

Tribalism - 4 DEC 1974 must go

TRIBALISM, we believe, is one of the biggest stumbling blocks to the progress of the Black man in Africa today.

This does not mean that we object to a man taking pride in being a Zulu, or a Tswana or in whatever tribe he belongs. But first and foremost we would like to see him taking pride in the fact that he is a Black man.

Only in this way can the tribal barriers which do so much to divide our people be broken down. For in unity lies our strength, especially here in South Africa.

It is for these reasons that we hail the moves by the governments of Lebowa and Gazankulu to do away with tribalism in their homelands.

It is hardly surprising that giving the lead to this move are Dr Cedric Phatudi and Prof. Hudson Ntsawisi, the respective Chief Ministers. For they are among our most educated and enlightened homeland leaders.

As Dr Phatudi is reported to have argued: Why should a teacher necessarily be appointed on ethnic lines? Surely the main point is whether he is a good teacher or a bad one.

Why should trading licences be issued merely because a man belongs to a certain tribe? Surely the chief concern should be whether he is a good businessman.

We believe Dr Phatudi and Prof Ntsawisi deserve the support of every right thinking Black man.

All of us condemn racialism which judges a man on the colour of his skin and not merit.

Tribalism contains the same seeds of discrimination, setting Black against Black.

We must root it out.

Guerrilla truce planned

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — A temporary ceasefire in Rhodesia and a temporary lifting of sanctions is likely while Rhodesia and Black African states get together for round-table talks early in the new year.

Smith

(From Page 1)

han, who is expected to make an important statement to the House of Commons before his departure, is regarded in London as of major consequence.

On top of the revelations this week that Rhodesia sent Mr Nkomo and Mr Sithole to Lusaka a month ago for talks, under South African and Zambian guarantees that they would return, comes the news from The Star's London Bureau that Britain has been playing a much more direct role in solving the Rhodesian deadlock than Whitehall has let be known.

There have been two meetings in London at official level between representatives of Britain, Botswana, Zambia and Tanzania to discuss Rhodesia.

The first was on September 16 and the second on November 28.

Rhodesian Government officials would today neither confirm nor deny that Mr Nkomo and Mr Sithole are on their way gain to Lusaka.

Prime mover

In Dar es Salaam it is recognised that South Africa's Premier, Mr Vorster, is the prime mover behind the present negotiations.

Tanzanians, however, do not hold out hopes of a quick Rhodesian settlement, which would have to follow a round-table conference of all parties involved.

One spokesman said President Nyerere would join the others at Lusaka today for a review of developments so far.

Kenya might also be involved. It is understood South Africa has had quiet contact with Kenya recently and an Asian businessman from Nairobi recently travelled to South Africa as an unofficial emissary.

Pretoria has been motivated in its push for a settlement to the Rhodesian issue apparently by the massive change in Southern Africa caused by Portugal's precipitate withdrawal from Angola and Mozambique.

Sources here say that at the historic meeting in Zambia recently, attended by detained African leaders from Rhodesia, it was arranged that if the round-table meeting took place early next year:

- ZAPU and ZANU would honour a ceasefire in their guerrilla war against Rhodesia for the time the conference lasted.

- There would be a temporary lifting of sanctions against Rhodesia — again for the duration of the talks.

This follows the Rhodesian Government's confirmation that Mr Joshua Nkomo, head of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of the rival Zimbabwe African National Union, were flown to Zambia from detention to meet African leaders last month.

STATEMENT

Last night the Rhodesian Ministry of Information released a statement confirming the historic meeting had taken place, but giving no other details.

Afterwards sources close to the African National Council, who had earlier rejected the story as "pure rumour," admitted knowledge of the meeting.

They said it was held during Rhodesia's official UDI anniversary weekend on November 10 and 11.

Mr Stan O'Donnell, Rhodesian Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Mr Jack Gaylard, Secretary to the Cabinet, are reported to have attended the meeting.

Other delegates are said to have been President Kaunda of Zambia, President Nyerere of Tanzania, Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, Frelimo leader Mr Samora Machel, King Moshoeshoe of Lesotho and Bishop Abel Muzorewa of the ANC.



Nigerian-born Professor Victor Uchendu, director of African studies at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, who will be one of the speakers at the opening of the conference on development at Jan Smuts House tonight.

Races get together at Wits

American academics in Johannesburg for a conference on development, said today they would not have come without assurances that the conference was to be integrated.

Professor H W E

Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, will be in the chair when the conference opens at the University of the Witwatersrand tonight.

Representatives of homeland governments and Black universities in South Africa will be present, as well as delegates from Ghana, Uganda, Botswana, Malawi and Swaziland.

And a Nigerian, Professor Victor Uchendu, at present a director of African studies at an American university, will be one of the speakers at the opening, which will be performed by Dr Leif Egeland, Professor H O Monnig of Rand Afrikaans University and Professor Kurt Glazer, representing the Foundation of Foreign Affairs of Chicago.

PRACTICAL

Other speakers will be Dr Simon Brand, deputy economic adviser to the Prime Minister, and Mrs Constance Koza, director of interchurch aid of the South African Council of Churches.

Mr John Barrett, director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, said the conference "Strategy for Development" would concentrate on practical projects and programmes.

- 4 DEC 1974

PROF APPEALS FOR 'GREATER OPENNESS'

Mercury Reporter

SECURITY is not compatible with the expenditure of public money, particularly in the case of public corporations such as the Bantu and Xhosa Development Corporations, Professor Sheila T. van der Horst said in Durban yesterday.

After emphasising the need for intensive research to establish labour trends and requirements in South African homelands, Prof. van der Horst, a noted Cape academic, appealed for "greater openness."

She told a meeting of economists and industrial economists at the University of Natal that everyone in South Africa favoured the economic development of the homelands.

"Their economic development is no longer a matter of political controversy. Consequently, administrators should no longer fear criticism but welcome it, so that knowledge and ideas can be discussed and pooled without secrecy.

"Nearly everyone would agree that if regional development in the homelands could be such as to satisfy and retain people living there — so that the system of controls of movement could be dismantled — this would be in the interests both of better relations between the people of South Africa and of economic efficiency."

One of the justifications for regional subsidies and concessions was the 'infant industries argument' and the external economies which arose from development.

"But for these economies to be effective they must be known and not hidden."

Earlier, Mr. G. G. Maasdorp, an economics lecturer at the University of Natal, said the South African public was poorly informed.

Speaking on transportation with reference to regional development, he discussed the new Durban airport and the proposed Umbilo freeway.

placed residents would incur substantial additional costs of rehousing.

