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News BRIEFING

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MANDELA - FIGHT FOR HIS
UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE!

Imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela this week angrily refused an offer of residency by the President of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima. His rejection followed the wave of speculation after Paramount Chief Matanzima made the offer which would have meant his release _ on condition he lived in the Transkei

A statement yesterday by Johannesburg attorney Mr Ismail Ayob, who acts for Mandela's wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, said the ANC leader rejected homelands and all who collaborated with them. He will not stay in a homeland under any circumstances. If he is banished there, he would return to Johannesburg immediately,'. it read.

The statement also reaffirmed Mandela's allegiance to the ANC and his belief in the Freedom Charter. When Mrs Mandela visited her husband this week in Pollsmoor Prison, Cape Town, he rejected the offer. According to Mr Ayob, the ANC leader who has been in prison for 21 years, was furious at the offer of conditional freedom made by his cousin, Chief Matanzima and regarded it as an insult Mandela refused the two earlier offers, one of which was a senior post in the Transkei government- Sunday Times (SA) 11.3.84

We hope the rather sensational reports about Mr Nelson Mandela's release and his going to the Transkei, will now be laid to rest. Not only was this an attempt to sensationalise a non-story, but it dangerously raised false hopes amongst our people. It did this particularly when Mr Mandela's so-called release was rather brazenly linked, we think, with the release from jail of the Namibian leader Mr Herman Toivo Ja Toivo

Everybody should know, at least by now, that unless something extraordinary happens, Mr Mandela is not going to give the Transkei the type of credibility they do not deserve. Anybody should by now also know that it would be a rather bad blow to the ANC if Mandela, by some mischance, did go to the Transkei as a quid pro quo for his release. In the same way the SA government would gain immensely from such a coup.

This is particularly true currently where there is this euphoria that SA government leaders have become exceptional diplomats in the region. We would well imagine the peals of happiness from Pretoria, through their ever faithful SABC/TV channels, if something like that happened.

We are sure the whole country would be extremely pleased to see people like Mr Mandela released. But not under such circumstances. It is a hard thing for us to have to say, for someone who is likely to spend his whole life in jail. We make bold to say these things only after the courageous, if expected response from Mr Mandela who says even if he were banished to the Transkei he would make his way straight to Johannesburg and damn the consequences.

Sowetan (Editorial) 12.3.84

A resolution calling on the SA government to release Nelson Mandela unconditionally appears to be gaining momentum in the US House of Representatives. The resolution was introduced last month by a bipartisan group of two Democrats and two Republicans, led by congressman George W Crockett of Michigan-

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mer judge and a 13163551! member of theBlackl-Zon-

gressional caucus.

It now has 70 co-sponsors. This week Mr Crockett told the US Congress that SA seemed to be mounting a major new international campaign to project to the world a reformist image. Part of this effort was the recent release of Swapo's co-founder, Herman Toivo Ja Toivo. tSA, through these actions, is responding to urgent domestic and international pressures for swift; peaceful and basic governmental changes - changes which are desperately needed within that country if a 'violent revolution is to be forestalled,' Mr Crockett said. He called on more members of the House of Representatives to co-sponsor the Mandela resolution and to make known their commitment to what he termed timely and peaceful change in SA Sowetan 12.3.84

fslsulu & MBEKI ALSO REJECT

LBANTUSTAN FREEDOM'

Tivo more ANC leaders have flatly rejected offers of release from life imprisonment in SA on condition that they go and live in the apartheid bantustan of the Transkei. For 20 years, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbe- 'ki have been on the Robben Island prison and more recently in Pollsmoor prison near Cape Town.

Their rejection follows the forthright refusal of the same offer by Nelson Mandela who, like Sisulu and IMbeki, is considered to have his homeland in the Transkei under the apartheid regimes race laws. News of their rejection of any deal came from Albertina Sisulu, herself on bail while appealing against a 'two-year jail term for furthering the aims of the ANC'.

