could, as at present, be able to take part fully in white universities to which they were admitted.

Subsidies in jeopardy if varsities resist quotas

(ROMAIL 17 JUNE '83)

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, warned yesterday that universities contravening the conditions of prescribed racial quotas could jeopardise their Government subsidies.

He was responding to Progressive Federal Party protests that to do so would be to blackmail universities into applying abhorrent aspects of apartheid as Government agents.

Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston) and chief Opposition spokesman on education, asked Dr Viljoen what would happen to universities refusing to apply the quota provision because they found it offensive.

Mr Van Rensburg noted that the "quota" clause in the Universities Amendment Bill was being added to the section of the existing law providing for Government subsidies to universities.

Dr Viljoen said in reply to the Third Reading debate on the Bill that the two issues had been coupled to make the subsidy contingent on compliance with the quota provisions.

Quotas for each race group at any university would be set in consultation with the university concerned.

"It is their own choice whether they wish to admit other population groups but, if they do, they may not do so in contravention of the terms of the law," Dr Viljoen stated.

He summarised the conditions which would apply to the quota system as:

- All relevent factors would be considered in consultation with the universities, but the quota had to contribute to the "basic community orientation" of each university.
- Universities admitting "reasonable numbers" of students of other races should build separate residences for them, for which Government finance was available.
- Universities would be expected to comply with the "reasonable request" to give preference to students wishing to study courses not offered at their own universities.
- The country's manpower needs should be given a high priority in determining admissions.
- Global quotas would be set wherever possible, with a minimum of sub-divisions and sub-qualifications. The Government would consider sympathetically university problems or cases of individual hardship.
- Chinese students, for whom there was no separate university, post-graduate students and diplomats and their dependents were not subject to the quota system.

DR GERRIT VILJOEN
warns against quota resistence

40.

Govt charged with rushing bill through

C TIMES 17 June '43

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The PFP yesterday made a final bid to dissuade the government from going ahead with its controverial universities "Quota Bill".

Before the bill was passed with all opposition parties voting against it, the PFP charged the government with rushing the measure through Parliament because it realized that it would be rejected by its coloured and Indian partners in the proposed new constitutional dispensation.

Speaking during the third reading debate on the Universities Amendment Bill, the PFP's education spokesman, Mr Horace van Rensburg, said the government, through its handling of the bill, had brought into "total disrepute" the integrity of the proposed constitution.

Service

In one way the debate had done a sevice to South Africa because it had warned the country of the cynicism, stupidity, impracticability and the lack of integrity of the government's constitutional proposals.

In reply to a question, the Minister of Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, had indicated that in the new dispensation a racially-exclusive chamber could withdraw facilities from members of other race groups.

However, any matter which involved the extension of facilities by one group to members of other races would be a general matter over which a racially-exclusive chamber would have no right to decide on its own.

"So much for self-determination. So much for the integrity of the new constitutional proposals," said Mr Van Rensburg.

'No hope'

If the government had waited until the three-chamber parliament was introduced, its two "quota" bills would have not had any hope of success.

"The government knows that neither the Indian nor the coloured chamber would have been prepared to tolerate such flagrantly racialistic legislation, and would have voted against it."

The representatives of almost half of the white community would also have opposed the legislation, thus forcing the government from the start to use its "packed" President's Council to force it through Parliament.

Since the legislation had been published it had been unanimously rejected by the Indian and coloured communities, who had called for one comprehensive educational system in South Africa.

'Humbug'

Mr Van Rensburg accused the government of lacking courage to consult these communities, adding that this talk about self-determination was "just so much humbug".

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said the only change the quota bill involved was that universities would now have to do the "dirty work" which so far had been the government's responsibility.

"Nothing is really changing. They are doing away with a permit system and replacing it with a quota system. The principle remains the same."

Dr Boraine said that with the bill, the mask had dropped from the verligte Nationalist government and the country once again faced the "ugly face" of apartheid.

"For every step this government takes forward, it takes two steps backward.

'Dilemma'

"The National Party is facing the same dilemma and fate as the United Party. It is attacked on the left and attacked on the right and it is sitting on the fence, and that fence is breaking."

Dr Boraine reiterated previous statements that the quota system could only be compared with Hitler's 1933 decree which stipulated limited admission for Jewish students to educational institutions.

"I stand by that. That decree was based on race, nothing else. All the other arguments regarding foreign students at universities in Europe and America hold no water.

"There is no other place than South Africa where there is a quota system based on race," he said.

He predicted that the Minister of Education would return to the House within five years and request that universities be opened and their authorities be given autonomy on admission.

PFP launches another bid to improve Constitution Bill

ROMAL 17 JUNE '43

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Progressive Federal Party has launched yet another bid to persuade the Government to build into the proposed constitution far reaching improvements.

Yesterday Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) gave notice that she would move today that the Select Committee on the Constitution be instructed by Parliament to make provision in the Constitution Bill for participation of blacks in the sovereign legislative authority and in the executive government of South Africa.

The PFP's first attempt to improve the Bill by introducing a legally-binding Bill of Rights was made by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville). Last week he gave notice that he intended moving an instruction to the select committee to introduce a Bill of Rights into the Constitution Bill.

This move was smothered by the Government when the Leader of the House, Mr Fanie Botha, exercising his discretion to arrange the order paper, placed Mr Schwarz's motion at the bottom of the order paper. It effectively prevented Mr Schwarz from moving his motion and short-circuited any hope that the motion might be debated by Parliament.

Mrs Suzman's motion, diametrically opposed to the National Party's intention to exclude blacks from participation in the new constitutional system, is unlikely to have any easier a passage than Mr Schwarz's motion.

Mrs Suzman said in an interview later that her aim was to make every possible effort to remedy the most glaring omission in the Constitution Bill — the fact that the black population, which comprised 70% of the total, had been completely excluded from participation.

"The PFP feels that there is little chance that the new constitution will be anything but divisive of black from white, coloured and Asian if blacks are treated as non-citizens.

"The gravamen of the motion is to try even at this late stage, and despite all the inherent difficulties, to persuade the select committee to consider the inclusion of blacks in Government, Parliament and the Cabinet," said Mrs Suzman.

Decentralisation fails

41.

ROMAIL 13 JUNE '43

Mail Reporter

THE decentralisation policy has not been successful, judging by the slow average economic growth rates of some areas offering decentralisation benefits.

This was revealed in a research report by the bureau for market research of the University of South Africa.

In 1980 a third of all economic activity in South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, and Venda had taken place in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, the report said.

In contrast only 7,9% of economic activity had taken place in the Cape metropolitan area, 7,5% in the Durban-Maritzburg area and 2,6% in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area.

The report said that judging by the slow average growth rates of some areas offering decentralisation benefits, the policy — as applied over the past 10 years — had been less than successful in several respects.

The bureau found that 78% of the gross domestic product of South Africa and the independent black states had been generated in 52 out of 300 districts.

"Some of the districts were found to have an alarmingly narrow economic base," the report said.

In 1980 fully 90% of the gross geographic product of Oberholzer, Westonaria, and Welkom was derived from the gold mining industry.

The bureau said that, in the long term, such districts were extremely vulnerable to sharp drops in the gold price and the closure of worked-out mines.

In the late 70s, however, some non-metropolitan areas recorded growth rates twice as high as the average for the country, the report said.

In these cases the State had been the prime initiator of economic growth over the past 10 years.

As a result of the building of Sasol II and III and major Escom installations, the Bethal-Highveld Ridge area had maintained an average real growth rate of nearly 15% in the second half of the last decade.

The bureau said Newcastle — with a growth rate of 8,7% in that period — had Iscor to thank for its development.

Former AWB men convicted of terror

ROMAIL 14 JUNE '43

By JOUBERT MALHERBE

Pretoria Bureau

TWO former members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging were convicted in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday on a terrorism charge under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Justice T H van Reenen said it was clear that Daantjie Viljoen, 40, of Klerksdorp, and Gert Jacobsz, of Rustenburg, had planned to be "ready" to resist a possible new political order in South Africa.

That was why they collected large amounts of explosives, arms and ammunition.

The two men — both former policemen — were guilty of wanting to bring about political or social change. "You planned to blow up multi-racial hotels," the judge said, adding they were "aggrieved" by certain Government actions.

The judge also accepted evidence that Viljoen talked about "eliminating people like Bishop Desmond Tutu and the Rev Allan Boesak".

Mr S A Engelbrecht, SC, prosecuting, asked the judge to impose sentences which reflected the gravity of the charges.

He said sentences should serve to "not only deter people on the Left of our political spectrum, but also those on the Right who wish to resort to such actions".

Mr Engelbrecht added that people in Pretoria had recently seen what happened when others used explosives for political purposes.

Summing up the case, Mr Justice Van Reenen said he was inclined to accept the evidence of the chief State witness, Mr A J Roets — who was warned as an accomplice — where it differed from that of the two men.

"It seems as if the two accused were deliberately intent to portray Roets as a liar. But he had a strong motive for telling the truth," the judge said.

He said Jacobsz had a warped concept of Christian virtues. Jacobsz, who claimed to be a devout Christian, had told the court the Bible did not condemn stealing from "heathens". The judge said Jacobsz also had an "inborn acumen".

He said Jacobsz had not been joking when the possible sabotage of Sun City was discussed, or when the accused and Mr Roets had spoken about infecting Sun City with syphilis germs.

The fact that Jacobsz had told a mine captain at Impala Mine, near Rustenburg — after the mine captain had told Jacobsz he could not offer him another contract — "Then I will have to wait until June: That is when the blood will flow", showed he had a purpose with the explosives he had removed from the mine.

The judge strongly criticised Viljoen's evidence and said he had been evasive in his answers to the court, adding that "he is not a person you can depend on".

Dealing with Viljoen's inability to explain why a book on the manufacture of explosives was given to him, the judge said Viljoen was someone who "attracts dangerous objects like a magnet attracts iron".

The men, who both admitted previous convictions, will be sentenced today.

Mr Paul Barnard appeared for Viljoen and Jacobsz and Mr Engelbrecht was assisted by Mr W Hanekom.

2 EX-AWB MEN JAILED FOR 15 YEARS

CTIMES 15 JUNE '43

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Two former members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) were each sentenced in the Supreme Court here yesterday to 15 years' imprisonment after being convicted on charges of terrorism.

Daantjie Viljoen, 41, of Klerksdorp, and Gert Jacobsz, 37, of Rustenburg, heard Mr Justice T H C van Reenen express disgust "on behalf of society" at the charges on which the two men had been convicted.

The judge rejected an application for leave to appeal against both the conviction and sentence, and he refused to extend Viljoen's bail pending a petition to the Chief Justice. Bail for Jacobs was withdrawn last week.

Reacting to a submission that the men had not done "any damage" with the large amount of explosives they had collected, the judge said this was only because the men had been arrested "in time".

"Dynamite respects no person and you wanted to use it. In an explosion victims are not chosen and innocent people also suffer," the judge said, pointing out that the men possessed a larger amount of explosives than was used in the recent Pretoria car-bomb.

Describing the two accused as "citizens who have the right and the privilege to vote", the judge said society "shoots down" those with different beliefs who resort to violent tactics, adding that he had a duty to also do so in the case of the two men.

After their defence counsel, Mr Paul Barnard, had sketched the personal circumstances of the men — both have families — the judge said it was common that once people had been convicted, they "used" their personal circumstances behind which to shield.

"If your families are going to suffer, it is not because of the sentences imposed by the court — it is because of the crime you committed," he said.

Referring to Jacobsz's list of previous convictions, Mr Justice van Reenen said the criminal record could not be reconciled with his professed Christian beliefs.

Throughout the trial, Jacobsz had claimed he was a devout Christian — and he described Sun City, which he threatened to blow up and in-

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fect with syphillis germs, as "Satan's nest".

Jacobsz's previous convictions go back to 1973 and include convictions for possessing dagga, drunken driving and culpable homicide, as well as the illegal possession of a firearm.

The court was told that in the culpable homicide case, Jacobsz was initally charged with murder, but was convicted of culpable homicide on the grounds that he had exceeded the bounds of "self-defence".

After the men had been sentenced, they stood around the front section of the courtroom, smoking and talking to friends. A female companion of Viljoen wept softly as she sat on the arm-rest of a defence counsel's bench.

Afterwards, the two men — Viljoen for the first time since the case started — climbed down the steps leading to the Supreme Court cells.

The judge exempted from prosecution two State witnessess, Mr A J Roets and Mr M J van Jaarsveld, who had been warned as accomplices.

He also asked the State prosecutor, Mr S A Engelbrecht, SC, Deputy Attorney-General, to convey to his superior the judge's "concern" about the fact that the explosives in the case had been stolen with ease from a mine.