"Fortunately no final decision on the project has been taken but there would appear to be no excuse for the local authority to persist with a scheme as controversial as this without applying more refined appraisal techniques to the project."

Mr. W. H. Thomas, a

senior lecturer at the University of Cape Town, said difficulty had been experienced in gathering information for an analysis on future development in the Saldanha area.

Government departments and major companies concerned with the planning of the Saldanha area had placed an almost total embargo on information relating to the giant project.

Louis Botha Airport could handle the largest and most technically advanced aircraft and the need for the new airport was "difficult to understand."

A detailed report on the subject was prepared but never published — "but it would be interesting to see the results of a social cost-benefit analysis comparing the new airport project with the alternative of improving the present airport."

The Umbilo freeway would destroy a large number of lower and lower - middle income White houses and dis-

Blacks may be flying high

THE NATAL MERCURY

- 4 DEC 1974

**Mercury Correspondent
PRETORIA** — The South African Air Force has decided to open its doors to Blacks.

Lieutenant General Robert Rogers, Acting Chief of the Air Force, yesterday announced that the Air Force had decided to employ Africans, Indians and Coloureds.

The SAAF is investigating the fields in which they could best be employed and there was no reason why they

should not eventually be allowed to train as fighter pilots.

The decision to recruit non-Whites had been taken because of a manpower shortage and to allow them to join in the defence of their country.

But, the matter was still being investigated and there were a number of problems which still had to be dealt with, including the need for accommodation and training facilities.

Asked if the men would be allowed to train

as fighter pilots, he said they would have to learn to walk before they could run, but there was no reason why they should not be allowed to advance "as far as they are capable," and eventually hold positions such as fighter pilots.

No decision has been taken on the number needed or when the first intake will begin training.

The Air Force already employs Africans, but only as drivers and labourers.

Meanwhile South Africa is to receive a number of Mirage F1s — the latest of the French Mirage fighter-bombers — early next year.

In his first Press conference as Acting Chief of the Air Force, General Rogers, said that the Mirages were being prepared in France and were to be delivered early in the new year.

He refused to say how many aircraft were being sold to South Africa or at what cost.

The Star

December 4 1974

THE STAR

Peace or conflict for 60-million

- 4 DEC 1974

OUT of a mass of fact, rumour, speculation and denial, the pieces of the Africa détente puzzle are slowly falling into place. And the emerging picture is perhaps the most hopeful Southern Africa has seen.

It has become clear that (in spite of heavy official silence) South Africa's Mr Vorster and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda are the dominant figures in what could be Southern Africa's last chance for a peaceful settlement. Both leaders have a tremendous vested interest in peace, stability and progress in the sub-continent. Caught in between the two, Rhodesia's Mr Ian Smith has allowed the detained Black nationalist leaders to become involved in moves towards a settlement—in itself, the most welcome news out of Rhodesia for a number of years. There are hints of movement towards self-determination in South West Africa. And there are indications that guerrilla actions directed against South Africa, Rhodesia and South West Africa may be suspended.

The stakes are enormous. For, in the final analysis, Southern Africa stands before a stark

choice: war or peace. Mr Vorster put it more mildly when he told the Senate during October that the choice lay between peace and the "escalation of conflict." But it amounts to the same thing.

The most important leaders involved have opted for peace and are now involved in the almost superhuman task of reducing tensions and settling enormous differences. There should be no illusion about the nature and the scope of the problems that must be overcome.

Everything could still — God forbid — end in spectacular failure. Should this happen there may not be another opportunity to mount a peace offensive on a scale even approaching the present one.

Because of this, every one of Southern Africa's 60-million people has a direct stake in what is happening. And almost every one of them will hope that their leaders can avoid the consequences of failure. To help succeed, we in this country must make efforts to reach inter-racial agreement at home as well as abroad. Present trends give us a little more time to do so.

Simonstown: no panic stations

SENTIMENT and tradition aside, nobody need be too upset over Britain's decision to end the Simonstown Agreement. The arms supply aspect of the treaty had been abrogated by the Labour Government some time ago. And as to the naval side, the real reason emerges as part of a massive British defence and strategic cutback, not merely the huffing and puffing at Labourite conferences.

This understanding no doubt accounts for Mr P W Botha's correctly low-keyed reaction. The Minister of Defence says he wants discussions with Britain but in the meantime Simonstown remains "available to Britain and other friendly countries of the free world."

As it surely will continue to stay open, even after the agreement is officially terminated. Indeed, without the political embarrassment of a formal treaty it may even become easier for Britain warships to use the port's naval facilities, as occasion demands on an ad hoc "customer" basis.

However, Britain in effect is pulling out of the Indian Ocean. She is leaving it to the United States to balance the Soviet naval presence there; also shifting part of the burden to her NATO allies. This way the value of Simonstown can achieve a broader foundation. The Soviet build-up remains a matter of concern, but there will be no sudden Western vacuum.

Undermining gold

THE US Treasury's decision to sell early next year one per cent of its gold hoard will probably draw off some of the speculative steam from the bullion price. While this might cause some immediate dismay both here and abroad, longer

term a more stable, less speculative gold market is in everyone's interests, including those of the gold bugs. After all the credibility of gold is undermined when the metal is a gambling counter instead of being a store of value.

When the union

says 'No'

PRESS FREEDOM FACES A TEST

By Derek Ingram
LONDON — On Sunday night the sub-editor of the Financial Times in London was asked to lit a report written by the paper's rugby correspondent. He refused.

The writer, he said, is not a member of the National Union of Journalists and therefore he could not handle his story. Other sub-editors did the same thing. The report was "blackened" and did not appear.

Instead the editor published a blank space in the centre of which was a brief statement telling the readers why there was no rugby report in that morning's paper.

In the British national press the incident was an isolated one, but in the provincial daily and weekly Press a full-scale campaign is now being on to prevent anything that is not written by NUJ members appearing in print.

Papers are still coming out, often produced by their editors single-handedly and sometimes without editorial content. At the Birmingham Post NUJ members refused to handle articles by its city editor, who is a

member of the rival Institute of Journalists, and the editor alone brought out the paper for several days running.

The Evening Mail in Slough and Hounslow appeared without any news stories because of the dismissal of a woman sub-editor. She had been given a story to handle by the chief sub-editor, who is not a member of the NUJ. He had made some pencilled alteration — the union called it "quasi-legal" — and the woman sub-editor refused to touch it.

The Kentish Times Group, which is part of the nation-wide Westminster Press (in its turn under the same ownership as the Financial Times) dismissed 66 employees for imposing industrial sanctions.