Morning Star (UK) 17.3.84

EUMKHONTO WE SIZWE - SPEAR OF THE NATION

SA total of 220 acts of terrorism in SA over the past eight years had claimed 43 lives, said the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange. Opening a new police station at Elliot in the Eastern Cape yesterday, Mr le Grange said 1981 and 1983 had been particularly bad years and the country had suffered 55 acts of terrorism during each of these 12-month periods. He said 1982 had seen a slight easing up, with only 39 acts of terrorism. In the first two months of 1984 there had been four terrorist attacks. Mr le Grange said 172 ANC terrorists had been captured or killed over the week. The Star 10.3.84

The Border area rates as a prime target zone for insurgents, and Elliot is one of the main routes used by them to get to and from Lesotho and to Transkei and Ciskei. This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange. iNatal tops the list with 39 incidents of terrorist activity, followed by Soweto with 28 and the Border and eastern Transvaal with 24,, he said. If the number of incidents in Transkei and Ciskei were added to those in the Border area, the region became the second major target zone for insurgents in SA' Rand Daily Mail 16.3.84

The Commissioner of the SA police yesterday strongly denied that at least 100 well trained ANC terrorists could have infiltrated SA with a possible aim of striking at key installations. General PJ Coetzee was reacting to a news report in yesterday's Rand Daily Mail, which stated that SA could experience a drastic increase in terrorist incidents within the next week'. The

report quoted isecurity sources as having provided the mformat'on' Rand Daily Mail 14.3.84

The ANC yesterday claimed responsibility for the sabotage attack on a fuel depot at Ermelo in the eastern Transvaal on Sunday. According to an ANC representative in Dar es Salaam. Mr Stanley Mabizela, the limpet mine attack in which five fuel storage tanks and a petrol tanker were damaged, was carried out by a unit of the ANC army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, based in SA

The ANC has long maintained that its bases are in SA, not in neighbouring countries In early 1982, an American pressure group Transafrica leaked Central Intelligence Agency reports, including an estimate that there were between 1,000 and 2,000 trained ANC personnel based in SA, but mostly not deployed in a military capacity. Political observers in Harare believe that because of SA's avowed intention to drive the ANC out of southern Africa, the organisation must have been preparing for a time when neighbouring states could no longer provide it with a logistical backup
Rand Daily Mail 14.3.84

Two policemen were seriously wounded and one man was shot dead as two bands of heavily armed men were involved in a running gun battle with police early today only kilometres from Johannesburg. Seven men are still on the run through dense mealie lands near De Deur as police and railway police, using tracker dogs and helicopters, scour the vicinity for two groups of tsuspected'terrorists', according to West Rand police. commissioner Brigadier J an Coetzee.

Shortly before midnight last night, Warrant Officer SE Terblanche and Sergeant GS Swanepoel of the De Deur dog unit were on patrol on the old Golden Highway between Evaton and Ennerdale. On the railway bridge crossing the line at Stretford-on-Avon station, the suspicions of the policemen were aroused by a blue Cortina parked on the bridge.

i As they went to investigate, two men in the parked car opened fire with automatic weapons. The policemen dived for cover and returned the fire with their service pistols. They were not hit. The two men in the Cortina then drove off and the policemen made a dash for the car. As the policemen turned their patrol car to follow a third man opened fire from the mealie Fields. The police car was hit but the officers escaped injury. Brigadier Coetzee said shots were tired from both cars as the officers chased the fleeing vehicle. They called for assistance on the radio and Detective Constable SM Shabangu immediately responded. Constable i Shabangu was travelling in the opposite direction. Between the two police vehicles they managed to force the armed fugitives off the road and into the mealie fields next to the main road.

The suspects abandoned their car and fled into the mealies followed by the three policemen The policemen called for further reinforcements and the entire area was cordoned off. Roadblocks were set up and officers, using tracker dogs, began scouring the mealie fields. Less than an hour later, police flagged down a white Toyota at a roadblock. As the car pulled up, five men in the vehicle opened fire with automatic weapons. Two policemen, Constable JHS Botha, of Vereeniging, and Constable Shabangu were hit. Constable Botha struggled to the Toyota and struggled with a man on the back seat. The man was armed with a knife and stabbed Constable Botha in an arm. Another officer, Captain Steyn, who was involved in the roadblock operation, reached at the car and shot the knifeman dead. The other four men escaped into the mealie fields, with the policemen in pursuit. Brigadier Coetzee said: The situation at this stage is fluid and

extremely dangerous. All available men are involved in the hunt The Star 12.3.84

iOne of six men being sought in the dense bush south of Johannesburg after two shootouts with police yesterday, shot himself dead as the police dragnet closed in Police from the West Rand Reaction Unit and about 30 members of the police Task Force sent from Pretoria systematically crossed fields searching for the men. A helicopter was also used. Every possible hide-out, including storm water drains running under the Golden Highway, was checked out. The Star 13.3.84

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

The banned Dr Beyers Naude and the recently unbanned Mrs Helen J oseph were among those who yesterday launched the bid by the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (Jodac) to collect signatures for the IUDF's Million Signature Campaign. J odac launched its icontribution to the campaign at a press conference at iKhotso House, Johannesburg, with a number of well-known personalities and anti-apartheid activists ceremonially signing the UDF declaration.