AWB head 'shocked' at sentences

ROMAIL 16 JUNE '93

Mail Reporter

MR Eugene Terre'blanche, leader of the Afrikaans Weerstandsbeweeging (AWB), yesterday said the 15-year sentences imposed on two former members of his organisation were harsh, unjust and shocking.

"I think it is absolutely unrealistic and impossible to believe. We are absolutely shocked," he said.

On Tuesday, former AWB members, Jacob Daniel Viljoen and Gert Jacobsz, were sentenced to 15 years each under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Terre'blanche said he would say no more, but would issue a full statement at the end of his own trial.

Mr Terre'blanche is himself due to appear in the Klerksdorp Regional Court with Viljoen tomorrow.

They face charges off illegal possession of arms and ammunition and are currently out on bail.

A spokesman for the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, yesterday said he would not condemn the AWB until it had been found guilty of an offence in a court of law.

The judge in this week's trial had said it was not the AWB that was on trial.

But the spokesman repeated an assurance that his party had no links with the AWB and rejected violence.

He said Dr Treurnicht had challenged the Prime Minister to investigate the AWB. If they were found to be breaking the law, he would ask CP members to resign from the AWB, he said.

Security for trial of AWB men

CTIMES 17 JUNE '93

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Armed police yesterday imposed strict security measures at the Klerksdorp law court complex at the start the trial of members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), including the organization's leader, Mr Eugene NeyTerre'Blanche, 39.

Mr Terre'Blanche, of 23 Roth Street, Ventersdorp, appeared with Mr Jacob Daniel Viljoen, 41, of 13 Kritzinger Street, Flamwood, Klerksdorp, on charges of being in illegal possession of an AK 47 automatic rifle, 362 rounds of ammunition and a .22 Gecado revolver.

'Arms planted'

Mr Andries Lodewyk Terre'Blanche, brother of the accused and also an AWB member, told the court that Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche had told him that "leftists" had planted arms and ammunition on him.

Mr Andries Terre'Blanche said that on March 6 last year he went to his parents' house on the farm Witrandjiesfontein where they all lived. His brother arrived about the same time and told him: "I'm in trouble. They've planted things on me."

In his evidence, Mr Andries Terre'Blanche said his brother then took him to his car saying: "I can't keep this. It has been planted by leftists."

Mr Andries Terre'Blanche tpld the court: "He told me that Danie (Viljoen) would come to fetch it because he would know what to do with it. We went to my house. We were both in a hurry. All I could see was part of a rifle's butt and a piece of a barrel sticking out.

"The goods stayed in my safe for a long time, possibly more than three months, before Viljoen arrived to fetch them.

"It was late and dark. Everything fell on the ground. There were bullets and a gun with a handgrip similar to the AK rifle handed in as an exhibit before the court."

Asked if he knew the revolver before court, Mr Andries Terre'Blanche said he did. "It belongs to our family. It's just a toy. My mother used it sometimes to frighten people of other colour when they were difficult," he said.

Detective Warrant-Officer Thomas Wolmarans, of the SAP Forensic and Ballistics Department, told the court that he had tested all the exhibits and found them to be in working order. However, the revolver was "in bad shape".

Mr Johannes Herbst, of the farm Doornhoek in the Potgietersrus district, told the court that he had been a member of the AWB for about two years.

The day before an AWB meeting in Pietersburg, Viljoen had arrived at his house to stay for the night and to prepare the meeting.

"I had a .22 Mauser at the house. Viljoen asked me if he could have it. I didn't want to give it to him. Then Viljoen said that he had an AK 47 machine-gun and asked whether I was interested in it. He wanted R700 for it."

Warrant-Officer Philip Van der Walt of the Klerksdorp security police testified that on December 5 he had received a telephone call and had gone to the house of Mr J Streicher in Klerksdorp, where he was handed a bag containing camouflage clothes.

Ammunition box

"Mr Streicher told me he had received this from Viljoen. He took me to a bridge on the Ellaton road and pointed out a place in the water. I entered the water and found a box with ammunition. Mr Streicher then took me to another bridge on the Orkney/Bothaville road.

"In the water there I found a sawn-off Mauser, a .22 revolver, an AK 47 rifle, three R1 magazines, 84 bullets and plastic bags with explosives," he said.

The hearing continuous today.

Mr E D Whyethe was on the Bench. Mr Paul Fick appeared for the State.

AWB LEADER : IT'S ALL A PLOT

(TIMES 14 JUNE '93 Own Correspondent

KLERKSDORP. — Communists and leftists had planted arms and ammunition in the boot of his car to incriminate his organization, the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Ney Terre'Blanche, told a regional magistrate here yesterday.

Mr Terre'Blanche, 39, of Roth Street, Ventersdorp, and Jacob Daniel Viljoen, 41, of 13 Kritzinger Street, Flamwood, Klerksdorp, yesterday gave evidence on the second day of their trial in which they are charged with illegal possession of a Soviet-made AK 47 automatic rifle, 362 rounds of ammunition and a 0,22 revolver. Both have pleaded not guilty.

Security measures at the Klerksdorp court building were again in evidence as many relatives and fellow AWB members filled the public gallery.

In his evidence, a sometimes emotional Mr Terre'Blanche frequently referred to "Die Volk".

Found rifle

Mr Terre'Blanche told the magistrate, Mr E D Whyethe, that one night in March last year he had worked very late at the AWB offices in Pretoria. When he arrived home early in the morning he opened the boot of his car to take out his briefcase.

"I could not get the case out properly, it seemed to be obstructed by something. I looked inside the boot and was shocked and staggered to see an AK 47 rifle wrapped in newspaper. A note was stuck on it. It was written on a very large piece of paper but the message was short: 'Now is the hour'. At first I did not know what it meant, but then I recognized it as part of a speech I had once made," he said.

He did not have the note any more.

He had become worried as this happened in the midst of all kinds of threats his organization had been receiving, by phone and letter.

Later a threatening letter Mr Terre'Blanche allegedly received was read to the court. Typed and written in English, it referred to Mr Terre'Blanche as "a swine, dirty b . . ."

Mr Eugene Terre-'Blanche outside court yesterday.

Allegedly written by an Afrikaner, it said Mr Terre'Blanche was the greatest insult to the nation, that nazis and Hitler were gentlemen compared to him. "We will be dealing with you. We will put you where you belong, that is in hell."

Mr Terre'Blanche said he decided to drive to his brother with the cache.

"I did not go to the police because I thought that the people who planted these things on me exactly wanted me to be confronted by the police. The police would never believe that I was on my way to hand the gun in in case they would stop me. No policeman would believe that. I am an ex-policeman myself," he said.

"I am the leader of a political movement which the press has maliciously described as a violent movement. Hysteria around the AWB has been created. It was all a plot to ruin me. I did not want to step into a well-planned plot. It was all political."

When the prosecutor, Mr Paul Fick, said this was nonsense, Mr Terre'Blanche replied: "If you want to say it is nonsense, then you can say that.

"It was all done to discredit me as leader of a movement concerned with the survival of the volk. It was a political move."

He said he had instructed Mr Viljoen to fetch the items from his brother and destroy them. When the prosecutor pointed out that he had thereby involved two people in the case, Mr Terre'Blanche replied: "That may be so and I am sorry for it. But if I was eliminated, a whole nation (volk) would have been involved."

'Forgot about it'

Mr Viljoen testified that Mr Terre'Blanche had asked him to go and fetch "things" at his brother's house to destroy. "I thought they must have been documents, but after a while I forgot about it.

"When Mr Terre'Blanche asked me some time later whether I had destroyed the 'goods', I replied that I had. It was only several months later that I went to fetch them and it was then that I saw it included an AK 47 and ammunition."

He then went to Mr P Streicher's house with the items. After waiting from 9am till 11am for Mr Streicher, he then waited till the maid was out of sight and placed the machine-gun on top of the pelmet at the front door.

He never saw the weapons again till the court case.

It was stated in earlier evidence that Mr Streicher had contacted the police and that was how the whole investigation got under way.

● Mr Fick asked for both accused to be found guilty as it had been proved that they had the items on them, even if for only a short time.

He said they were misleading the court with their evidence of planting, in order to protect their organization.

SACC GEARS UP FOR ITS ANNUAL CONFERENCE

By Carina le Grange, Religion Reporter

STAR 16 JUNE '43

About 150 delegates representing 12 million people in South Africa — about 67 percent of the Christian population — meet at Bosmont, Johannesburg, next week for the annual conference of the South African Council of Churches.

The churches and organisations belonging to the council range from the Salvation Army to the black churches of the Ned Geref Kerk family.

In the wake of the Rees case — which resulted in the voluntary resignation of the SACC president, the Rev Peter Storey — the appointment of a new president ranks high on the agenda.

Some of the major issues expected to be discussed will be the growing church-State conflict, with special attention to the Constitutional Bill.

The Mixed Marriages Act will again be on the agenda, though only as a symbolic issue.

All the matters are expected to be mentioned in the annual report of the SACC general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu. The Rees case will be mentioned in the report, and an SACC official says that since the council does not intend to pursue issues or persons, it will not be a separate point of discussion on the agenda. But there has been an indication from other members that they will raise the issue and that they may try to take SACC leadership to task for wanting to recover misappropriated funds.

The difference of opinion within the SACC over this matter is not seen as a dividing factor, though the existence of some tension is acknowledged.

At a previous conference the SACC passed a motion expressing its belief in the integrity of Mr John Rees.

As far as the Eloff Commission is concerned, there is a feeling among SACC officials that, taking into account the fact that report has not been released yet, the investigation could have done a lot of good.

An SACC official, Mr Dan Vaughan, said: "The Eloff Commission has caused disruption of normal activity and created tension, but at the end of the day we can only say that the council has come out stronger than before the hearing, and if ever we needed a document proving the need for our existence, it was the submission of General (P J) Coetzee (then head of the Security Police, and now Commissioner of Police)."

He said it helped the SACC to articulate clearly what it stood for, which was necessary, especially on contentious issues such as disinvestment and violence.

Member churches and the SACC stated clearly that they abhorred violence. "A theology was articulated by our spokesmen and by overseas churches clearly defining church involvement in society."

It has proved strong identification of South African churches with the SACC, even if this identification is not unqualified.

The Eloff Commission-appointed auditor has also given the SACC clearance for honesty, and the police have not found any proof of subversive activities.

44.

Focus switches to decisions of black church

STAR 14 JUNE '43

By Carina le Grange, Religion Reporter

The NGK in Afrika — the black church of the Ned Geref Kerk and the result of its mission work — meets for its sixth synod in Barkly West for the next 10 days.

Theoretically an independent church, the NGKA is nevertheless financially dependent on the white NGK.

And while ministers in the white NGK can minister in any of the churches in the family of NGK churches, those ordained in the NGKA cannot minister in white congregations. This situation gives rise to "double membership" for white ministers in the NGKA since most of them remain members of the white church but also have decision-making powers in the black church.

The agenda for the synod and the proceedings are in Afrikaans, but discussion will be interpreted in both Sotho and an Nguni languages.

Apart from delegates from the 473 congregations, special delegates will include the NGK representatives. Interest in the synod — held only once every four years — will bring observers from, among others, the radical movement for unity in the NGK family, the Broederkring.

The NGKA's sister churches — the coloured and Indian NG Sendingkerk and Reformed Church in Africa — have special interest in decisions taken since their target date for full unity has been set for 1986. Whether the NGKA will be a part of this move is still uncertain and depends on whether it cuts authoritarian ties with the NGK

This, however, will depend largely on alternative financial arrangements to the present system whereby individual white congregations subsidise a black congregation. In some instances this has led to cuts in subsidies ascribed to white unwillingness to pay the salary of ministers who criticise the white church.

Among the issues to be de bated will be the Ottawa decision that theological justification of apartheid is a heresy.

The first item on the agenda will be the appointment of a new moderature. The present moderamen consists of Mr M J Lebone (moderator), Mr E M Mataboge (assessor), Mr S P Buti (scribe) and Mr N W Basson (actuary). With the exception of Dr Buti, it is a conservative moderamen.

The election of the new moderamen is expected to give an indication of the way the synod will vote on matters such as Ottawa.

● A number of Ned Geref Sendingkerk communities are planning to snub the white Ned Geref Kerk by refusing to accept money from it because it has failed to declare apartheid a heresy.

The decision to reject NGK finance is in the form of an indisputable declaration of faith (Status Confessionis) supporting the motion.

45.

The renewal of SADF's arms

CTIMES: 6 JUNE '43

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Reporter

THE Armaments Corporation is the South African government's only weapons-procurement organization. "Procurement" covers a multitude of meanings in this regard. Buying is one facet, but even more important is renewal of existing assets and designing of new weaponry and equipment for the future.

At the moment Armscor's procurement policy is based on three legs:

● **Updating, upgrading, improving and adapting designs already in service.** Armscor has made extensive use of this approach because for obvious reasons it yields quick results and is cost-effective.