The immediate occasion for this outburst of industrial strife among editorial staffs is a demand for higher pay.

Militancy on the part of British journalists is a very recent development. Until a few years ago it was hard to muster half a dozen members for a union meeting in a newspaper office — and meetings might be held only two or three times a year.

The linotype-operators, the compositors, the

...which they ... and the ... on the ... by ...
... so passionately committed ... with all ... to go ... Robert Lloyd's Ariel is as much ... of whom Ariel is the most promi ... Scoble's melodious ... ment and all of whom, according to them with promise of ...
... each other that nothing exists ... the International Defence and ... a tortured slave as the wretched ... Caliban, played with a ... to Caliban, hate Prospero with a ... and fair seas.

GOLF

Player hooks his way to Australian Open win

BY BEN WRIGHT

PERTH, Nov. 3.

GARY PLAYER today won his seventh Australian Open Championship in 14 starts. He held off Scotsman Norman Wood, from Turnberry Hotel, by three shots in the sunshine at Lake Karrinyup Golf Club in the Qantas Airlines sponsored event.

But that hard fact does not tell half the story of a thrilling finish, in which the book that the great South African has lately claimed to have banished returns to haunt, and almost drive him, to the brink of several

thanks to his record third round of 63. Player seemed to be home and dry after those two opening rounds. He holed from 10 feet on the first green, and hit the par five second hole's elevated green in two shots. But hooked tee shot at both the 8th and 9th, the holes took him to the turn in level par 38, opening the door to the splendid Scot who arrived here only on Tuesday, overslept, and played the first hole of his first round in his street shoes.

In fact, only seven players of several

When he left his first putt fully 10 feet short down the slope and missed the next, he was really in trouble. At virtually the same moment, a huge roar acclaimed Wood's birdie at the 12th, when the latter at last sank a putt from 15 feet. But alas, the young Scot then took three putts on the 13th green.

Player bit the green at the long 12th in two shots, and followed his birdie here with another, thanks to a huge putt of 15 feet.

Wood's

RUGBY

We had intended to publish in this space a report by Mr. Peter Robbins, our Rugby Correspondent for the past nine years. The report does not appear because certain members of the National Union of Journalists, on instructions from their union, refused to handle it.

THE NATAL MERCURY

4 DEC 1974



MICHAEL FOOT . . . the rebel called in to control the unions.

machine-hands, the van drivers may have been active unionists, but the journalists paid only lip service to their own union, rendering their subscription once a year and occasionally reading the union newspaper.

The inevitable result was that on the wages front the journalists fell back. The time came when van drivers were knocking up more pay than they were.

Another result was that those few members of the NUJ who worked conscientiously at union affairs were by their very nature the hard-liners and politically motivated.

What is going on now, therefore, is an attempt by the NUJ to impose a closed shop, and this principle, while not presenting difficulties if you are a union of glass bevelers or shipyard welders, does present real problems when applied to the provision of editorial matter for newspapers.

In the first place the content of a newspaper, if it is to give the full range of news and views to which its readers are entitled and without which it would be incomplete, cannot be written by professional journalists.

Situations are continually arising which call for specialist knowledge — whether it be that of a political leader, an astronomer, an expert in nuclear research or a priest working on a project in a remote area of the developing world.

The newspaper editor's duty is to produce the most properly informed comment on any given situation and he can only do that by calling on people who possess that knowledge to write it for his paper.

These people cannot be members of a journalists' union — it would be improper for them to be members anyway — but

an editor cannot be debarred from using their services he wants to do so to inform his readers.

There may, therefore, be a case for a 100 per cent closed-shop among the staffs of the news media (and some British newspapers have been closed shops for years anyway), but any such imposition on outside contributors who do not earn their living from journalism is wholly impractical if an editor is to be given freedom to print what he wants and if a full expression of views is to be published.

Blanket refusal to publish material by non-unionists must therefore be a curb on the freedom of the Press.

In the current British crisis a further new factor exists which is held to hamper editors — namely, that the union has now abolished associate membership, which editors and other executives have hitherto held, and insisted that they become full members, thus subjecting them to exactly the same union regulations as everyone else. This, theoretically, means that editors might find they had to take orders from the union which could directly conflict with the way they believe they should conduct their paper.

BLANK space in the Financial Times with the reason for it being unfilled.

THE NATAL MERCURY
AGAINST
- 4 DEC 1974
TRADE
UNIONS

SIR, — The trade unions overseas have intimidated their respective governments, and have succeeded in wrecking the economy of several countries. England has been brought to her economic knees by these people.

Yet you find people in this country screaming their heads off for the government to sanction Black trade unions.

Unfortunately these people are given wide publicity and are sometimes even supported by an irresponsible section of the Press. How the Communists must be laughing up their sleeves!

READER.

Vote of confidence for Mangope

4 DEC 1974

Liberation movement merger

Noting that Mr. Vorster's secret meetings in Black Africa had been leaked in South Africa, the Swapo representative in London, Mr. Peter Katjavivi, said he considered it had been deliberate and part of a publicity exercise by the Government.

Mr. Katjavivi said that for this reason he did not regard the South African diplomatic activity as any breakthrough for the Republic.

He believed that with South Africa facing increasing isolation and pressure from the outside world, Mr. Vorster was "desperate."

He would "like to reassure the Whites in South Africa that he is still in touch with African leaders."

He said there was a big gap between the words and actions of White South African political leaders and "we are no longer interested in the words."

He said it was clear what actions were required of the South African Government to improve the political situation — including withdrawal from Namibia. — (South West Africa).

ADELAIDE — Motorcycle racer Denny McCormack (35) lies clinically dead as Cliff Wright, an ambulance volunteer, works desperately to bring him back to life at the Adelaide International Raceway. The shock of the high-speed impact stopped his heart and breathing. He was revived 30 seconds later.
— (Cablecast.)

Mercury Correspondent

MAFEKING — Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana yesterday received a clear vote of confidence from a special session of the Tswana Legislative Assembly.

It came in the form of the vote on a motion backing him in his capacity as Chief Minister and leader of the newly -

'GREAT NORTH' HINT

4 DEC 1974

JOHANNESBURG — A Lebowa MP hinted at the prospect of an amalgamation of the homelands of Lebowa, Gazankulu and Vondaland to form what he termed the "Great North."

Mr. H. M. Leshabane was speaking at the celebrations of five schools awarded to the Lebowa School Board in Tladi, Soweto.