Among those who signed were Mrs Joyce Harris, vice-president of the Black Sash, Mrs Rose Zwi, a Johannesburg author, Dr Wolfgang Kistner, an official of the SA Council of Churches, Mr Fink Haysom, a Johannesburg attorney, Dr David Webster, a senior lecturer at Wits University, Mr Malcolm Purkey, a well-known theatre director, Dr Max Coleman, of the Detaineeest Parents Support Committee and Anglican priest, Father Albert Nolan.

Dr Naude, whose banning order forbids him from attending such gatherings, had to wait outside the room during the press conference. Afterwards he added his signature to the form. The declaration rejects the new constitution'i'md the iKoornhof laws and declares support for the UDF, of which Jodac is an affiliate- Rand Daily Mail 9.3.84

A decision over whether to affiliate to the UDF will be one of the key matters to be discussed at the national conference of the Black Sash this week. According to the latest edition of the magazine, Sash, the question of affiliation is one of the key issues for the Black Sash and has been the subject of long and intense debate during the past few months...

But, the Natal region has-already affiliated to the UDF and there are sections of the organisation who believe the present political situation demands an end to the policy of independence. Since the UDF was formed last year, the Black Sash has co-operated with the organisation in campaigning against the new constitution and the tKoornhof Billsi. But the move will require the support of two thirds of the delegates to the national conference if it is to succeed

I Rand Daily Mail 13.3.?4

SOUTH AFRICAN WOMEN'S F EDERATION

The SA government was called to scrap all apartheid laws at a meeting held during the weekend. The meet-

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ing was the launching of the Vaal branch of the SA Women's Federation. A long-serving member of the federation, Mrs Creta Ncaphayi, said there was no evidence to show that the present government had changed its policies.

The chairman of the Release Mandela Committee, Mr Aubrey Mokoena, said the next dispensation was actually apartheid in disguise. iPrirne Minister PW Botha, when he was the Minister of Coloured Affairs 28 years ago, called for the removal of coloureds from the common votersi roll. Today he wants them back to entrench apartheid,' Mr Mokoena said.

The committee elected to fall under the aegis of: the SAWF comprises of: Mrs Dorcas Raditsila (chairperson); Mrs Elizabeth Letanta (vice-chairperson); Mrs Thelma McCamel (general secretary); Mrs Memmeng Mokgesi (treasurer); Mrs Lizzie Tladi, Miss Selina Mbanjwa, Miss Thandi Msimanga, Mrs Agnes Msibi and Miss Selina Namane are committee members.

Sowetan 13.3.84

MOZAMBIQUE/SA PACT

The South Africans are jubilant to have, in effect, forced their Marxist neighbour to sue for peace, and the Mozambicans have evidently decided to put the best face possible on their reluctant agreement to deal with the apartheid state. .

The venue was the strip of no-mans land beyond the Komatipoort border point, in idyllic bush just below the point where the Crocodile becomes the Nkomati (which means the place of the cow, that is the hippo). The South Africans made the running by inviting more than 500 guests to witness the signing ceremony - the Mozambicans matched them.

Both sides added every journalist they could lay their hands on and flew them into the remote bush where the South Africans had created a stadium and communications centre in just seven days For miles around the bush had been isecuredi. All commercial and private flights had been warned off, the river was patrolled, and occasionally a uniform could be glimpsed on the hillside.