Olifant

A case in point is the Olifant battle tank. Its arrival on the military scene was greeted with some scepticism, as it looked little different from the familiar old Centurion the SADF had been using the 1950s.

According to Armscor officials, however, almost all that remains of the original Centurion is the hull and turret shell. It has been upgunned, re-engined and equipped with better gunlaying equipment and an upgraded transmission, drive and suspension.

The result: A vehicle which retains the Centurion's well-known capacity for absorbing punishment, but is faster, has a greater range, breaks down less easily and can fire larger shells more accurately.

Local needs

● **Designing new units for specific local requirements and according to Armscor's manufacturing capabilities.**

Prominent examples of these are the Ratel-20 infantry fighting vehicle and the Buffel and Bulldog mine-protected counter-insurgency vehicles.

The basic Ratel design has now been expanded into a series presently including a tank-destroyer, a command vehicle and a logistics vehicle.

The Ratel has been thoroughly battle-tested and, Armscor officials add, "the Army says (it) is extremely reliable. (Ratels) are basically the only combat-proven IFVs which exist in this (wheeled) configuration in the world".

'B vehicles'

● **Rationalization, standardization, simplification and consolidation.**

So far it has manufactured 10 000 of what the SADF calls "B vehicles" — soft-skinned utility vehicles of various sizes and configurations, ranging from lorries to pantry vans.

There are two manufacturing streams — the "Samil" range of military chassis and the basically similar commercial "Sacom" range. Both have a high proportion of interchangeable parts, which makes for lower production costs.

The principle of commonality also applies to vehicles of the Ratel "family", all members of which use a large proportion of common components.

The Samil range of chassis are also used for other purposes — for instance, the new Bulldog mine-protected vehicle is built on one.

Amourplate

Armscor officials say their corporation is also able to produce armourplate and armoured glass of European and American standards.

This is a matter of cardinal importance is an era in which the effectiveness of small, handheld weapons is increasing almost by the day. The infantryman, still the basis of any ground fighting, is no longer as helpless against armoured vehicles as he was during World War II.

Armscor also its own version of the ceramic armour which is now the rage overseas because it dissipates the force of the weaker anti-tank weapons.

Tracked vehicles

Tanks are not the only tracked vehicles in the Armscor armoury. Others such as recovery vehicles, repair and maintenance vehicles and bridge-laying vehicles are also being turned out. Not much is known about them, but they are probably based on Centurion/Olifant chassis and hulls, and possibly older ones.

In the meantime, research and development continues, apace. According to officials "about 75 percent of our brainpower is used in developing weapons for the future — aiming at designing a new generation of weapons".

The first such vehicle the SADF is likely to see is an armoured car with improved mobility, reliability, protection and firepower — but designers are not neglecting heavier armour that will replace or supplement the Olifants.

Tank obsolete?

Like their colleagues elsewhere, Armscor's designers have concluded that the battle tank is not yet obsolete in spite of premature obituaries after heavy Israeli losses during the 1973 Yom Kippur War, partly as a result of incorrect battle-handling and the use of improved small anti-armour weapons like the RPG-7.

It is a firm government belief that there is a possibility the country might be involved in a conventional war in the next five years, and in such an event there is no substitute for heavy armour.

'1990's'

What it amounts to is not just the need for heavier weaponry but also the ability to absorb punishment with-

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out being crippled.

"We believe we can live with the upgraded Centurion till the 1990s." say officials, "But then we have to put our own indigenous tanks on the ground".

But the new tank and armoured car are still in the future. What of the present, and Armscor's plunge into the weapons trade in weapons of war? It is a cut-throat business (no pun intended), governed by hard realities.

46.

Armscor faces hurdles in its export drive

CTIMES 13 JUNE 83

By WILLEM STEENKAMP

HAVING a good product to sell is part of the secret of commercial success. The rest of the secret is to find the right customers — and when Armscor starts pushing out into the world arms trade, it will have to live with the fact that this is likely to be one of its main problems.

Another problem is that many arms purchases by smaller nations are tied to military aid programmes. It is not unusual for a smaller country to be given credit or cash for arms purchases as long as it buys the products of the country which loaned it the money in the first place.

In addition, the Armscor salesmen will have to bear two other burdens peculiar to their situation.

It is a fact that South Africa is an outcast in the literal sense of the word. It has been banned or expelled by most world organizations, no country is willing to sign a military treaty with it in spite of compelling reasons to do so, and many governments are not willing to buy weapons of war from it.

This state of affairs will have a strong bearing on the question of what Armscor will sell and to whom. What might be called the "invisibility factor" is likely to play a leading role in this regard.

Distinctively South African-produced items like armoured and mine-protected vehicles and the G-5/6 artillery pieces might be hard to dispose of, although no doubt ways could be found around this obstacle. At least one overseas arms magazine has carried a Belgian-based firm's advertisement for an infantry fighting vehicle which looks surprisingly like the Ratel, and Armscor sources are sanguine about the chances of making at least some such deals.

However, it is likely Armscor's salesmen will also think small rather than be over-ambitious, and will concentrate on the invisible and relatively cheap items.

Nations who are sensitive about anti-apartheid pressure but with money to spend would probably be most interested in the "invisible" or low-profile items like the Kukri air-to-air guided missile, which is designed for use on Mirage jet fighters, and electronic equipment.

The Kukri has great sales potential if it is as good as has been claimed, since various marks of Mirage are used widely by many Third World countries.

Poorer nations, or those committed to buying heavy equipment elsewhere in terms of a military aid agreement, would probably be a good market for relatively low-cost, low-technology items such as:

● **The 127mm Valkiri rocket.** The launcher is probably not as important as the missile itself, which has a maximum range of 22,5km and is said to be better aimed and more lethal than the equivalent Russian BM-21.

● **Frequency-hopping devices.** These devices make it almost impossible to monitor battlefield radio transmissions in time to take suitable action.

● **Nightsights for rifles.** Armies all over the world are making increasing use of poor-visibility sights and Armscor claims to have developed one of the best nightsights in the world.

● **Rifles, mortars and other small arms.** Armscor produces the 5,56mm-calibre R4 assault rifle, similar to the highly-regarded Israeli Galil.

● **Small arms ammunition.** Armscor produces a wide range of ammunition, hand-grenades, flares, mortar-bombs and similar munitions, all battle-tested.

● **Samil basic chassis.** They are of recent design and thoroughly tested.

● **Field kitchens.** Armscor is said to have done a thriving trade in these mobile cooker units already.

● **Kits for updating existing weaponry such as Mirages, Impalas and Centurions.** Recent updating and battle-testing has provided Armscor with great experience in rejuvenating and improving some items of existing equipment.

Payment, of course, need not necessarily be in money. Perhaps South Africa would be willing to take payment in kind rather than in cash — a tankerful of oil for a shipload of arms, say? The Russians have been doing this for years... which is why prawns are no longer the poor man's food in Mozambique.

47.

Malan: Defence role of industry

CTIMES 17 JUNE '43

Defence Reporter

SOUTH AFRICAN industrialists will have to provide their own "first line of defence" against terrorist attacks, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting of the Industrialists' Association at Kempton Park, General Malan said the country provided such a multitude of possible targets that government's security organizations could not provide proper protection without the help of the industrialists themselves.

He prefaced his remarks by stating that the external threat to South Africa consisted of two parts:

Threat

● The Angolan-based "current terrorist threat ... and projected conventional attacks against South West Africa and South Africa".

● Russian support to "certain neighbouring countries" which enhanced their ability to "provide sanctuaries" for terrorists and weapon stockpiles.

The internal threat consisted of attacks on both rural and urban targets, and "terrorism, though it may seem so, is never senseless violence. It is a symbolic act directed at objects such as buildings or people, or both", General Malan said.

Targets

He noted that black leaders were all targets for assassination and so, it appeared, were "other politicians and military leaders in South Africa".

However, "the terrorist leaders and those who house and actively help them must harbour no illusions about the consequences that assassination attacks in South Africa will have for them", "because the consequences on the South African population ... will set in motion a reaction for which the murderers and the lands which give them sanctuary cannot make allowance".

South Africa was not "a Portugal, an Angola, a Mozambique or a Rhodesia". Terrorism would not bring solutions.

Destabilization

Industrially, South Africa "presents hundreds of potential targets to terrorists ... you are especially threatened because you as industrialists stand in the way of economic destabilization ...".

"The range of targets in a highly-industrialized country such as South Africa, and the limitations of manpower and finance, however, make it impossible for the government's permanent security agencies to provide an impregnable defence.

"Therefore the first line of defence, namely the protection of your premises, should be provided for by yourselves."

Soldier's dad still doubtful

By JOHN MILLER

FATHER of Corporal Andries Strauss, who disappeared seven months ago after being dropped 50km from his SADF operational base, does not believe claims of emotional immaturity in his son.

Mr W Strauss, speaking from Aliwal North, said in reaction to a report in a Sunday newspaper that he found it strange that only after seven months has a reason been advanced for his son's disappearance.

The report said Cpl Strauss was previously forced to quit a course in a specialist unit because he was "emotionally immature".

It said he had not returned to the Omega base because he was upset about his failure in the course.

After committing several offences Cpl Strauss was forced to undertake a 50km walk as a punishment soon after he returned to the operational area.

Mr Strauss said he could not understand why the Defence Force was not able to tell him exactly what his son had done wrong — "they refuse to give me any answers, although I've pleaded with them from the beginning".

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force refused to comment yesterday but said that the Defence Force was in regular contact with Mr Strauss and his family.

Gerhardt: Swiss grab KGB agent

Mail Correspondent

ROMAN 14 JUNE '43

GENEVA.

THE announcement yesterday of the arrest of a Russian spy in Zurich some months ago has shed new light on KGB spying in the South African Navy.

Swiss police yesterday announced the arrest of an alleged Soviet agent who was due to pick up microfilmed South African military secrets from the wife of SA Navy Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, near a Zurich museum in January this year.

Both Commodore Gerhardt, who was officer commanding the Simonstown naval base, and his Swiss-born wife Ruth, are being held by the SA Security Police under section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

The alleged agent, a 49-year-old Soviet citizen whom the Swiss authorities refused to identify, and who entered Switzerland with false papers, is expected to go on trial soon charged with military espionage against a third country, forging documents, and violation of Switzerland's aliens law.

The Swiss Department of Justice parted only slightly the veil of secrecy which has been imposed on the circumstances which led to the arrest of Commodore Gerhardt.

A spokesman for Switzerland's Federal Justice and Police Department in Bern, said the man was arrested on January 25 by Swiss agents outside the Kunsthaus in Zurich after a tip-off from South African security officials.

He was waiting to pick up South African naval secrets, believed to include details of the naval communications facilities at Silvermine, from 41-year-old Ruth Gerhardt.

The next day the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, made a dramatic announcement in Cape Town, saying that Commodore Gerhardt and his wife had been detained in connection with the passing of military secrets to the Soviet Union.

He did not indicate when the arrest took place except to say it had been "a few days" before.

Mr Botha indicated at the time he believed that sensitive information had already reached Moscow.

Yesterday's Swiss statement indicated that, according to the South African authorities, Commodore Gerhardt had been in the pay of the Soviet intelligence since 1964 and that his wife had acted as a courier since 1970.

Ruth Gerhardt's arrest and presumed confession shortly before she was due to fly to Switzerland to hand over the secrets allowed the South African and Swiss Secret services to set the trap for the alleged Soviet agent, it was learned from Bern yesterday.

"We collaborated very closely with South Africa in this matter," the spokesman said.

He added the arrest was kept secret until yesterday "to allow investigations to continue".

Mrs Ruth Gerhardt, nee Johl, hails from Basle in Switzerland and according to reports at the time of the

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Prime Minister's announcement she and her husband travelled to Switzerland once a year "to visit her mother".

A Mail correspondent in Cape Town reports that the South African authorities have never disclosed how the Security Branch became aware top-level military secrets were leaking out to Moscow.

Some time ago a British newspaper reports claimed the Gerhardts were arrested after a tipoff by the Swiss, but this has never been confirmed or denied by either Switzerland or South Africa.

48.

WE WON'T HANG GERHARDT'S WIFE

ROMAIL 15 JUNE '43

CAPE TOWN.

THE South African Government has given the Swiss Government an assurance that suspected Russian spy, Mrs Ruth Gerhardt, would not be executed if she was found guilty of passing military secrets to the Soviet Union.

This is the latest development in the dramatic espionage saga which first came to light on January 26 this year when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced that Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, and his Swiss-born wife, Ruth, had been detained in terms of the Internal Security Act in connection with allegations that they had spied for Russia.

The couple are expected to be brought to court shortly in what could be one of the most sensational espionage trials in South African history.

Commodore Gerhardt was the commander of the Simonstown naval dockyard.Although his Swiss-born wife is a naturalised South African she is still regarded by Switzerland as a Swiss national.