He said the third round of the talks amalgamation started yesterday had closed doors between Prof. Ndson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of

Gazankulu, who is accompanied by his Minister of Interior, Mr. C. Mageza, and Dr. Cedric Phatudi in the company of Mr. C. Ramusi, Minister of Interior in Lebowa.

This time, Chief Patrick Mphahlele, Chief Minister of Vondaland, would also attend.

It is understood, the question of a possible amalgamation of two homelands — Gazankulu and Lebowa — hinges on an effort to solve problems over land ownership and boundaries.

4 DEC 1974

The verligte undercurrent

SYDNEY DUVAL

THE RAND DAILY MAIL

NGK

- 4 DEC 1974

IT WOULD BE a mistake to imagine — as many critics do — that the 1 500 000 members of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk constitute a conservative, monolithic entity hostile to and incapable of any real change. The strength of the verligte movement within the church may appear modest in public.

But a public image does not always reflect the true depth and influence of those pressure groups working for change and challenging the corporate conscience of the most powerful church in Southern Africa.

Yet, it would not be unkind to say that much of what was discussed at the recent General Synod was irrelevant and ante-diluvian — flat-earthist, in fact.

A group of NGK leaders whose optimism and conviction do them credit, do not altogether share this interpretation. They sincerely believe that the apparent conservative grip on the synod's deliberations and voting is misleading. Verligte thinking within the church is far more widespread than is either realised or conceded.

Two members of this group explained why at a meeting organised by the Christian Academy in Johannesburg this past weekend. One is the Rev Gert Swart, minister to the English-speaking Andrew Murray congregation. The other is Professor Dawid Bosch, of the theology faculty at the University of South Africa.

Their views point to a real tension between the surface and subterranean life of the NGK. A comprehensive report in Ecunews, bulletin of the SACC, focuses on the anomalies they described at the meeting.

Ds Swart, co-author of a book in the 1960s which criticised apartheid, gave this reason why the General Synod did not reflect the real state of opinion in the church:

Regional synods tend to send older, more trusted ministers and elders as representatives. Their views thus tend to be very orthodox. So younger men with less orthodox views seldom have an opportunity to ex-

press opinions at the four-yearly General Synod.

Prof Bosch added another insight. There was in fact a great deal of enlightened thinking at the General Synod, but voting by an open show of hands tended to obscure its strength.

"Had the recent synod used a secret ballot on all controversial issues, I am sure the minorities (who favoured enlightenment) would have increased substantially," he said.

Despite this inbuilt bias towards conservatism, both men asserted that the synod reached some very enlightened conclusions, especially concerning the Landman report on ecumenism and racial issues.

Ds Swart spoke of an openness that had not been apparent at previous synods and favourably compared the Cape Town gathering with the obscurantist synod of 1961. A mere 10 years ago some of the 1974 synod's conclusions would have been unacceptable to the NGK.

However, the forward movement typified in the Landman report had been obscured by harsh criticism of the synod's conservatism, particularly by the Afrikaans Press.

Ecunews says both Ds Swart and Prof Bosch saw this criticism as an extraordinary somersault by the Afrikaans Press. In 1960, that Press had torpedoed the Cottesloe consultation in Johannesburg which was called by the WCC to discuss the racial issue in Southern Africa. The NGK in the Cape and the Transvaal was then a WCC member.

The Cottesloe conclusions (based largely on recommendations by two NG churches) had been mildly critical of apartheid. But this was enough to raise a storm. The NG churches withdrew from the WCC and that world body has been a swearword in Afrikaans church and political circles ever since.

Prof Bosch, however, added this perspective: "On close inspection it is clear that the gist of the Landman recommendations were in spirit and in substance not far removed from the Cot-

tesloe recommendations. Only this time, the Afrikaans newspapers expressed their utter disappointment at the synod's treatment of the report in no uncertain manner.

The political climate had obviously changed considerably since Cottesloe, though "a similar shift is much less discernible in the church's thinking, at least in the General Synod."

Not that either Ds Swart or Prof Bosch disagreed with the Press criticism of the Synod, which centred on its refusal to accept sections of the Landman report concerning migratory labour and the plight of the urban Black.

The Synod merely "took note" of the problems, meaning that these sections will not appear in the report's final draft.

According to Ecunews, Ds Swart summed up this negative move by saying that the synod "was sound theologically, but ethically was crippled".

Prof Bosch said: "The (report) in general gave sound guidance in the area of theological principles, but it hesitated more than once to spell out what these principles would mean in practice. The synod itself seemed to . . . shy away even more . . . from practical implications."

This, then, gives some idea of the thinking behind this apologia addressed to fellow Christians by two concerned and progressive NGK churchmen. If their assessment is true, we may still see the dawning of a new day for this country.

Lebowa asks aid on labour planning

THE RAND DAILY MAIL

4 DEC 1974

By JOHN IMRIE
Labour Editor

TWO HOMELAND governments have asked the Trade Union Council of South Africa to help them regulate their labour and industrial relations, and possibly plan labour legislation.

They are Lebowa, which wants Tucsas advice in framing labour legislation, and the Transkei which at this stage wants a broad discussion with Tucsas on ways of regulating labour and industrial relations.

All labour legislation has been suspended in the homelands by the South African Government.

Ironically, it seems that Tucsas will not urge the homelands to adopt a system of collective bargaining (trade unions) for fixing wages and conditions of employment, not initially at any rate.

Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, Tucsas general secretary, said yesterday: "Obviously workers in the homelands will in time demand, and must be given the right to associate in trade unions and negotiate directly with their employers."

"But at this stage of their development the homelands might be better off with

some kind of primary legislation catering for unorganised workers, on the lines of South Africa's Wage Act.

It is also an irony that one of the main spurs for the introduction of labour legislation in the homelands is the need to provide conditions which will satisfy investors.

Many potential British investors are known to be worried at the possibility of being branded as exploiters by church groups and others if they embark on projects in areas where workers have no adequate legal protection.

Far from enticing investors, a series of advertisements which appeared recently in British publications — such as *The Economist* portraying the homelands as lands of opportunity where entrepreneurs would not have to contend with such things as trade unions — acted as an alarm bell.

Sir Arthur Snelling, the former British Ambassador to the Republic, is believed to have echoed investors' fears about the industrial laws vacuum in the homelands during his recent fact-finding mission in South Africa on behalf of the Confederation of British Industry.

Some homeland leaders have displayed sensitivity to criticism levelled at them earlier this year by Tucsas which pointed out that although they were quick to demand trade unions for Africans in the White areas, they had done nothing to protect the workers in their own areas.

Some are in fact known to have reservations about trade unionism, Chief Lucas Mangope, of BophuthaTswana, for example has said he has serious doubts about purely African unions based in the homelands. He felt these could create political and other problems, he said.