Then came a line of uniformed SA police matched by Mozambique troops in helmets and battle-dress and inside the stadium, security police from both sides, casual in their lounge suits, staring into the ranks of guests in the makeshift stands. By 11.00am, the heat was appalling. The SA guests took their jackets oft). the Mozambicans to a man kept theirs on. The South Africans applauded their own guard of honour and the Mozambicans cheered when their own swung into view The leaders met in the White Train, precisely on the border. President Samora Machel, resplendent in field marshall's uniform, saluted, and Mr PW Botha, the SA Prime Minister waved jauntily

Mr Botha declared that his people belonged to Africa and were the earlier victims of colonialism. He even revived memories of the Afrikaners suffering at British hands in the Boer War. President Machel had the courage to come up with the famous slogan of his Frelimo Movement - A Luta Continua - but carefully explained that the struggle he referred to was for peace and good neighbourliness. As the press plane arrived back at a military base outside Pretoria, another aircraft was bringing in the latest bodies from the war in SWA. It was another reminder that the detente on the eastern bordg _wlll need to be matched withl

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another disengagement on the western front.

Financial Times (UK) 17.3.84

SA and Mozambique yesterday signed a non-aggression treaty at an ambitious public ceremony here on the

border between the two countries. This is the first such pact between the white-controlled Republic and any of the independent black states of the region. Both Mozambique's President Samora Machel and Mr PW Botha, SA's Prime Minister, described the occasion as an historic moment for the region. But only one of the neighbouring governments - Swaziland - was represented by its head of government and not by an ambassador.

The Accord of Nkomatii is intended to stop Mozambique assisting guerrillas of the banned ANC operating against SA and conversely, to block any SA assistance to the Mozambique Resistance (MRM). This dissident movement has been operating inside Mozambique. But the clauses of the accord published yesterday, were stronger and more precise than had been expected. They included the agreement of the governments to:

- ' Forbid and prevent the organisation of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries by each other's enemies.

- I Eliminate bases, training centres, places of shelter, accommodation and transit for use by the enemies.

- I Eliminate armaments bases, command posts, communications facilities, and broadcasting stations, and to prohibit recruitment, abduction, and acts of propaganda that incite a war of aggression or acts of terrorism.

A Joint Security Commission is to be set up to supervise and monitor the agreement. The success or otherwise of yesterday's accord can be judged only by how far it succeeds in enforcing these prohibitions. The restraint on the MRM, if it is implemented rigorously, appeared to be particularly clear.

On the other hand, the clauses seemed to permit a continuing ANC presence in Maputo so long as it was strictly diplomatic and not military or propagandist. In their speeches both leaders referred to their countries common suffering under colonialism. They also admitted that they were governed by very different ideologies. Financial Times (UK) 17. 3. 84

.. The agreement, Mr Botha said, was based on immutable economic and geographic realities'. There was no question of (its) being a temporary expedient from which one side or the other might desire to derive unilateral advantage'. President Machel referred to great and even antagonistic differences between our political, economic and social concepts' - the closest he came to a direct mention of apartheid - but agreed that we are indissolubly linked by geography and proximity. '

Mr Botha said SA had been one of the first countries to confront colonial occupation and foreign exploitation' and countless numbers of women and children had died in concentration camps while their husbands, fathers and brothers fought against the might of the British Empire.

We are both African countries, inhabited by African peoples whose past and whose future are firmly entrenched in the southern part of the African continent. We are of Africa. President Machel agreed that

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colonialism had bequeathed both countries a burden-
some legacy. We, the Mozambique people, want to
develop friendly relations with the SA people. None of
us, Mozambicans or South Africans, have another
country. We are not foreigners to our continent or our
countries.

Although heads of state or government from other
black states in the region were invited to attend the
ceremony, only Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, the Prime
Minister of Swaziland, accepted. Others were repre-
sented by their ambassadors. SA had been hoping that
President Kaunda and possibly President Julius Nye-
rere of Tanzania would come. The absence of black
leaders reflects the widespread suspicion that exists in
the region about SA's motives and suggests that there
will be no rush to sign similar agreements

The Times (UK) 17.3.84

SA and Mozambique may set up a joint military force
to protect power lines carrying electricity from Mo-
zambique's Cabora Bassa Dam, the government said
yesterday. A Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed
news reports that the two countries, discussed such a
joint force at talks last Wednesday in Cape Town. The
two sides said they had agreed on the principles of an
agreement for refinancing of the crippled Cabora Bassa
power project. Portugal, the colonial ruler of Mozam-
bique until 1975 and owner of most of the project,
3150 mk Pan Guardian (UK) 16.3.84