Reports from Switzerland quoting a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying Switzerland had received unofficial assurances from South Africa that the crime with which Mrs Gerhardt would be charged would not carry the death penalty were confirmed last night by the Swiss ambassador to South Africa, Mr C H Bruggmann.

"The South African Government has let us know that it was not customary to execute people where there was no loss of life resulting from their crime," Mr Bruggmann said.

He denied, however, any suggestion of a trade-off of Soviet secrets gleaned from a "third man" arrested in Berne, Switzerland on January 25 in exchange for Ruth Gerhardt's life.

Independent sources confirmed last night that Press reports shortly after the announcement of the Gerhardts' detention on January 26, indicating that the couple could face the death penalty if convicted of high treason, had led to a flurry of activity between South Africa and Switzerland "at a very high level".

Switzerland does not apply the death penalty and was clearly concerned that a Swiss national could face execution.

According to sources a special Cabinet meeting was called at the time to discuss the matter and "senior envoys" had been sent to Switzerland to convey the assurance of the South African Government concerning the position of Mrs Gerhardt.

Highly placed sources said yesterday that such exchanges would not take place at a diplomatic level but rather at an "intelligence" level.

It is understood that the delicate negotiations were so secret that even the South African Department of Foreign Affairs was kept in the dark.

The announcement earlier this week that a 49-year-old Soviet national — suspected of being the Russian connection in the passing of South African military secrets to the Soviet Union — would face a Zurich court on charges of military espionage, has led to the likelihood of more Soviet spies being unmasked in South Africa.

Our correspondent in Geneva reports that the "third man" arrested in Zurich after a tip-off from South African Security Police could lead to the unmasking of more Soviet spies in the Republic.

Referring to the arrest, a source close to the South African mission in Geneva said it was now a question of "mopping up the moles".

"It's obvious that there's a mopping up operation going on and there could be a spate of arrests.That is my personal opinion," he said

Asked if the alleged agent had given information that could lead to the unmasking of more spies in South Africa, a Swiss Government spokesman said: "No comment. We don't give away State secrets."

He also declined to confirm or deny whether South African officials had visited the alleged Soviet spy in jail in Zurich.

"Our collaboration with South Africa is normal," he added.

GERHARDTS IN COURT ON HIGH TREASON CHARGE

RDMAIL 17 JUNE '43

Mail Reporter

THE former Simonstown naval base commander, Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, 47, and his wife, Ruth, 41, made a surprise appearance on a charge of high treason in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The couple were remanded at a brief hearing until September 5, when they will appear at a summary trial in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

The magistrate, Mr C van Loggerenberg, said the Cape Attorney-General, Mr D Rossouw, had ordered that no bail should be granted and that the couple be held for the duration of the trial.

Comm Gerhardt and his Swiss-born wife were not asked to plead yesterday. The magistrate said the couple, who allegedly spied for the Russians, could obtain legal represention when they were formally charged.

Comm Gerhardt, dressed in a grey three-piece suit, politely thanked the magistrate.

Both he and Mrs Gerhardt, who was dressed in a skirt and jacket, looked relaxed.

After the hearing, they were allowed to speak to each other and left the court chatting. Comm Gerhardt took his wife's face in both hands and kissed her before they were driven away in separate cars.

They reportedly had not seen each other since their arrest, announced by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on January 26.

The Gerhardts are understood to be held at Pretoria Prison.

Their appearance came as a surprise to reporters as there had been no indications that they would appear.

They were in the news again this week over reports that South Africa gave Switzerland an indirect assurance that Mrs Gerhardt would not be executed if convicted of treason.

Now that the Gerhardts have been charged, the South African public is able for the first time able to see what they look like.

Until their appearance yesterday, the media was prevented by law from publishing their pictures without permission from the Commissioner of Police, who never gave permission.

He instead issued a statement requesting newspapers not to publish information that could prejudice or embarrass the government.

A Johannesburg Afrikaans newspaper, Die Vaderland, ran a picture of Comm Gerhardt with his face partially blanked out shortly after the announcement of his arrest.

The editor, Mr Harald Pakendorf, was found guilty of contravening the Prisons Act and fined R100, suspended for five years, while Perskor was fined R200.

Time magazine published a picture of Comm Gerhards in its February 7 issue.

And last night SATV 1 also broadcast pictures of the couple.

Thousands lose homes, jobs and hope as . . .49.

STAR 4 JUNE '43

The uprooting of blacks goes on and on . . .

In the Eastern Cape it is the piecemeal removal of farm families and the gradual re-establishment of townships in black areas which account for most removals.

The abrupt uprooting of entire communities, because they are black spots or because homeland borders have to be tidied up, accounts for a small proportion of the 400 000 recorded removals in the area in the last two decades.

Now black spot removals are in the limelight because more than 40 000 people in the white corridor between the Transkei and Ciskei are scheduled for relocation.

Removals to the Transkei have been far fewer than to the Ciskei.

The recent study by the Surplus People Project has therefore concentrated on Ciskeian removals. It does concede that removals within the Transkei, due to agricultural betterment (land-use) planning, have been significant.

The report describes the efflux from white rural areas of the Eastern Cape to the Ciskei as torrential. It notes there was an absolute decline of black people in most white rural districts in the decade 1970-80 when the Ciskei gained 141 000 people.

The basic factor in farm evictions is an oversupply of labour due to mechanisation and consolidation of farms. Injury, illness, old age or arguments provide merely the pretext for ridding the farm of workers who are redundant.

The report said many black residents on white farms in the Eastern Cape were squatters, not labour tenants as in other provinces and often held independent jobs.

These squatters escaped the early laws which turned the northern provinces' labour tenants into vagrants. However the 1960s saw a sudden enforcement of squatting measures which have been tightened since then — and the Eastern Cape has felt this squeeze.

Squatting laws have also been used extensively in urban areas.

The SPP adds that "a significant efflux from the small towns did not take the form of GG-type removals. There have been other forms of pressure. One was the stagnant economic opportunities. Housing facilities have been poor and limited, as a consequence of deliberate State poli-

In a closer look at removals, Jo-Anne Collinge focuses on the Eastern Cape, surveying the general pattern, the build up to the move and the human devastation left in its wake.

cy. In many small towns these were enough for a family to decide to move elsewhere."

A dramatic influx to the Ciskei took place in late 1976 and early 1977 from the Glen Gray/Herschel districts. These areas were handed over to the Transkei and some 50 000 residents who disagreed with the transfer sought refuge in the Ciskei. The epidemic-stricken Thornhill burgeoned at this time.

Influx control measures and the Coloured Labour Preference policy have undoubtedly contributed to Ciskeian in-migration. The extent of this is not known.

Group Areas Act removals, not accounted for in detail in the report, would add significantly to the totals.

A further 477 000 people are estimated to be facing removal in the Eastern Cape. For 33 000 it will be at least their second — or possibly their third — move.

50.

All the Fingos want to do is go back home

STAR 14 JUNE 83

Five years after being forced from the Tsitsikama to the Ciskei's "place of light" — Elukhanyweni — Fingo leaders surfaced in Parliament last year to make a final plea for the return of their ancestral land.

Their hopes had been raised by a procedural error on the part of the Government which meant that the State had not yet acquired the land for resale.

But the Fingos' pleas were in vain and they watched from the gallery as Parliament put the final seal on their dispossession.

Why, after five years at Elukhanyweni, did the Fingo people want the disruption of return to the Tsitsikama area near Humansdorp?

The Surplus People Project suggests that the answers lie in a real deterioration in the quality of life because of the move and in the psychological response to being uprooted.

The Government has denied direct use of force in the Tsitsikama, but the displaced consistently refer to removal at gunpoint and imprisonment of resisters.

A young construction worker, Michael Welile Ntlanjeni, told researchers how his father had been jailed and his family taken in silence to Elukhanyweni.

He described his outrage at the first sight of the house: "It's not a house, man. It's not even a pigsty. Two rooms — for 11 people. Do they think we are animals? We need privacy too, man, even if we're black."

They had unpacked and tried to squeeze everything in. He had left the house in fury, his mother huddled over her broken crockery. "I wanted to smash things, man ... I wanted to smash every whitey in the world."

Five years later he works at the local sawmill and supports the family. His father speaks to nobody; his younger brother has died. Michael Ntlanjeni is bitterly resigned: "I will die in this place. I won't have a wife. I won't have children."

More desolate still was ancient Maria Zotwana. "We had no choice, the guns were behind us ... then they bring us to this sad place.

"Here there is not enough food. I am hungry now, as I am sitting here.

"Everybody has died. My man has gone and died, as have my daughters. They took my land away. The Lord has also gone, yes, I suppose He has also gone."

An SPP survey of Elukhanyweni residents highlights the change in real quality of life after the move:

- In Tsitsikama 93 percent of households produced crops varied enough for a balanced diet.
- Stock ownership for the area was well above that for the Amatola basin as a whole.
- The community was not self-sufficient and needed the wages of migrants. But it was so placed as to make migration over long distances unnecessary. Workers mostly returned home weekly or monthly.

At Elukhanyweni, however, life was a different story.

- There was little agricultural land. Nobody had fields and most had just one or two garden plots.
- Land was fully utilised and crops varied — but the yield was miniscule.
- Few families owned stock. For instance, 30 percent kept poultry, while sheep, goats and horses were entirely absent.
- Among the working age population, 76 percent of men and 50 percent of women worked — but only 23 percent locally.
- Migration was frequently long-distance, with 19 percent going to Port Elizabeth and 15 percent to Johannesburg.
- While about half households managed financially, a quarter were decidedly poor (average size, one male wage earner) and a further quarter were destitute (large families with one wage earner — especially if female — or living on pension).

The SPP concludes that the Elukhanyweni people basically want one thing — to go back home to the Tsitsikama.

51.

STAR 14 JUNE '83

Mgwali people wait in fear for the 'axe' to fall

Historic Mgwali, site of the mission founded by South Africa's first ordained black minister, Tiyo Soga, has been reduced in official terminology to a "badly situated black spot". As such its days are numbered.

The people of Mgwali, in the white corridor between the Ciskei and Transkei, were told in April 1980 they would have to move to Frankfort in the Ciskei. They have not yet received notice of expropriation, but many preliminary steps have been taken. Houses have been numbered, properties have been evaluated and a removals planning committee appointed.

The Surplus People Project reports the threat of black spot removal hangs over another 11 communities near the Ciskei and, according to official figures, this affects at least 43 000 people.

Mgwali title holders and long-term tenants are bitterly opposed to the move. Not only are they proud of the educational and service tradition of the 120-year-old settlement, but the prospect of Frankfort haunts them.

Mr Pringle Nobobe, secretary of the Mgwali Residents' Association, recounts the fate of an Alsatian family moved to Frankfort in July last year. "I met this family walking in Stutterheim. The man told me he had left Alsatia with his wife, four children, four sheep, three goats and eight cattle.

"After five months in Frankfort they had nearly all died because there was no water. His wife, one child and two cattle were all that were left."

Frankfort, about 30 km from King William's Town, is a rough settlement of "tomato box" houses and zinc "sentry box" latrines, threaded by sketchy roads.

Water was supplied by tankers, but now there are a few taps fed from boreholes. Apart from the 26 families from Alsatia, Frankfort is planned for 5 000 people from Mgwali and 3 000 from Wartburg.

Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, gave a written assurance in October last year that Mgwali landowners would receive compensatory land on removal. It is not clear whether Frankfort will stretch to this. The Alsatians have found the grazing there inadequate for their needs.

Dr Koornhof stresses concessions on the conditions of resettlement made to the planning committee. But the residents' association argues that removal was never negotiated and that members of the planning committee were not the community's nominees. "It was replanned in Zwelitsha," comments Mr Nobobe.

The chairman of the planning committee, Chieftainess Nolizwe Sandile, is from a neighbouring area and has no traditional authority over the Mgwalians.

South African and Ciskeian officials have visited Mgwali to persuade residents to move.

In mid-1981 Ciskeian Prime Minister Lennox Sebe told Mgwalians that he regarded those opposed to the move as terrorists.

Two months later six opponents of the Mgwali removal were detained under the Ciskei's security law and interrogated. The chairman of the residents' association, Mr Wilson Fanti, was held by South African Security Police in July 1982.

No other form of meeting is open to the residents' association, as no authority will grant permission for it. The association is confident it would get an overwhelming rejection of removal if the community could meet independently. It claims to have the signatures of nearly 4 000 people opposed to the move.

The Mgwali people find they fall between two stools when it comes to medical care, pensions and police protection. "We have no authority to turn to; we live as animals in the bush," says Mr Nobobe.

In a profound sense the Mgwali people are without protection. Since the independence of Ciskei, all Xhosas have become foreigners in South Africa.

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pressing housing problem and homelessness.