U.K. to end Simonstown pact

- 4 DEC 1974

LONDON — Britain intends to open negotiations with South Africa to terminate the Simonstown naval agreement between the two countries, Defence Secretary Roy Mason announced yesterday.

Britain's decision to end the agreement follows an embarrassing row within the Labour Party over a recent visit to South Africa by 11 British warships. Joint exercises with the Re-

public's Navy were held during the visit.

Labour Left-wingers felt that these exercises, and reports of fraternisation between sailors and their South African hosts, were in direct conflict with Labour Party policy of isolating the Republic as a mark of disapproval of its apartheid policies.

The national executive of the Labour Party last month approved a resolution censuring the

Government over the naval visit and calling on Ministers not to repeat what it described as a gross error.

Mr. Mason announced that Britain had decided to agree to United States proposals for a relatively modest expansion of defence-base facilities on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

He cited Soviet naval power in the area as part of the consideration in reaching this decision.

Mr. Mason was outlin-

ing British plans to cut R7520 million from Britain's defence costs over the next 10 years.

The Simonstown agreement, first signed in 1955 and revised in 1961 and 1967, granted Britain the use of the only dry dock available to the Royal Navy between Gibraltar and Singapore.

Under the agreement, the two countries co-operated in the defence of the sea route around the Cape of Good Hope — used by 25 000 ships

a year.

The Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, said in Pretoria last night he was prepared to discuss the agreement, insofar as it still existed, with Britain around a conference table.

"Meantime, Simonstown and all the facilities South Africa has to offer for the defence of the sea route around the Cape of Good Hope will be available to the British Navy."

It hurts!



**And
so
it
goes . . .**

PW strikes a blow for canine freedom

The Friends of Dumb Animals Brigade welcomes this week, with mixed feelings, a new champion: that redoubtable fighter and Boerehaat basher P W Botha.

PW, as everybody knows, is a soft touch when it comes to our dumb friends.

Small wonder, therefore, that he should leap to their defence when the outrageously verkrampt George Divisional Council, probably influenced by some old-fashioned ideas about the dangers of hookworm and kindred menaces, banned all dogs from the beaches in their area.

PW recognises the iniquity of this ruling. After all, why shouldn't dogs be allowed on George beaches?

He'll be quite happy, no doubt, to see new signs on

the beaches: "Whites and dogs only." Just don't let the canines show up in the company of a Nie-Blanke, that's all.

Good question No 1

IT is one of those raffles where — to satisfy the ghost of Oom Paul or someone — you have to answer a not-too-demanding question that turns it into a "game of skill," not chance.

This particular contest being in aid of United Party funds, the question on the ticket asks: "Who is the UP leader in the Transvaal?"

Alas, it leaves them wide open to the cynics. On Sunday two young sellers called at a house in Bryanston where a rather jolly family lunch party were just finishing their fourth bottle of wine.

The kids sold quite a

few tickets, but came away with some rather mystifying answers. They ranged from "Joel Mer-vis" to "Dr Leander Starr Jameson."

One of the revellers in fact almost won the Christmas cake prize — until it was found he'd filled in "Chief Gatsha Buthelezi."

Good question No 2

HERE are some of the 25 questions asked in the commerce paper of the current matriculation (TED) exams; answer required was either "true" or "false."

- Sound sports relationships with the outside world are of importance to South African trade.

- Newspapers are indispensable to trade.

- A second Suez Canal which will offer a route for ships from the Med-

iterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean may reduce the traffic round the Cape and may affect our trade adversely. (In the Afrikaans paper the word "may" was translated as "sal" which puts another meaning to the question.)

I can think of some great answers, but fortunately I've passed my Matric already.

Buttering up nobody

WHEN the Dairy Marketing Board pulled down the butter price to 35c for 500 grams last March and nearly got killed in the rush, a wide-eyed spokesman said: "We had no idea the price was stopping people buying."

Now that butter costs 65c for 500 grams sales are reportedly down by half. Apparently the Dairy Board still doesn't have any idea of why people stop buying.

With friends like the Dairy Board helping them make profits, do farmers need enemies? Even Receivers of Revenue are welcome.

What a life!

"If the full date of birth is not known, state the year of birth. If the year is also not known, state age."

— Quote from Exam B-I 2 applied to VAM T.V.M. * MICHAEL MCG * JUDY PAGE *

Unity move hailed by KwaZulu chief

- 4 DEC 1974

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI, Political Reporter, Chief Executive Councillor of KwaZulu, has welcomed the move by the homeland government of Gazankulu and Lebowa to do away with all forms of tribal affiliation.

The KwaZulu leader was reacting to the statement released after a meeting between Professor Hudson Nisanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu and Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa and their respective cabinets.

Discussions on education and trade and licences were held and it was decided to ditch all forms of tribalism inside the homelands and work out a formula for unification.

Chief Buthelezi said that the moves by the two homelands in the Northern Transvaal were a

step in the right direction.

He applauded their efforts to remove ethnic groupings, because "as far as ethnic barriers are concerned, they were created by separate development and are incongruous to Whites."

SUMMIT

The new initiatives being taken by Gazankulu and Lebowa were obviously in the spirit of the Umtata summit, he said.

At the Black summit in November last year, Chief Buthelezi was the prime mover behind efforts to get the other homeland leaders to commit themselves to the idea of a federation of Black states.

He made it clear at the time that even if they failed in a federation they could gain a great deal by focusing attention on Black unity rather than on ethnic groupings.

Moves by the two

Transvaal homelands compare favourably with the wrangling that has taken place in the last few months between the Transkei and the Ciskei over Federation talks.

Road closure

Prayer — then suicide

PETRUS GERHARDUS BOOYSEN (18) of Chris-ville, Johannesburg, committed suicide while telephoning his girlfriend, a Johannesburg inquest magistrate found yesterday.

A 16-year-old schoolgirl said in a statement that Petrus phoned her at about 7 pm on Sunday July 14. After they had spoken for a while he said he was going to have supper and would ring her later.

He phoned her again at 7.30 and said he was going to shoot himself. He told her to listen to a prayer. When he had finished praying she heard a shot and he said he was shooting at the roof.

He fired a second shot at the roof, and then said he was going to shoot himself.

She heard a third shot and everything was quiet.

At 8 pm his mother phoned to tell her he was dead.