The ANC yesterday criticised the non-aggression pact
signed between Mozambique and SA and vowed to in-
tensify its campaign inside SA. Yesterday's pact could
only help to perpetuate white minority rule in SA,
the ANC said. The statement, signed by the ANC
secretary general, Mr Alfred Nzo, was released from
the organisations Lusaka headquarters following a
special meeting of its national executive committee to
discuss the situation in southern Africa

Guardian (UK) 17.3.84

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The signing of a peace pact between SA and Mozam-
bique meant the liberation struggle was entering a dif-
ficult phase, Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World
Council of Reformed Churches, said in Laudium on
Wednesday night. He described today's Komatipoort
Accord as a clever move by the government to in-
crease domestic and foreign expectations of a settle-
ment in Namibia and reform at home. The peace pact
means that the support of Frontline States in the
struggle will no longer be as strong and we can expect
greater oppression,' Dr Boesak told an audience of
about 1,500 at a meeting of the Trahsvaal Indian Con-
gress. The times that lie ahead are difficult,' he added.
The WCRC head said if the government could
make agreements with neighbouring countries, then it
could make agreements with its own people. If you
don't do it, we will force you to do it. We will not give
up the struggle for freedom, democracy and justice no;
matter how many pacts are signed - the final deal
must be made with us," Dr Boesak said.

He told the TIC, an affiliate of the UDF, of which
he is a founder member, that it had to fight for human
rights on its own. Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe
will not fight our struggle for us. If you want human
rights you will have to do it yourself

Sowetan 16.3.84

NAMIBIA - SA EFFORTS TO BYPASS UN

SAs offer to hold round-table talks with all parties to
the conflict in Angola and SWA was a bid to shift
away from the UN peace plan to an accommodation
worked out by forces in the region, political analysts
said yesterday

Participants in the envisaged round-table talks include the SA and Angolan governments, Swapo, the six parties involved in the SWA Multi-party Conference and the rebel Angolan movement Unita. Mr Michael Spicer, of the Institute of International Affairs, referred to the lack of enthusiasm for Resolution 435 in SA thinking and saw the offer as an attempt to squeeze the UN out.

SA, he said, had long been unhappy about the pre-dominant role of the UN because of a General Assembly resolution recognising Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of the SWA people. If Pretoria was able to substitute for the UN plan a regional accord in Angola and SWA along the lines of the one hammered out with Mozambique, SA would then occupy a dominant position as the first among equals in the negotiating process.

And SA was reluctant to ditch Unita, he said. Professor John Barratt, director of the institute, said: SA no doubt desires to bring Unita and the SWA internal parties in to balance the alliance between Swapo and the Angolan government. In Lusaka. Sapa-Reuter reports Swapo would accept a SA call for a regional conference only if it focused on SWA and excluded discussion of Angola. This was said yesterday by the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, who said the issues of SWA and Angola were separate and should not be linked.

Describing Unita rebels as bandits, Mr Nujoma said they should be excluded from any conference. But he said Swapo would agree to the attendance of SWA's internal Multi-party Conference grouping, which it accuses of collaborating with Pretoria. Mr Nujoma said his organisation was ready to meet Pretoria's representative. Rand Daily Mail 13.3.84

SA was not surprised - nor deterred - by the conditional responses from Angola and Swapo to its invitation to talks on SWA and Angola, a well-informed source in Cape Town said yesterday. The conditional agreement by Angola and Swapo to participate meant that the chances of the talks taking place were limited, but SA had openly placed a vital issue, that of Unita, on the agenda for discussion, he said. This issue was a significant obstacle to regional peace.

The latest move in the bid to secure lasting peace on the Angolan-SWA front, referred to in governing circles as the Western Front, in contrast to the negotiations with Mozambique on the Eastern Front, came at the weekend.

It was made by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, when he announced SA's offer to hold unconditional discussions with all parties to the conflict, including the Angolan rebel movement Unita and the six parties in the SWA Multi-party Conference. In its response Angola indicated its willingness to participate only if the talks were held under the auspices of the United Nations, whereas Mr Botha wanted participation to be confined to parties in the region. The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, set a different condition for Swapo's participation: the talks should be confined to SWA

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and the Unita lbandits' should be excluded.

Commenting on the situation, the well-placed source said: SA has made a statement that the problem will not be solved until all realities are taken into account.' As Swapo was a reality of which SA had to take account, so Unita was a reality which Angola's MPLA government had to address if it wanted peace, he said.