The State acknowledges a shortage of 43 000 housing units in the coloured community and 18 000 in the Indian community. In most municipalities the local authority's estimate and those of civic and welfare bodies exceed that of the central Government.

The fact that thousands of coloured and Indian families resort to illegal accommodation — in the form of unauthorised shacks or taking up residence in white group areas — is widely regarded as testimony to the severity of housing pressure. Such families are undeterred by prosecution and eviction.

It is argued that even short-distance removals can have a drastic affect on income if they involve resiting businesses.

Thus, when the shadow of removal was cast on Pageview, the South African Institute of Race Relations said the move would strike at the foundations of the Indian trading community.

Since removals have involved a fair proportion of property owners, the relative loss has been great. For years the arguments of conservative opponents of the policy centred on compensation.

While the political implications of segregation in a group areas township are minor compared to the bantustan "foreignisation" of grand apartheid, group areas will form the basis of local administration under the new constitution, just as they provided constituencies for the old management committees, Coloured Persons Representative Council and South African Indian Council.

53.

Removals are key to control of labour

Concluding a series of articles on removals, Jo-Anne Collinge looks at divergent views on the uprooting of millions in South Africa. The National Party sees it as essential to "nation building". An alternative view is put forward by researcher Marian Lacey.

STAR 17 JUNE '83

Mass removals are a key element in new forms of labour control which are founded on a rigid urban/Bantustan division, says Grahamstown researcher Mrs Marian Lacey.

In the post-Riekert years, she says, the urban gains of "a mere 5,3 million urban Africans who qualify for urban residence rights ... have been at the expense of the majority of Africans condemned to live in destitute Bantustans".

Mrs Lacey points out that "the massive crackdown on 'illegals', the continued and rising number of pass law arrests since 1979, and the ruthless brutality used against people said to be squatting illegally" mean that increasing numbers face the bleak Bantustan option.

She asserts that labour needs have changed radically in recent years and that large-scale relocation to the Bantustans, changes to citizenship rights and rigid channelling of the workforce create "a complex and coercive system of allocating and reserving a supply of labour to different categories of employer".

The mining sector which, until 1974, relied on large numbers of Malawian and Mozambican workers, has since had to secure a local supply. The manipulation of citizenship to create an internal reserve of "foreigners" in the Bantustans was crucial to this, Mrs Lacey says.

"As 'foreigners' they could be denied free access to certain categories of work and so be channelled into mining."

In the farming sector there was also a sharp decline in foreign workers in the 1970s. This, and the removal of about a million local black people from tenancy on white farms or "black spots", caused a change in the farm labour pattern, Mrs Lacey observes.

"Farmers have had to change from maintaining the largest possible labour supply on the farm to meet their variable labour requirements over the year, to one of relying on a smaller core of permanently settled skilled workers supplemented by extensive recruitment of casual or seasonal labour from the Bantustans."

Methods of ensuring a ready supply of casual workers include zoning areas purely for farm recruitment, endorsing workers' reference books "farm labour only", creating resettlement areas remote from towns or border industrial growth points and limiting the number of industrial work requisitions to certain areas.

Mrs Lacey says some people resist farm work, as did a worker interviewed at Zweledinga, Ciskei, who explained: "I have earned more in three months' casual work (illegal employment) in town than others earn in six months on the farm. Others who have gone to work for the farms can't leave the farm work now."

But, Mrs Lacey adds, there are those so desperate that they will even accept payment in kind from farmers.

A woman who commutes daily to a tomato farm from the Lebowa resettlement area of Lomondokop said: "We women here, and even our children, are forced to go and pick tomatoes on the farms nearby. What can we do ? There is no other work for our men and even the farmer doesn't want them. If we work on the farms we will maybe get some food ... and then we can sell the tomatoes that the farmer uses to pay us. Without this little bit our children will starve."

Contd

Contd

54.

In the manufacturing sector, "especially in its most capital intensive multinational component", the demand is increasingly for a skilled and stabilised work force, says Mrs Lacey. Greater restriction on entry to the cities is the policy that corresponds to this need.

The means of control are deprivation of citizenship rights — a measure applied to an increasing number of South Africans — and making possession of approved housing a prerequisite for urban residence.

Mrs Lacey points out that, in five years, eight million South Africans became aliens in their land of birth through Bantustan independence.

"As declared 'foreigners' they are subject to new controls. These include summary deportation — as in the case of the Transkeian and Ciskeian Cape squatters. They can also be forced to take on jobs spurned by others."

As many urban workers as possible are transformed into "frontier commuters" — people who live just within the Bantustans and travel daily to work. This is achieved by moving existing townships or by adjusting borders of Bantustans to take them in.

While emphasising removal as part of a labour control scheme, Mrs Lacey also believes it serves other important political and economic ends:

- It makes the Bantustans a more substantial reality and contributes to Dr Connie Mulder's "honourable" refusal of a vote in the central Parliament to all blacks.
- It saves the taxpayer millions in social service costs by displacing masses across Bantustan borders where they set up squatter settlements and continue to work in white centres. The State is thus absolved from providing housing, education and social security benefits.
- It puts slums "far out of the sight and mind of white South Africans to where they can be effectively and easily policed and controlled".

Mrs Lacey concludes that, far from liberal reform, South Africa is implementing a forced labour system — "a new feudalism in the age of the computer".

Measles death toll rises

DAILY DISPATCH 15 JUNE '83

HERALD REPORTER

In the past two weeks the deaths of 15 African children from measles complications were reported to the Port Elizabeth Health Department and one of these children was only 10 days old, according to figures released yesterday.

The Medical Officer of Health, Dr J N Sher, said this was the second 10-day-old child whose death has been reported this year, which puzzled the department because the incubation period for measles is between eight and 13 days.

"It is virtually beyond our knowledge that a child of 10 days can develop measles," Dr Sher said, adding that the deaths would be investigated.

He pointed out that perhaps the children's ages were wrongly recorded. He said that it seemed more likely that their actual ages were between two weeks and one month.

A further 100 cases were notified to the department in the last two weeks. Of these notifications 80 were African, 14 coloured, two Asiatic and four white.

Ciskei woman flies out to exiled husband

DAILY DISPATCH 15 JUNE '83

EAST LONDON — An Mdantsane woman flew from here yesterday on the first leg of a journey to join her exiled husband in London.

Mrs Nomthunzi Keke (nee Mtshawulana), wife of a former Duncan Village man, Mr Zolile Hamilton Keke, left with their 22-month-old son, Khanyisa, who was born after his father left the country via Leosotho in 1981.

Mr Keke, a former Robben Island prisoner, was in the marathon trial of PAC members, heard in Bethal in 1978-79. He was found guilty of furthering the aims of a banned organisation and was given a five-year suspended sentence.

He was serving articles with a firm of attorneys when he left the country.

Mrs Keke said she was going for an indefinite stay in London.

She is travelling on a Ciskei passport and her visa is due to expire in September.

She resigned her job as a nursing sister in Mdantsane recently in preparation for her departure.

She said she was looking forward to her reunion with her husband who had only seen his son on photographs.

A large contingent of friends and relatives were at the airport when Mrs Keke, who was late for the flight, was allowed to go through a few minutes after other passengers had boarded.

A spokesman for the South African Airways said this was common practice when passengers were not too late.

The spokesman added that where they could help people they always tried to meet them.

"If anything was done for her it was done in the normal way we handle our passengers who are late," he said. — DDR

Students seek bail

DAILY DISPATCH 15 JUNE '83

ALICE — The 22 University of Fort Hare students charged with public violence were still in detention yesterday, despite bail of R100 each being granted when they appeared in court on Monday.

A spokesman for the legal firm handling their case, Mr T. Magquabi, said students at Fort Hare had only managed to raise R800 of the R2 200 bail money needed.

"The students decided to wait until they could raise the full amount before anyone was bailed out," Mr Magquabi said.

Attempts to collect the bail money had been hampered by the number of students leaving campus for home yesterday — the last day of this term.

The 22 students made their first court appearance, late on Monday after being detained last Thursday. They face charges arising out of a demonstration on the Fort Hare campus against the hanging of three members of the African National Congress.

The trial will continue on June 20. — DDR

55.

Venda death findings 'difficult to reconcile'

ROMAIL 13 JUNE '83

Captain Ramaligela... not guilty

D/Sgt Mangaga...lled to Inquest Court

The dead man's wife, Mrs Lillian Muofhe

By DAVID CAPEL

PROFESSOR John Dugard, Director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits University, reacted this week to the vastly differing findings of a magistrate and a judge at an inquest and subsequent murder trial of two senior Venda policemen.

After studying both findings he found them "difficult to reconcile".

His comments concern the inquest last year into the death in detention of Lutheran Church lay preacher, Mr Isaac Tshifhiwa Muofhe, and the murder trial which followed.

Inquest magistrate, Mr C J Stainer, found Captain Muthuphei Ramaligela and Detective Sergeant Phumula Mangaga had unlawfully assaulted Mr Muofhe and were responsible for his death.

But at their subsequent murder trial, Mr Justice Van Rhyn cleared them of the charge in the Venda Supreme Court.

Although Mr Justice Van Rhyn reached his finding in early February, the Rand Daily Mail only last month came into possession of a typed copy of the judgment — having requested it from court officials in Venda as well as from Lubbe Recordings in Pretoria who said they received it long after the trial's conclusion.

Prof Dugard said: "The inquest court had no difficulty in finding the deceased had been unlawfully assaulted by Capt Ramaligela and Det/Sgt Mangaga. Chief Justice Van Rhyn, considering substantially the same issues, came to a completely different conclusion.

"One must remember that the judicial decision is often an exercise in choice, in the sense that the judge must choose between conflicting interpretations of the law and the facts in the case.

"In view of the judge's decision on the admissibility of evidence given at the inquest, (which was not allowed to be handed in) and the fact that a murder charge has to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, the circumstances of the two hearings were different.

"But why he chooses one interpretation of the law and chooses one set of facts rather than another is dependent upon a variety of factors — including subconscious factors — in the mind of the judge.

"In this case the judge appears consistently to have exercised his choice in respect of conflicts of law and of fact in favour of the accused policemen.

"In South Africa there are many cases in which judges and magistrates have exonerated the Security Police from blame in similar circumstances.

"One fears that subconsciously some judges and magistrates have a tendency to accept police evidence in such cases too readily," Prof Dugard concluded.

The policemen had claimed Mr Muofhe had tried to escape during a ride on an open bakkie during which he was to point out "certain places" to the police in regard to an attack by armed insurgents on the Sibasa Police Station.

Another important aspect of the murder trial was that out-of-court statements by the accused were found to be admissible as evidence while the evidence given by the two accused during the inquest was found to be inadmissible.

Some interesting points to come out of the hearings include:

The magistrate's findings:

● The magistrate found that the policemen's explanation of how the deceased came by his injuries — during an alleged escape attempt while travelling on the back of an open bakkie — was "completely unconvincing and in no way explains the totality of his injuries. Both Capt Ramaligela and Det/Sgt Mangaga have deliberately tried to mislead the court in this regard."

● He said it was apparent from the log book of the vehicle in question that it was not in use at the time, being logged at 52 479 on both August 7 and November 14, 1981. "This tends to confirm the impression that the incident of the alleged escape never took place."

● He said if the court accepted — as it did — the events and the time of the deceased's return to the prison shortly before midnight on the night in question, both Capt Ramaligela and Det/Sgt Mangaga were "demonstrably not telling the truth in this regard".

● They had completely failed to explain how, if on their version the escape incident took place between 8 and 8.30pm, they deposited the deceased at the prison so long after the event — since they alleged they went straight there after the incident. The distance involved was at most 17km.

● There was a mutual consensus of medical opinion as to the cause of death, and this had not been challenged by any interested party. This evidence was accepted by the court, and thus it was conclusively established to the satisfaction of all that the deceased died as a result of multiple injuries with internal haemorrhage.

● He said the probabilities of the alleged expedition to point out certain places to police in regard to an attack on the Sibasa Police Station, and its subsequent abortion, were not convincing. Nor was it acceptable that the deceased, having suffered the injuries found on post mortem, should exhibit no signs thereof and be capable of "considerable agility" in alighting from the Land Cruiser.

● It was implicit in the finding that there was no serious possibility of the deceased having been further injured after his admission to prison. Nor was any such possibility advanced by Mr A J Lucke — representing the police — at the conclusion of the evidence.

The Judge's findings:

● Mr Justice Van Rhyn found that, if it was true that a struggle had taken place on the truck, "it would not need much imagination to find that the deceased could have been injured in the process". Because of "deficiencies" in the evidence put forward by the State, it could not reasonably be found that: a struggle did not take place on the truck; the deceased did not sustain injuries during the struggle; the accused caused any further injuries to the deceased than those sustained on the truck. If this had been the case, it had not been proved that the accused were busy with an illegal act because "to stop anyone from escaping is not illegal".