Mr Booyesen's parents said in evidence that they had been out for the day, and returned at 8 pm to find all the lights on. They found their son dead on the dining room floor. Near the body was his father's automatic pistol.

angers Kenya

THE STAR

4 DEC 1974

The Star's Africa News Service

Nairobi — Secret talks are being held at top level in Kenya to determine Kenya's future relations with Tanzania following Tanzania's hostile action on Sunday in closing her section of the Great North Road to heavy goods traffic between Kenya and Zambia.

Tanzania's excuse is that the road needs repair. In fact, the only part of the 804 km of truck road from the border to the Dar es Salaam-Zambia road which is even pot-holed is a 16 km stretch 128 km from Dar es Salaam — and a convenient loop road, round this stretch, has also been closed.

More than 200 of Kenya's 300 trucks used on the Zambia run are stranded in Tanzania. Kenya sells about 9 000 tons of goods monthly to Zambia. In the first six months of this year the total value was R190-m, most of

which was substituting in Zambia for goods formerly imported from South Africa.

The road closure culminates a series of anti-Kenya activities by the Tanzanians. At a meeting with Tanzanian Ministers in Moshi, Northern Tanzania, last Friday, the Kenyan Foreign Minister, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, listed Kenya's complaints.

- Tanzania's government-controlled Press, had been generating hostile propaganda against Kenya and its leaders.
- Several thousand Kenyans working in Tanzania had been expelled at short notice.
- Many Kenyan businessmen with businesses in Tanzania had been expelled and not allowed to take their movable assets with them.
- Kenyans living along the joint border had been subject to a series of armed raids from Tanzania, in which they had been pillaged and people had been killed.
- Kenyans travelling to and from Tanzania were being harassed and Tanzania was misapplying community agreements on duties and taxation.

THE STAR
...the UN
4 DEC 1974
could go
to Africa

UNITED NATIONS — An astute observer of the United Nations since it first set up house in New York laid odds this week that the organisation would not last here another five years.

One taker was prepared to make that three years.

For the first time, the possibility — even probability — that the UN may cease to feel at home in America and that the host country may be glad to say good riddance, is a serious topic of corridor discussions.

What some are already calling the UN's "cultural revolution," the Third World members employing their immense numerical majority to control not only the General Assembly but also the deliberative bodies of such UN agencies as UNESCO (which is supposed to be non-political), is responsible for the change.

This revolution was never more dramatised than by the often emotion-charged decisions voted through at this 29th session of the Assembly, which began on September 17.

Forced out

For the first time, a member state, South Africa, also a founding member, was forced out of the Assembly for the duration of the 13 week session.

and the Assembly's suspension of South Africa, circumventing the first-ever triple veto in the Security Council, to kill an expulsion resolution, produced a specially sharp adverse reaction in the US and some countries of Western Europe.

Many Americans insisted the PLO was "terrorist."

The Press

West German delegates say that, after only a year in the UN, they are receiving letters, encouraged by a critical Press, asking what possible value the Federal Republic obtains from membership in an organisation which repeatedly adopts by large majorities positions contrary to Bonn's interests.

American Press criticism, even in the traditionally pro-UN newspapers of the so-called eastern Liberal establishment, has been unusually strident in recent weeks. One New York Times commentator, William Safire, wrote that the organisation "that could still be helpful in averting World War 3 has been made the breeding ground for the Third World's war."

This negative attitude towards the UN was reflected even in New York Times and Washington Post editorials marking the death of former Secretary General U Thant, whose 10-year ten-

Homeland rift is

Retiring

threat to chief

Own Correspondent
Mafeking — The BophuthaTswana Legislative Assembly yesterday reaffirmed Chief Lucas Mangope's leadership of the homeland.

But his struggle with two of his Cabinet ministers has not ended.

A motion requesting

Chief Mangope to petition the State President to allow the removal of Chief Herman Maseloane and Chief B J Toto from their Cabinet posts was adopted by the homeland Assembly yesterday by 35 votes to 23 with three abstentions.

UNSUCCESSFUL

Chief Mangope said there was a complete rift between him and the two ministers.

He had taken the step of leaving the ruling Bophuthatswana National Party and forming the Bophuthatswana Democratic Party because of unsuccessful attempts to expel the two ministers from the party.

Chief Mangope is faced by increasing pleas for a general election and opposition members are to contest his position as Chief Minister and a member of the BDP because he was elected on a BNP ticket.

And yesterday's motion does not specify the "sound and cogent reasons" he has to show the President to have the ministers expelled



At the end of this week Miss Ruth Shaer retires as principal of the I R Griffith School in Randburg after 46 years in education, 31 of them as a principal. Here Mr Griffith, a former Chief Inspector of Education after whom the school was named, swaps memories with Miss Shaer at a garden party in her honour.

Housing shameful —Small

THE housing position for Coloureds in Johannesburg is "shocking and shameful . . . something horrible in the truest meaning of that word," says Coloured poet Adam Small.

Mr Small says: "I am leaving Johannesburg mainly because I could not — not even in a whole year — find a suitable roof over my head. I am not thinking even of a place which might be the basis on which to build a home. Only of a place: four walls of dimension."

Mr Small makes the point in an article, Farewell, Johannesburg, in November's edition of Sash, journal of the Black Sash.

Of Johannesburg he says: "Here are the mine dumps, polluting the beauty of God's earth. Here is the gold giving South Africa 'an unnatural advantage' over other developing countries."

"Here also is the root and the basis of 'liberal' hypocrisy in South Africa — for while an 'awful Government' accidentally mainly Afrikaans, is being castigated in fine sounding words, our 'liberals' enjoy thoroughly."

FEVERISH

Terming Johannesburg a "feverish, money-making mining camp-become-modern city," Mr Small says: "Johannesburg North, Johannesburg South . . . nowhere in this country is the great gap so marked, so totally obvious, so large and looming, fraught with the horror which is, to my mind, its very nature."

Smith switch on the cards

The Star 4 Dec. 1974

SINCE he came to power, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, has often stunned his electorate with policy speeches that tend to leave people more bemused than knowledgeable about what was going on.

Like all politicians, he has the ability to give his countrymen hope without saying exactly why there is any.

This week Rhodesians are busy trying to work out exactly what his latest comments mean. They were made in what looked like an amazingly frank interview given at the weekend to a Salisbury Sunday-newspaper.

During the interview, the first granted to the local press since talks of détente between South Africa's John Vorster and Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda, he appeared to reveal a vital bending of the Rhodesia Front's hard-line thinking, a new flexibility that shows surprising promise for the future.

In short, Mr Smith did a number of things it would have been difficult to envisage him doing several months ago.

- He hinted Rhodesia was involved in contacts between South Africa and Zambia.

- He guardedly praised President Kaunda.