The source reemphasised that Mr Bothals offer was not an attempt to by-pass the UN peace plan for SWA, as contained in Resolution 435, he said. It was part of SA's step-by-step approach to establish regional peace and, as such, calculated to facilitate, not hinder, implementation of Resolution 435, he argued.

If: an accord were reached between the MPLA and Unita in Angola, the need for Cuban troops to protect the MPLA regime would fall away and they could be withdrawn and the way cleared for implementation of 435. SA and the United States have both set the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition to implementation of 435.

Rand Daily Mail 14.3.84

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Comments from the Afrikaans Press

Three differing perspectives on the release from prison of Swapo founder Herman Toivo J a Toivo: Die Burger is at pains to say it is a purely SWA affair and has nothing to do with this country and this government; Beeld says Ja Toivo will have to adjust to the new reality of SA dialogue with its neighbours, or be passed by; and Rapport says the emotions roused by his release have very definite implications for SA. Die Burger's comment is interesting because of its position as official organ of the National Party in the Cape, which had very close ties with the NP in adjoining SWA in the days that the territory was regarded as virtually a fifth province and it returned MPs to the SA parliament. The SA enclave of Walvis Bay is in fact now a Cape constituency, returning an MP and an MPC.

And Die Burger seems to go out of its way to stress that the government cannot be held responsible for Ja Toivo's release (no doubt anticipating right-wing stories that there are similar plans for Mandela), and to distance SA altogether from South West. It says the release was a surprise to many people but is an indication of how SWA is handling its own problems - and will have to do so increasingly in the future. Beeld expresses some misgivings about In Toivo's hardline rhetoric of solidarity with the black struggle in SA, but says it is to be expected after 16 years in prison. However things have changed over 16 years. Independence has come with strife and bloodshed to Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and several states have tried communism and militant anti-South Africanism in varying degrees.

"The result of it all is an entirely new climate of thought in southern Africa, in which black states have admitted mistakes and the Republic has begun with a far-reaching programme of social change. And this means co-operation and growing appreciation of mutual problems. How will Toivo fit into this new dispensation? If he really wants to contribute, he is welcome to look at the lessons learned by other black leaders of government and then ask if he would be doing SWA, Angola and SA a favour by being out of step with the new spirit of reconciliation between

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states.'

1' Should he decide otherwise he would become isolated, useless and powerless. The choice is his, Interesting that Beeld should apparently take it for granted that Ja Toivo could become a ileader of government'. IRapport looks rather at the nature of black nationalism and says too few whites understand it. It says .there should be no surprise at the hero's welcome igiven Ja Toivo in Katatura township. His people had .not forgotten him and he is regarded as a martyr. The :deeds for which he was punished are justified by the fact that they are judged to be in the interest of their town strivings.

The clear message is that nothing can extinguish the human urge for self-fulfilment and freedom. Even tthough black nationalism, in the hands of fanatics, can lbe a danger to the safety of blacks themselves, it can- ;not be suppressed or wished away. lBlack nationalism ;represents more than sheer politicking and mindless ;agitation: it also represents the black peopleis redis- ycovery of themselves and their culture. It is also the expression of their desire to be freed from what they regard as domination.

"Too few whites appreciate these emotions. There- fore so much suspicion in white ranks about attempts by the government to satisfy the reasonable demands and aspirations of people.' Rapport says Ja Toivo's re- ception in Katatura suggests that much still has to be done to win the hearts and minds of many blacks. Without this it will be difficult to maintain civilised standards. The emotions that came to the surface this week should be a pointer for people who seek solu- tions by way of negotiation and peace. It does not ap- ply only to SWA, because in SA it is also becoming in- creasingly clear that tinie-wasting is a luxury that we can no longer afford? Daily News 9 3 84

ANGOLA - STANDING FIRM ON PRINCIPLES

The SA-Angolan Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC) ' was satisfactorily fulfilling its function, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Responding to press inquiries, Mr Botha conflrmed that he, Mr PW Botha, General Magnus Malan, Dr Willie van Niekerk and senior officials met yesterday in northern Namibia to consider the latest developments in the territory. A full report had been made by the SA component of the JMC. It had been iencoumging' to learn that the SA and Angolan representatives on the committee were fulfilling their functions satisfactorily in terms of the agreement reached between the two countries. The Star 12.3.84

The Angolan government and the Namibian liberation movement, Swapo, have rejected SA's proposal of a multiparty conference on Namibia including the An- golan dissident movement Unita. The Angolan Central Committee and government tcategorically reject any kind of dialogue or negotiations with the criminal band of Angolan traitors who are today in the pay of the Pretoria regime which is vainly trying to legitimise it as a participant in this proposed conference,' Luanda announced.