● Mr Justice Van Rhyn said with murder it rested on the State to prove beyond all reasonable doubt that the death had been caused firstly by the accused, secondly that the death was caused illegally and, thirdly, that the death was caused with the purpose to murder. Mr Tony Mancktelow, for the State, had admitted that the two could at most only be found guilty of culpable homicide.

● The judge said a further important aspect in the case was that the State's case rested on circumstancial evidence.

● A very important matter in the case was whether the State could prove beyond all reasonable doubt how the deceased sustained his injuries. It was clear that the State realised the importance of this aspect and that was why the State had tried to prove that no-one other than the accused could have caused the injuries. "In this attempt the State tried to prove that no-one else could have got to the deceased between the night of the 11th and the next morning when he was found dead. The State was unsuccessful in this attempt . . . "

● The State had failed in its attempts — through the use of log books — to show that the bakkie was not in use at the time.

● State Pathologist, Prof J Loubser — who examined Mr Muofhe's body in Pretoria and who submitted a "thorough report and gave evidence in a clear and convincing way" — could not say that some of the injuries could not have been sustained on the bakkie.

● Mr Justice Van Rhyn said that, according to Prof Loubser, if it was true that the struggle did take place on the bakkie, scientifically it would have been impossible to say which of the injuries had been sustained on the bakkie. Prof Loubser found, however, that it was highly unlikely that all the injuries had been sustained during the struggle on the truck.

● The State could not prove that no-one else had had access to the deceased on the night before he was found dead. Consequently the State had not proved that the deceased was not futher injured during the night. With the "strange" evidence regarding the keys to the cell — which apparently went missing — the court could not possibly find that no-one could have gained access to the deceased.

Terror accused says he didn't trust his father

Daily Despatch 15 June 1983

UMTATA — A former Transkei Government clerk charged with terrorism told the Supreme Court here yesterday that Transkei and South African security police squeezed his genitals with pliers during interrogation last October.

Mr Lawrence Vumankosi Ntikinca, 21, was testifying in the trial in which he is charged on three counts under the Public Security Act, two counts of theft and alternative charges of possessing a firearm and ammunition without a licence.

He has pleaded not guilty before the chief justice, Mr Justice Hefer.

Mr Ntikinca told the court he was also tortured with a rope and that an electrical instrument with terminals like those of a car battery were placed on his genitals.

He said he was told that three South African policemen among his interrogators were from East London. They were a Warrant Officer Naude, a Sergeant Kotze and a man whose name he did not hear, but who was referred to as "major".

He said the interrogators forced him to admit things he did not know.

The South Africans in particular questioned him about the banned Pan-Africanist Congress and the African National Congress, about the men with whom he studied in Lesotho and about people he did not know.

They also asked him about the location of arms and about people he allegedly accompanied on a trip from Lesotho.

Mr Ntikinca denied wanting to take up arms or rebel against the South Afvrican Government.

He speculated that his sister, Miss Novekentle Ntikinca — who was a policewoman — and former colleagues who gave evidence against him and undergone the same treatment in detention as himself. They were forced by the security police to tell the court things which never occurred, he said.

Mr Ntikinca denied telling his sister on his arrival from Lesotho, where he had studied, that he was a PAC member. Nor did he tell her she had to help and direct people who were with him, he said.

He said that during a conversation with his sister he indicated that he was opposed to her membership of the police. She replied that she had no money to study medicine and could find no other job, he said.

Mr Ntikinca said that while in detention he had sent a message through a previous State witness to Capital Radio to say he was in custody on accusations of being a PAC member.

Under cross-examination by Mr Michael Hodgen, for the State, Mr Ntikinca admitted having a firearm and ammunition when he was arrested. He said he had acquired the gun to protect himself against "thugs" and murderers.

The court heard that he had returned to Transkei from Lesotho after receiving a telegram apparently sent by his sister. On his way home he suspected it may have been a trap.

He knew a trap was possible, he said. because his mother had told him the Transkeian security police had been to his Clarkebury home. They were concerned about his stay in Lesotho and wanted him back home, he said.

Mr Ntikinca told the court he decided not to go to Umtata nor to his home in Clarkebury because he did not trust his father, who wanted him to stay at home. His father might have set a trap with security police, he alleged.

The hearing continues today. — SAPA

Witnesses in terrorist trial called liars

DAILY DISPATCH 16 JUNE '83

UMTATA — All state witnesses in the terrorism trial of Mr Vumankosi Ntikinca were liars who told the Transkei Supreme Court "cooked up" stories, defence counsel said yesterday.

Mr J. Poswa was presenting argument before Mr Justice J. J. Hefer for Mr Ntikinca's acquittal.

Mr Ntikinca has pleaded not guilty to three counts under the Transkei Public Security Act, two of theft and two alternative counts of possessing a firearm and ammunition without a licence.

Mr Poswa said the common aspect of all the state witnesses was they had known membership of the banned Pan Africanist Congress was illegal but had failed to report Mr Ntikinca's alleged membership to the police.

He said the witnesses were generally contradictory on many issues because they had to adhere to falsehoods they had been directed to tell by the security police.

Earlier, Mr Michael Hodgen, for the state, said Mr Ntikinca admitted carrying an unlicensed firearm and ammunition. It depended on the court to decide whether to convict him on the main counts for contravening section 7 of the Public Security Act or alternatives for possessing the firearm and ammunition without a licence.

Mr Hodgen said Mr Ntikinca qualified for conviction on all counts.

He queried Mr Ntikinca's outright denial of his association with the PAC while there were various aspects of the state's evidence associating his behaviour with that of a terrorist. — SAPA.

SA beefs up 'Kei defences

57.

STAR 16 JUNE '43

By Anthony Duigan

Transkei has been given a huge cash injection from South Africa to build up the counter-insurgency effectiveness of its small defence force.

The transfer of about R30 million to Transkei for strengthing its defence capabilities happened recently, Transkei sources say.

This boost for the Transkei forces, which are being trained by a number of former Rhodesian Selous Scout officers under command of Lieutenant General Ron Reid-Daly, follows a visit to Transkei last year by several senior South African Defence Force officers.

The territory's defence force chiefs recently expressed concern about the growing incidence of what they believe to be politically-motivated violence in the rural areas of Transkei.

Sources in Umtata say the Transkei army believes there is a significant level of political agitation among unemployed rural youths, who make up a large portion of the estimated 200 000 unemployed in the territory. "These youngsters have no jobs, no future, no hope," says one Transkei official. "That is why they are fertile ground for recruitment by anti-Government forces.

Students boycott exams

RDMAIL 16 JUNE 43

SOVENGA. — Students at the University of the North (Turfloop) yesterday reaffirmed their earlier decision not to write exams and asked the authorities to postpone examinations until next term.

The decision was taken at a report-back meeting of the SRC which had earlier met the authorities, including the dean of students, Mr E K Lukhaiamane.

The meeting also rejected proposals by the authorities that the examinations should go on and students injured on Thursday night be granted a special session later.

The SRC president, Mr George Phatudi, said yesterday that apart from 10 students who were hospitalised, more than 200 sustained injuries in a police baton attack during unrest at the university on Thursday night.

He said the victims were not attacked because they confronted the police, but were assaulted while studying in their rooms.

"Several doors were broken at the female and the male hostels and tear gas cannisters were shot through some dormitory windows," Mr Phatudi said.

The resolution passed yesterday said students wanted the university to take action against whoever called the police, and that legal action should be taken against the police

The Lebowa Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier W M van Zyl, said yesterday "considerable damage" had been caused to the student cafeteria and an administration block after a church service.

The church service was held to commemorate the 1976 unrest in which 575 people died.

He confirmed that police baton-charged students when they started marching after the service. He said police were in the vicinity of the campus before the rioting began.

According to Sapa's correspondent in Pietersburg, the 10 students hospitalised are in a serious condition in the Pietersburg Hospital.

THOMAS LEKGOTHOANE reports that a student, who refused to be identified, alleged that some of the women students had provoked police at the entrance to the university. Police then entered the men's and women's hostels at 3am and beat some of the students, the student said.

The former president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Curtis Nkondo, addressed more than 1 500 Turfloop students yesterday.

Mr Nkondo slammed black education which he said had been established by the oppressors, and called for student unity.

Meanwhile university authorities have made an urgent appeal to all students who have not completed their exams to begin writing as from Monday.

URBAN PLANNING

Inanda arguments

Financial Mail 17 June 1983

In the wake of government plans to establish a large black township in the western Cape, its masterplan for the vast Inanda squatter settlement near Durban shows further awareness of the need to improve the lot of urban blacks.

The plan, drawn up by private consultants for the Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD), calls for Inanda to be developed into a satellite "city" with road and rail networks, piped water, schools, crèches, community centres and site-and-services homesteads. Planners envisage an ultimate population for "Newtown City" of about 650 000. Costs, including building a major new dam, are expected to reach R1 billion.

On the face of it, the planners have dealt boldly with an existing situation. Inanda already has a squatter population of around 300 000. The plan attempts to remove once and for all the spectre of typhoid and cholera which, because of poor sanitation and a lack of services, has haunted the area.

However, some people have reservations. A major concern is that the department may press ahead with implementation without proper consultation with the KwaZulu government and the people concerned. The planning area falls under the joint jurisdiction of the KwaZulu government and CAD. Planners propose that a single controlling body be formed.

Alan Mountain, of the Urban Foundation (UF), says: "The programme is a vast one and parallel input from the public and private sectors, and the community itself, is required. It has to be a joint effort." He sums up: "At least the plan does tackle the problem. Government is at last paying attention to an area that has been left to its own devices for so long." He stresses that the guideplan should not be seen as a final blueprint, but rather a "base document for further planning with all sectors."

Others feel that, given the urgency of the problem, government is not moving quickly enough. They point out that although the plan was ready last year, it was tabled in Parliament only during the current session.

In addition, the planners suggests R20m should be spent in the first year — government has voted only R7m — most to go on new housing, schools, pit latrines and administration.

KwaZulu Minister of Justice Jeffrey Mthethwa says he resents the inference made in Parliament that the KwaZulu government has already approved the plan. It goes before the homeland's planning coordinating and advisory committee next week, he says, and only then will the KwaZulu Cabinet take a final decision.

Sources close to the KwaZulu government say that although the programme is welcome, the plan is unlikely to be accepted without major qualifications. A clash of ideologies appears to be at the heart of the issue. KwaZulu insists that planning for Inanda be treated on the basis that Natal and KwaZulu constitute a single economic unit. Urban concentrations in KwaZulu, they argue, are not there primarily to serve the economic interests of white Natal.

58.

Inanda Indians to get houses

Work 15-18 June 1983

By Khalil Aniff

THE plight of 1 000 Inanda families has been resolved — the Government has accepted responsibility to have them rehoused.

For five years community leaders battled to get someone to accept responsibility for the families, described as the "forgotten people of Inanda".

Both the Durban City Council and the Development and Services Board had previously refused to accept responsibility.

But following the Government's announcement of its intention to spend R7-million in the current financial year on developing the infrastructure of the proposed black city at Inanda, came the news of the proposed resettlement of the Indian families.

Early indications are the families will either be housed at Phoenix or Newlands West, two townships under construction.

Mr Baldeo Dookie, chairman of the SAIC's housing sub committee, yesterday confirmed the Government had agreed in principle to have the families rehoused.

He also said the Deputy Director General of Community Development, Mr P D McEnery, would be in Durban next week to discuss with the SAIC the rehousing programme of the Inanda families.

Many of the Inanda families are former residents of Cato Manor and Riverside.

Namibia

Swapo loses 22 in contact

RDM Mail 14 June '83

Mail Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Twenty-two Swapo terrorists were killed in a follow-up operation contact with security forces at the weekend.

A spokesman for the South West Africa Command of the security forces said that one member of the security forces was killed during the contact.

He said the victim was a local man but would not be named until next-of-kin had been notified.

The spokesman added that the contact was made close to the SWA-Angola border.

59.

We're still in Botswana, say the exiled Schoons

ROMail 14 JUNE 83

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

EXILED South African political activist Mrs Jeanette Schoon spoke to the Rand Daily Mail from Botswana last night and repudiated prominent news reports that she and her husband, Mr Marius Schoon, had fled Botswana in fear of their lives.

But she confirmed that she and her husband had been dismissed from their posts as field officers with the British-sponsored International Volunteer Service (IVS) after its British-based secretary, Mr Nigel Watt, had expressed concern for their safety.

On the issue of their safety, Mrs Schoon, who fled to Botswana in 1977, said: "All political activists, whether they are inside or outside South Africa, obviously have a real fear of assassination."

She then reeled off a list of politically active South Africans who have died violently recently, including Mr Saul Mkhize of Driefontein, Mr Harrison Dube, the ex-Robben Island prisoner, and Dr Ruth First, of the SA Communist Party.