- He gave the Rhodesian public a vague warning to be ready for change.

- He more or less admitted new negotiations were underway with the African National Council.

- He agreed British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan's visit to black Africa — including Zambia — was important to Rhodesia.

- And, amazingly, he showed a readiness to include detained African nationalist leaders in future talks — as long as they agreed to act constitutionally and denounce terrorism.

Mr Smith did not say outright he was in contact with Zambia. He talked of the "tremendous change of thinking in the whole of Southern Africa" and said the South African Prime Minister and the Zambian President were playing a leading role in this.

TOM BALLANTYNE

of The Star's Africa News Service, spells out the message behind the Smith interview.

détente, he said he believed the "people of Rhodesia would be prepared to accept this and go along with it." In fact he appeared to be warning them to be ready for change.

That Mr Smith is now prepared to talk to detained nationalist leaders if they renounce terrorism is telling indeed.

Sources here said recently Special Branch officers had long interviews with the two main leaders in detention, Joshua Nkomo and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

And now confirmation that the detained leaders were flown to Zambia for secret talks.

It has also been suspected here for weeks that talks with the ANC have been resumed. In his interview Mr Smith talked of this being a "delicate time for Rhodesia."

He said the "delicate time" was not over and he did not know "how long the duration will be."

There is no doubt at all here that he was referring to new discussions with the ANC.

It is evident here that something very important

is going on behind the scenes. Apart from Mr Smith's interview, it is a fact that usually talkative government sources have suddenly clamped down tight.

The old fever has come to Salisbury again. It appears regularly every year of course as new hopes of settlement, of an end to the long, drawn-out illegality the country suffers and the coming of an acceptable cohabitation with nations north of the Zambezi come to the surface.

The import of the Smith interview seems to be a realisation by him and his government that they have no choice but to follow South Africa's lead and do everything possible to sort out the problems finally.

The first few months of the new year should give a pointer to whether or not Rhodesia is succeeding along those lines.

The only certainty is that a settlement must come first. For there can be no real détente between Rhodesia and the nations to the north unless a solution acceptable to the rest of the world is found soon.

The final point is that Mr Smith must have been watching very closely the reports of South African contact with Zambia and the reported visit by Mr Vorster to the Ivory Coast. And he must be seriously worried about the prospect of being left out in the cold if something concrete evolves from these contacts.

"Quite clearly we in Rhodesia are a part of Southern Africa and quite clearly we have a part to play as well. As far as I am concerned it is my responsibility to make sure that Rhodesia plays its part as effectively as possible."

Repeating that Rhodesia had a part to play in

SMITH MYSTERY ON EVE OF SUMMIT

THE STAR

- 4 DEC 1974

The Star's Africa News Service

Salisbury

THE Prime Minister of Rhodesia, Mr Ian Smith, has apparently left Salisbury on the eve of another summit meeting in Lusaka between Black and White Africa to discuss Rhodesia's future.

Usually informative official sources here would neither confirm nor deny reports that Mr Smith had left the country. His whereabouts are not known and all attempts to trace him today have been unsuccessful.

The secret summit meeting on the future of Rhodesia is due to start tomorrow in Lusaka.

Delegates are expected to include Rhodesian Government and African National Council officials and possibly the two detained nationalist leaders, Mr Joshua Nkomo and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

Initiated

It is not yet known whether there will be any representatives from South Africa, which initiated the present top-level moves to break the Rhodesian deadlock which has been the biggest barrier to contact between Pretoria and Black Africa.

Seretse Khama, President of Botswana and one of the key figures in the negotiations, flew from Gaborone to Lusaka yesterday afternoon to join President Kaunda of Zambia and President Nyerere of Tanzania.

In Malawi now and believed to be on their way to Lusaka, possibly already there, are Dr Gordon Chavanduka, secretary general of Rhodesia's African National Council, with two other ANC officials and two Rhodesian Government officials.

Disappeared

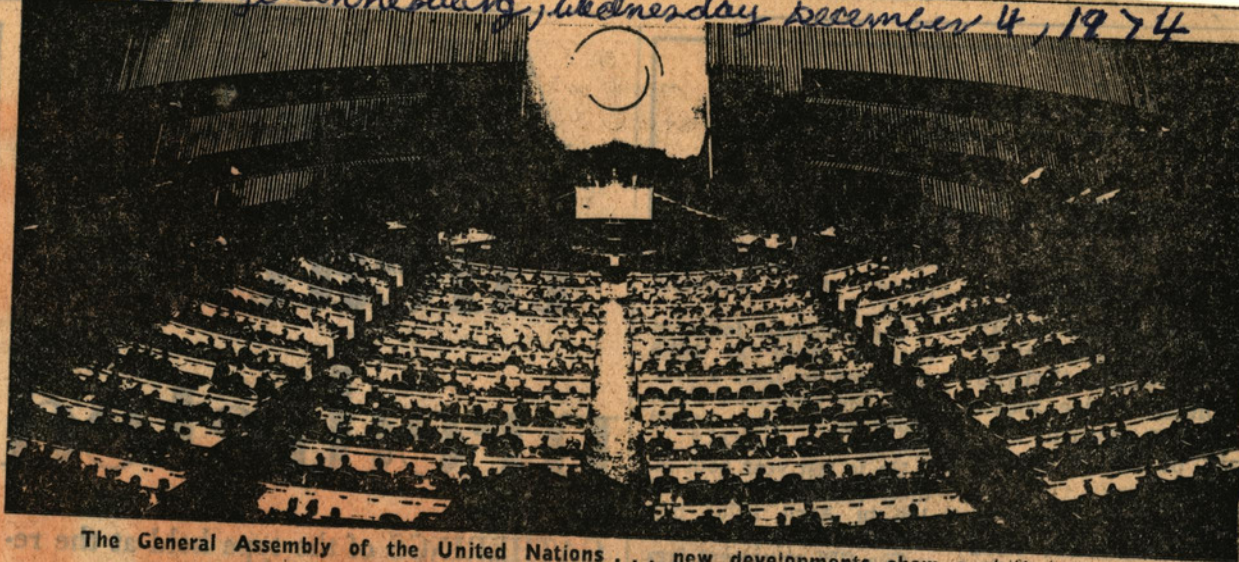
All ANC spokesmen have disappeared from Salisbury including its president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, whose secretary says he is "on holiday."

The negotiations — which have astonished Rhodesians accustomed to bitter Government denunciations of Zambia and the guerrilla movements but have raised hope tinged with caution for a settlement — are clearly nearing climax.

No final result is expected to emerge before early next year, after a visit to Africa by Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr James Callaghan starting on December 30.

The trip by Mr Callag-

The Star Johannesburg, Wednesday December 4, 1974



The General Assembly of the United Nations... new developments show a shift in power.



A nightmare for some... a dream for others. Yassar Arafat, Arab guerrilla leader, in the United Nations.

'Liberation movements' don cloak of respectability

United Nations — For committee will have to long coveted UN recognition achieve more through international recognition South Africa it is something of a nightmare spell it out more specifically as one of the strongest international recognition

Any meeting

In giving the movements the right to take part in other UN meetings in addition to Assembly sessions, the draft resolution specifies meetings "which concern their countries"

But observers here believe this may be applied to almost any meeting. The ANC and the PAC could conceivably take part, for instance, in a meeting on world disarmament for the first time.

but, for its more militant opponents in the United Nations, it is a dream coming true.

South Africa is excluded from the General Assembly, and the "Liberation movements," claiming to represent the people of their countries are about to get observer status in the Assembly.

Banned though they are in South Africa, the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress will then have greater effective status in the Assembly than South Africa itself has.

Privileges

Not only that but the ANC and PAC will be able to take part in "conferences, seminars and other meetings held under the auspices of the United Nations," in terms of an African-sponsored draft resolution which is assured of adoption in the Assembly within the next few days.

The precise extent of the privileges being granted to the ANC and PAC — and all other "liberation movements" recognised by the OAU — has still to be defined. The draft resolution is worded sufficiently vaguely to allow for wide interpretation.

If the movements want full observer status, the same as that accorded non-member states like Switzerland (and now the Palestine Liberation Organisation), they apparently can have it. If they want something less they can have that too.

In fact, the key to the status to be given the movements will be in the recommendations of the budgetary committee. If the committee recommends that the UN pays travel and subsistence allowances to the movements' delegates for the duration of the full Assembly session, they will obviously take advantage of this windfall.

In the past lack of money has prevented some of the movements from accepting invitations

to take part in international conferences, such as those on the law of the sea and on world population.

Recognition

The political aspects are more important, however, than the practical ones as far as the movements are concerned. What matters is that the status should be granted. How it is exploited is, for the moment, a secondary consideration.

For with that status comes recognition and respectability. The "liberation movements" have

best political weapons available to them.

Thus the PLO has donned a new cloak of respectability since being given permanent observer status in the General Assembly. Its leader, Yasser Arafat, has defended the right of "freedom fighters" to use armed force, but at the same time he has condemned the most recent aircraft hijacking by Arab terrorists.

In keeping with its new image, the PLO has announced the arrest of 26 people on suspicion of

being involved in the hijacking of the British airliner at Dubai and has promised to put them on public trial.

The political advantages the PLO can gain from UN status, including recognition in the Middle East negotiations, are clear.

The advantages to the African movements are not so clear and immediate, but they value UN status no less.

This applies particularly to the movements in South Africa which are still a long way from their goal of majority rule and at present stand to

and respectability than they can hope to achieve through guerrilla action.

Among Western and other countries, there is a strong belief that, in enhancing the status of the "liberation movements," the UN has demeaned itself.

But there is not much anybody can do about it, for even a debased UN is accepted as better than no UN.

A shift

Some diplomats take a philosophical view of the whole thing.

"It's all a reflection of the shift in the balance of power outside the UN," said one delegate. "When Western countries complain that everything is going wrong in the UN, it usually means they are losing out and the other people are getting what they want."

Like the UN itself, South Africa may have to do some rethinking about its concept of terrorists, in the view of some diplomats here.

"Today's terrorist," said one, "is tomorrow's statesman. Look what has happened with South Africa and Frelimo."

held to concern all countries.

In some UN circles there is a belief that the Africans were pushed into the observer status manoeuvre a little more precipitately than they had wanted by the Arabs.

This is seen as a result of the trade-off in which the Africans supported admission of the PLO to the Assembly in return for Arab support for similar privileges for the African movement.

Welcomed

But this theory is hardly borne out by the fact that virtually the whole African group co-sponsored the draft resolution seeking observer status for the liberation movements.

Certainly the move will be welcomed by the movements themselves, especially if the UN pays their expenses. The draft resolution provides obliquely for this, and the Assembly's budgetary

Assembly backs Chief Mangope

- 4 DEC 1974

MAFEKING — The BophuthaTswana Legislative Assembly came out in support of Chief Minister Lucas Mangope yesterday when it agreed to a motion that Chief Mangope ask the State President to remove Chief Herman Maseloane and Chief B. J. Toto from the Cabinet.

The motion was proposed by staunch Mangope supporter, Mr M. P. Matseke, MP for Moretele.

In proposing the mo-

tion, Mr Matseke said that in view of the difficulties being experienced by Chief Mangope in carrying out his duties because of the actions of Chief Maseloane and Chief Toto, Chief Mangope be requested to petition the State President, to remove Chief Maseloane and Chief Toto from the Cabinet.

Earlier Chief Mangope had told the Assembly that the special session

was called because the Tswana government was not functioning well because of lack of co-operation between the ministers.

SPLIT

He said there was a split in the Cabinet, in which four ministers, including himself, co-operated while Chief Maseloane and Toto did not co-operate.

He said the Assembly was aware of a motion

that was put before it in the last session and how, in that motion, Chief Maseloane and Chief Toto had expressed no confidence in their Chief Minister.

At this stage, Chief Maseloane, on a point of order, said what Chief Mangope was telling the Assembly was not true. He challenged the Chief Minister to support his

● Turn to Back Page

Matanzima on brink of independence

THE SESSION of the Transkei Legislative Assembly in 1975 — probably the last business session before the homeland attains independence — starts in two months time.

Chief Minister K. D. Matanzima who has already fixed October, 1976, as the independence date announced in Umtata this week that the Assembly will be officially opened on February 12 next year.

An additional budget is needed to provide for the Fort Hare University branch to be established in Umtata early next year.

Additional funds are also needed before the close of the financial year next March to provide for the substantial pay rise recently given to civil servants in the homeland.

During the session Chief Minister Matanzima will be expected to table a report from the Parliamentary Recess Committee which was appointed to draft constitutional proposals for an independent Transkei.

The report is expected to embody the feelings of the general public on independence based on the survey conducted during the year by the ruling Transkei National Independence Party.

The independence issue will certainly give the opposition Democratic Party an opportunity to challenge Chief Minister Matanzima to clarify his stand in relation to a joint statement signed and issued by him and other homeland leaders in Johannesburg recently.

In it they rejected the concept of independence for Black homelands.