She added: "Danger is nothing new. Wherever you are you have to accept that there might be danger."

Mrs Schoon was banned in 1976 after being detained by the South African Security Police. She fled to Botswana with her husband the following year.

Mr Schoon served 12 years in prison for attempting to blow up the Hillbrow Police Station in 1964.

The Schoons, who were appointed on a three-year contract in September 1981 to run the IVS office in Gaborone, Botswana, are still undecided on their plans for the future.

Mrs Schoon, however, expressed their gratitude to the Botswana Government. "We are grateful to the Botswana Government for its protection to refugees, despite its vulnerable position."

The issue of safety was first raised in February when the British High Commission in Botswana expressed concern about British volunteers who stayed at the IVS centre run by the Schoons in Gaborone.

Although Mrs Schoon did not elaborate, it was implicit that the proximity of volunteers to the Schoons meant it was feared they might be vulnerable in the event of a Maseru-style raid by South African commandos.

Mrs Schoon, a former archivist at the Institute of Race Relations whose banning order expired in October 1981, said: "We were given an extremely generous handshake. You should mention that."

Attempts to contact the British High Commission for comment last night were unsuccessful, but the Rand Daily Mail London Bureau reports that the British Government warned the IVS to withdraw the Schoons.

All ANC men 'out of Swazi camp'

ROMAIL 16 JUNE '83

By SIMON NGWENYA

ALL 25 African National Congress men detained by Swazi authorities in December last year at Mawelawela refugee camp between Mbabane and Manzini have left the camp, according to a spokesman for the camp.

Seventeen of the internees walked out of the camp in January, defying orders from the guards for them to stay, and the remainder had now left.

At the time of the internment the Swazi authorities justified it as "protective custody". They claimed to have information that an attack on ANC exiles was imminent and that they would be safer at Mawelawela.

The authorities did not say from where the alleged attack would be made but the rounding up of the ANC men in the immediate wake of the attack on ANC exiles in Lesotho by South African commandos led people to believe the purported threat came from South Africa.

Most ANC men at Mawelawela, however, did not believe they were safer at the camp. They felt they presented a concentrated and vulnerable target to outside attackers.

According to the internees, the walk-out took place after journalists from an Afrikaans newspaper were seen photographing the camp. At the time it was feared they were reconnoitering for the South African Defence Force.

A spokesman for the refugees, Mr E Khumalo, refused to confirm that the camp was vacant, but a representative of the ANC, who declined to be identified, said it was empty.

Last month the Swaziland police again rounded up ANC men in the territory, apparently in response to Pretoria's warning that countries which harboured ANC insurgents would have to bear the consequences.

Three ANC men are due to appear in a Swazi court soon on charges of being in unlawful possession of arms of war. No date has, however, being fixed for the trial.

CUBAN FORCES MAY ENTER BORDER WAR

60.

ROMAIL
15 JUNE
1983

By JOSE CAETANO

THE South African Defence Force may meet direct Cuban resistance in any future incursion into Angola once President José Eduardo dos Santos has implemented a wide-ranging plan for the country.

President Dos Santos is expected to announce soon a massive government "re-structuring" which will include a major Cabinet reshuffle as well as important new policy changes.

According to well-informed Lisbon sources close to the Luanda Government, the policy changes will include a "new war strategy" towards Unita as well as any future South African incursions into the territory. There will also be significant economic policy changes.

In terms of the new "war strategy", special brigades of the Angolan army (Fapla), presently nearing completion of specialised training, will soon be used in a major offensive against Unita in an all-out attempt to dislodge the rebel group from the areas at present under its control.

The new "strategy" is also said to include the active involvement of Cuban troops in support of Fapla forces in the advent of any future South African military incursion into Angola. Until now the Cuban forces have kept out of direct military confrontation with South African troops.

Although Luanda's attitude is expected to remain firmly against any withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola unless South Africa agrees to a simultaneous pull-out, there are new hopes for a breakthrough on the issue.

They are generated by French President Francois Mitterrand's recently stated willingness to serve as guarantor that Luanda will honour any undertaking involved in a Cuban pull-out agreement.

These expected developments are seen as a result of the triumph of the hardline MPLA faction over the pragmatists in the ideological struggle which has been raging for the last year within the ranks of the party.

Last January the Rand Daily Mail gave South Africans their first report on this conflict.

The SADF last night refused to comment on the changes in Angola.

Earlier this week, however, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in Kempton Park that he saw external threats to South Africa as being:

- The Angolan-based "current terrorist threat ... and projected conventional attacks against South West Africa as well as South Africa"; and
- Russian support to "certain neighbouring countries which enhances the ability of these countries to provide sanctuaries for terrorists (and) weapon stockpiles (which) could ultimately serve as sources for prepositioned hardware for Soviet and/or Soviet proxy power projection into our country".

Lesotho detains alleged SA spy

RDM
6 JUNE '83

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU. — A 32-year-old alleged spy from Ciskei was arrested by the security police in Quthing district in April, Radio Lesotho said yesterday.

He was allegedly on his second spy mission to obtain information on African National Congress refugees.

He is Mr Lizo Mona who was born in Mdatsane in Ciskei and allegedly disclosed he had been commissioned by Major-General Charles Sebe of the Ciskei security police to spy on South African refugees in Lesotho.

According to the radio announcement his first mission to Lesotho was carried out between December 3 and 4 last year, only a few days before the South African Defence Force raid in Maseru in which 30 South African refugees and 12 Lesotho nationals were killed.

The announcement said Mr Mona went through Bloemfontein where he was given assistance at the police station on how to enter Lesotho and during that mission he visited the National University of Lesotho where he met refugees from South Africa.

He spent the night of December 3 at the Maseru Holiday Inn.

On his way to Ciskei he made two stops at the Tha-ba'Nchu and Bloemfontein police stations where he was instructed to take the train to East London.

On arrival in Ciskei he reported to Gen Sebe who paid him R250.

He said he was sent to Lesotho again in April this year through Tele and was instructed by Gen Sebe to make contact with South African refugees and gather information on them.

He is now being detained by the Lesotho police.

Harare Govt denies ANC insurgents in Zimbabwe

ARGUS 15 JUNE '83

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — The Zimbabwe Government has officially denied charges by Pretoria that African National Congress insurgents had crossed into South Africa from Zimbabwe.

Unofficially the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is also distancing itself from the ANC.

A senior government source noted that the ruling Zanu (PF) "had never had a working relationship with the ANC".

FLIMSY EXCUSE

He also categorically denied that the government had any connection with the ANC.

Zimbabwe Minister Responsible for Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, said in the statement last night that the South African claims were a "flimsy excuse to unleash aggression on us".

Mr Mnangagwa was responding to a statement by South African Law and Order Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, which security forces had captured two ANC insurgents near Messina after they had crossed the border from Zimbabwe.

ESCAPED

He also said two other insurgents who were with the group had escaped and returned to Zimbabwe.

Despite Zimbabwe Government denials it is understood that the two insurgents, one of whom is believed to be wounded, had given themselves up to the authorities at Beit Bridge and were being held by the police.

A source close to the government has confirmed that the four insurgents may have used

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Zimbabwe as an infiltration route.

The source said the four entered the country as tourists on a flight from Maputo to Harare.

He said the government had not not been aware of their plans to infiltrate South Africa nor had it helped the insurgents in any way.

● The Argus Political Correspondent reports that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, today stuck to his statement that four ANC insurgents had come across the border into South Africa from Zimbabwe near Messina.

Mr Le Grange said earlier in the week that two of the men, who had Soviet arms and ammunition, had been held. [illegible] others escaped.

South Africa may contact Zimbabwe about the matter, but the Department of Foreign Affairs appears to favour a low-key stance.

Mozambique lashed "over captured ANC insurgents

ROMAIL 15 JUNE '83

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

THE recent capture of heavily-armed ANC insurgents on South African soil was confirmation that the Mozambique Government was continuing to harbour the operational headquarters of the military-wing Africa National Congress, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

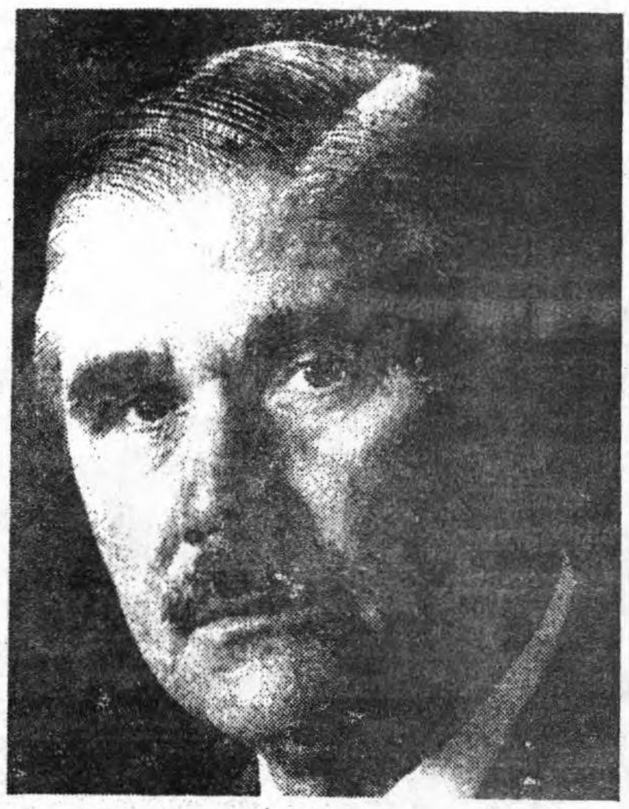
Speaking in an interview, Mr Le Grange said that it was now clear — despite assurances to the contrary — that the operational HQ of the military wing ANC and the South African Communist Party in Maputo were being used to launch acts of terror against South Africa.

Mr Le Grange was commenting on the capture of two ANC insurgents who infiltrated South Africa in the Messina district at the weekend after cutting through the boundary fence between South Africa and Zimbabwe.

The Minister said that four insurgents had flown to Harare from Maputo before entering South Africa after crossing Zimbabwe.

"I am not blaming the Zimbabwean Government. I don't say they knew that the terrorists used their territory.

"But I am sure that the Government of Zimbabwe will take serious notice that armed terrorists have used their airports and their territory for a planned terrorist attack against South Africa," Mr Le Grange said.



MR LOUIS LE GRANGE . . . proof of ANC bases

Asked whether he was issuing a warning to Zimbabwe, the Minister replied: "No".

Asked whether his comments would be conveyed to the governments concerned, Mr Le Grange said that this was a matter for the Department of Foreign Affairs to decide.

The latest war-of-words between Maputo and Pretoria comes at a time when delicate behind-the-scenes negotiations between the two governments are underway in a bid to give substance to agreements in principle from Maputo that their territory should not be used as a base for subversive activities against the Republic.

ANDRE VILJOEN, meanwhile, reports from Harare that the Zimbabwean Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa yesterday rejected a South African claim that the ANC cadres arrested in the Messina district had come from Zimbabwe.

The claim by Mr Le Grange was apparently South Africa's latest excuse to unleash aggression against Zimbabwe, Mr Munangagwa said in a statement released last night.

According to a government spokesman, the Minister's statement meant Zimbabwe denied that any ANC cadres had entered South Africa from Zimbabwe either with or without the authority of Zimbabwe. The government also denied it was holding two ANC cadres who had reportedly sought refuge in Zimbabwe from pursuing South African security forces who had captured their comrades.

Conventional threat

Financial Mail 17 June 1983

General Constand Viljoen is almost certainly correct in his assessment of the military balance of power in southern Africa. As the economic powerhouse of the region, SA naturally has equipped itself with virtually the entire arsenal required to stave off a concerted, conventional assault by its e[illegible]ies.

So it is extremely difficult to imagine armies hundreds of thousands strong — deploying thousands of armoured vehicles and hundreds of modern aircraft, artillery

"Not one of our hostile neighbours is ready to engage us in a conventional struggle" — General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the SA Defence Force.

pieces and sophisticated missiles — confronting each other in some kind of European-style showdown over territory and ideology. But standing armies are not created unless someone is daring enough to think the unthinkable — and since the collapse of the Portuguese empire the ring of enmity surrounding SA has tightened. Accordingly, the SADF is fulfilling no more than its proper function in assuring its preparedness for battles that no one hopes will come — but which certain interests in and outside Africa are doing their best to encourage.

During the past 10 years, weapons have flooded into the sub-continent in ever-increasing quantities. Viljoen, writing in the bulletin of Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies, has said that since 1977 the tank forces of potentially hostile states had increased by 300% to a total of about 1 000; combat aircraft strength had grown by 220% to about 500; and military manpower had increased by 300% to approximately 270 000.

He could have extended his figures. According to one source, Soviet supplies alone to Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia over the last few years consisted of 135 combat aircraft, 527 tanks, 704 armoured cars, 778 armoured personnel carriers and 738 medium artillery pieces. Even weak Botswana received 30 armoured cars.

In addition, sophisticated anti-aircraft missile systems, plus the loan of surrogate troops and technicians able to maintain and operate them, have been supplied in unknown quantities. It is not for nothing that the SA Air Force's recent attack on ANC targets near Maputo included a supression-strike on a Mozambique missile base.

It is statistics such as these that lie behind warnings by Viljoen and Defence Minister Magnus Malan that the potential for conventional war does in fact exist.

Largely cut off from foreign sources of arms, the country has spent billions developing its own production industry. Much of what has been achieved necessarily remains secret; but it is no secret that the SADF has vastly extended its capabilities in the fields of armour, artillery, missiles, air-strike and interception and naval defence.

The cost has been huge — and indications are that it will grow bigger still. Possible projects that SA is admittedly considering, such as those to produce missile-armed naval corvettes, helicopters and even submarines, will require vast infusions of capital and technology over many years.

In addition, it is logical to assume that the SAAF will be looking for some way to modernise its aircraft inventory. Even its best planes, although well able to cope with anything likely to be supplied to neighbouring states in the foreseeable future, are already obsolete by Nato and Warsaw Pact standards, and will become increasingly so as time passes.

Despite the arms supplied to neighbours, some of whom, in Viljoen's words, have "a fundamental desire to attack SA with conventional weapons," SA is the sub-continent's major military power, and will remain so for the forseeable future. Any attack that did not include substantial major power involvement would be doomed to defeat.

But this does not mean it cannot happen. Arms races — and southern Africa is certainly in the middle of one — have a way of generating their own momentum towards war. Sooner or later, some heavily armed state gets carried away by military euphoria and miscalculates its chances.

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This has been demonstrated time and again in the Middle East. There, despite Israel's frequently demonstrated military superiority, the cycle of violence and war seems never-ending. A similar cycle could strike southern Africa — particularly as potential opponents would hope that large-scale insurrections within SA would break out as soon as war was launched, and would sap this country's fighting power.

It is difficult to fault Viljoen's assessment of the threat. What can be be faulted is Pretoria's contention that the threat results solely from Soviet ambitions — the "total onslaught" theory.

A large, if not the largest, proportion of the threat arises from policies that alienate the bulk of SA's population, destroy sympathy for us overseas, and cut us off from sources of arms, reinforcement and the possibility of alliances.

So while it is commendable that SA should ensure a modern strike and defence capability, it is up to the politicians to make those real internal reforms that alone can defuse the southern African timebomb.

Drought dries up SA's lever of power

Weekend Argus Reporter

ARGUS 14 JUNE '93

ONE of South Africa's most important levers of power in Africa — the largely hidden export of food to countries as far north as Nigeria and Zaire — has dried up in the drought and the political and strategic consequences could be enormous.

Many of the African countries have been forced into long-term contracts for the supply of food from other countries. Even if the drought were to break soon, South Africa would be unlikely to regain its lost influence and trade for years to come.

The total value of exports to Africa before the drought was some R1,52-billion a year, of which about 20 percent was made up of food. But annual trade with Africa is now down to about R890-million, although part of this decline has been caused by the recession in most of sub-Saharan Africa.

An official of the National Maize Producers' Organisation (Nampo) said today that all maize export contracts, including those with African countries, had been summarily cancelled because of the drought.

Normally, he said, South Africa exported between three and five million tons of maize a year, but now probably would have to import two-and-a-half million tons before next May just to satisfy domestic demand.

"Our exports to Africa have simply dried up and it will be years before we can recover our lost position. Many countries, including the United States, are stepping into our African markets and signing up long-term contracts.

"They operate on the basis of giving African countries long-term, low-interest loans which are tied to the purchase of maize and other agricultural products. In some cases the Americans seem to be subsidising their farmers by simply giving African countries grants with which to purchase US maize."

The spokesman estimated that by the end of August, maize farmers will have debts to co-operatives alone of about R1 000-million. "They face ruin. It's as serious as that. It is going to take the country a long time to get back to normal. And if farmers continue to leave the land or sell up at the present rate we will probably never get back to the point where we were exporting 5-million tons a year."

According to the American financial publication Business Week, South Africa is also importing wheat, oilseeds, soybeans and groundnuts — all products normally exported. And in a report it says the butter and meat exported to Zaire might also be affected by the drought.

This week the South African Sugar Association warned that because of the drought the country might not be able to meet its export quota of 850 000 tons granted in terms of the International Sugar Agreement.

Since international export quotas are granted on the basis of production, South Africa's share of the international market could be cut back proportionately for years to come.

This week a cutback came a step closer when the first sugar imports were offloaded at South African ports to make up a domestic shortfall.

Some African countries are reported to have signed long-term sugar agreements with Cuba, one of the largest communist producers, because their regular supplies have been cut by the drought.

63.

ANC seeks more UN aid

STAR 13 JUNE 1990

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK.— The African National Congress is seeking increased support from the United Nations and has presented the world body with a "shopping list" of priority needs — starting with a powerful radio transmitter.

Its appeal, and similar approaches from Swapo and the Pan-Africanist Congress, flies in the face of heated United States objections to the UN giving them direct aid of any kind.

The US said last year that it would cut its share from programmes that benefit Swapo.

One consequence was to hold up for a year a $500 000 contribution to the UN Institute for Namibia.

'Support'

But yesterday, a UN sub-committee was asked to advocate support for "all forms" of struggle directed at seizure of power in the Republic and SWA/Namibia.

Most forceful was the presentation of the ANC, which concluded with a list of "resources" required on a priority basis.

They included:

- A 500kw radio transmitter to be stationed in Southern Africa and operated by ANC personnel.
- Smaller mobile transmitters.
- A printing press for large-scale production of documents and publicity material.
- 20 film projectors, 15 telex machines, ten duplicating machines and five movie cameras for shooting ANC publicity films.

The ANC is also seeking expanded educational support from the UN.

Subjects listed range from mining and civil engineering to hotel management and catering.

South African officials say the UN channels about R29m a year to the three movements — most of it to Swapo — but figures are in dispute because of the large amount that is in the form of general refugee aid.

Refugees

Swapo told the UN panel yesterday that 80 000 refugees were now in its care in Angola, while seven UN agencies and departments were said to be providing technical, financial and other assistance to the PAC.

The panel was told of PAC concern over long delays in some programmes and the shelving of others, while there was also a complaint of pro-ANC bias in UN radio broadcasts.

The major funding agency is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), while others are largely executing agencies.

A few days ago it was reported that the ANC and PAC would have their own vocational training centres in Tanzania, financed by the International Labour Organization at a cost of R7,6m each.

The ANC centre will be built in Morogoro, nearly 200km from Dar es Salaam, while the PAC centre will be at Bagamoyo, about 60km from Dar es Salaam.

Danes tell of more SA pistol shipments

STAR 13 JUNE 1990

The Star's Foreign News Service

COPENHAGEN — The discovery last week of two crates of pistols at Copenhagen Airport destined for South Africa has been followed by the Danish Special Branch revealing that South African Airways cargo planes had carried at least two shipments previously.

Last week, acting on a tip-off from a cargo worker, Danish police found two crates containing 500 9 mm pistols in a hangar at Copenhagen Airport.

The crates had been flown to the Scandinavian Airline System (SAS) cargo terminal from Vienna, and were addressed to a firm in Johannesburg. Danish police said two previous shipments had the same sender and addressee.

The Danish CID chief, Inspector Jorgen Fredriksen, said: "The crate we opened contained Parabellum, Baretta and Luger pistols, and several shotguns."

They were addressed to Austro Engineering, Industria North, Johannesburg.

In Johannesburg, a spokesman for Austro Engineering, Mr K Roethlisberger, said he had not heard about the confiscation of the guns.

"I don't know what you are talking about. I have never heard about these guns before," he said.

SOWETAN, 7 JUNE '90

Mandela honoured

PARIS — Imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, and King Juan Carlos of Spain are the first recipients of the Simon Bolivar Prize awarded by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

A ceremony honouring the two men will be held in Caracas, Venezuela, on July 24, in conjunction with the 200th anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar, the revolutionary leader known as the liberator of South America. — Sapa-AP.

64.

SA vs world in High Court dispute

CTIMES 16 JUNE '83

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — South Africa's legal battle for readmission to world athletics, including the Olympic Games, opens tomorrow with a critical preliminary hearing in the High Court in London.

The case could have a devastating effect on world sport if the argument brought by the South African Amateur Athletics Union (SAAAU) against the International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF), that it has been illegally banned from competition abroad, succeeds.

For the first time, a judge will be asked to pronounce on the validity of the anti-apartheid slogan that there can be no normal sport in an abnormal society like South Africa.

It is on this ground that the IAAF and most world sports bodies have cast South Africa into isolation.

The SAAAU and the IAAF have both employed formidable teams of Queen's counsels, barristers, solicitors and juniors, and the hearings could cost well over the R100 000 mark.

The implications of the case are far wider than those ofthe last great High Court sports dispute, the "pirate" cricket battle Australian Kerry Packer won against England's Test and County Cricket Board.

The SAAAU writs against the IAAF have been issued on behalf of their vice-president, Mr Edward Sethsedi and secretary, Mr Gert le Roux.

The main defendant is Mr John Holt, secretary of the IAAF, who flew back to London yesterday from a visit to Japan to prepare for tomorrow's hearing.

It was a letter from the IAAF to the SAAAU specifying in black and white that South Africa was banned because there "could be no normal sport in an abnormal society" that finally sent the issue to the High Court.

But the key to the contest could lie in the preliminary hearing, which is expected to last at least two days.

The IAAF will seek to link Pretoria's politics to the SAAAU and is expected to plead that the two cannot be separated.

It is presumed the SAAAU will argue that the changes in South African sport means it fully meets the non-racial conditions of the IAAF constitution and should not be tied to central South African politics.

Both sides seem determined to do battle with no chance for an early settlement and are expected to seek an early date for the main trial.

The SAAAU writ, first issued in November 1981, seeks a declaration that they are entitled to full rights and privileges of a member of the IAAF, meaning freedom to compete abroad and for world athletes to compete in South Africa.

The writ also seeks a court ruling that the decision of the IAAF congress in Stockholm in 1970 to suspend South Africa from competing in the Olympic Games, world championships and area games is void and of no effect.

The writ further asks the judge to declare void their expulsion from the IAAF at its 1976 Montreal congress.

Alternatively, the SAAAU seeks a declaration that the IAAF's decision at its 1981 congress in Rome to maintain the expulsion is void and of no effect.

The SAAAU also seeks unspecified legal relief and costs.

SA sport and apartheid can't be divorced, sports body tells judge

RDM/AL 14 JUNE '83

By IAN HOBBS
London Bureau

LONDON. — The world's biggest sports body, the International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF), argued in the London High Court yesterday that South Africa should remain in sports isolation because of the country's apartheid policies.

Counsel for the IAAF, Mr Mark Waller, QC, said South Africa's political policies could not be divorced from sport and had caused the Republic's suspension from world athletics.

His statement was made in a preliminary hearing into a writ by the South African Amateur Athletics Union (SAAAU), suing the IAAF for alleged illegal banning from international athletics, including the Olympic Games.

The hearing, which is expected to end on Monday, is to consider an application from the SAAAU for the IAAF to produce affidavits within 14 days.

The SAAAU, which first lodged High Court writs against its exclusion from world athletics in November 1981, is seeking an early date for the main trial.

The IAAF yesterday demanded a "discovery" of the full documents of the history of the SAAAU going back to before 1970.

The IAAF seeks to prove that it properly suspended South Africa from membership and international competition because apartheid intruded into sport and breached its constitution.

The SAAAU immediately objected to the request for the "discovery" of documents — and to the sheer scale of the demand.

Even the judge, Mr Justice Peter Gibson, remarked that the request could be mountainous.

The documents sought by the IAAF would relate to almost every aspect of South African athletics — possibly even at club and school level.

The case is regarded as a test trial and success could lead to further legal applications by South African sports bodies against their exclusion from international competition because of apartheid.

Mr Michael Beloff, QC, counsel for the SAAAU, said yesterday the IAAF application for the documents was "ill-founded and does not relate to the case".

He added that the apartheid policy did not affect the way the SAAAU administered its sport, and should be excluded.

However, Mr Waller commented: "To attempt to try this case without the background of the policy of apartheid and its effect on athletics is really to try and play Hamlet without the Prince."

He said the policy of apartheid was at the heart of the issue. It was a fundamental object and aim of the IAAF to ensure that no racial, religious or other discrimination should be allowed.

It was the IAAF's constitutional duty and obligation to take all necessary measures to stop discrimination in the sport.

But Mr Beloff replied: "The case rests on law, not politics." He said South Africa's exclusion from athletics should be decided on legal and not political grounds.

weekending
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