SA funds, arms and feeds the Unita guerrillas who have been operating against the MPLA government in Angola since independence in 1975. SA soldiers and white mercenaries from Britain and the former Rho- desian army have led many of Unitais military opera-

tions. Unitals logistics are run by SA from Namibia and bases in Zaire, and Unitais officers are trained in Morocco.

Western diplomats, and United States officials in particular, have been strongly pressing the Angolan government to make a political deal with the Western-leaning Unita movement in recent months. Both Angola and Swapo reject the linking of Namibia's independence from SA with Angolans war with Unita. The MPLA statement and one by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, from Lusaka ruled out the SA proposal and firmly returned the question of Namibian independence to the United Nations.

Such a conference on Namibia would only make sense if held under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General and in the context of moving towards implementing Resolution 435, without any consideration extraneous to its content,' the Angolans said. The last words are a reference to Cuban troops, stationed in Angola, whose removal is demanded by the US and Pretoria.

SA is currently withdrawing its troops from the Cunene area of southern Angola, which it has occupied since 1981, by agreement with Angola. President dos Santos of Angola has said the withdrawal is expected to be complete by the end of this month, but he considers the agreement 'sfragile'. The new Angolan statement contained a warning to SA that the new conference proposal could disrupt the troop withdrawal accord. These proposals are contrary to the spirit of the undertakings entered into in Lusaka and they jeopardise the process now started - a reference to the joint monitoring commission agreed by Angola and Pretoria on February 16 Guardian (UK) 14.3.84

Ever since its independence on 11th November 1975 the Peoples Republic of Angola has been following a policy based on coherence of principles in all fields. Angola has remained loyal to the policy of solidarity with all peoples, who, like us, aspire to independence and freedom. The Angolan people have been paying a heavy price for their principles of noble and militant solidarity and support for the movement for national liberation, particularly in southern Africa. Such principles are not open for negotiation: Nor are they open for discussion; that is, the principles that we have always defended cannot be brought to the negotiating table, whoever the parties may be.

Today Angola is fully at ease so that it can hold its head high throughout the world. Nobody can accuse us of having betrayed principles because of momentary' conveniences The enemy has realised that force cannot lead it anywhere. It recognised its defeat and then expressed its interest in negotiations. This was a unilateral decision of its own. .

Thus, when we spoke to the racists it was to force the unconditional withdrawal of their troops from a part of the national territory. It was also a contribution that was made so that the people of Namibia could be free and independent. It is now up to SA to substantiate its alleged good intentions by discussing a ceasefire with Swapo. The truth is that the war is between the people of Namibia and the racist oppressor. The time has also come for the racists to realise that they can no longer suffocate by force the determination of a people who want to be the masters of their own destiny.

. . - / - . . .
ETVixtually alone. we have paid and continue to contribute solidarity to those fraternal people at war. It ,has been a heavy contribution in blood and sacrifice, and now at the negotiating table we are making an ad-

ditional contribution to the same objective. The fraternal people of Namibia must be free. In our actions we are strictly adhering to the principles that have always guided our existence in the world, and without making compromises based on conditions that amount to the betrayal of the peoples and so serving imperialism ' We did not discuss with SA any ceasefire for the Namibian territory. This will have to be done by the South Africans with the people of Namibia. As recently recalled by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, after the Angolan contribution it will be necessary to have parallel movement by the parties directly involved in the Namibian armed conflict, that is, the SA government and Swapo, for the conclusion of a ceasefire accord which will enable the UN to begin the implementation of Resolution 435. Moreover, as also stated by the supreme leader of the Angolan revolution, it is now necessary for Pretoria effectively to show its clear intention totally to abandon its bellicose and destabilising policy in southern Africa. Unless this honest contribution is made - like the one we made for the solution of the problem - it will have been in vain.

In any event, the world will never be able to accuse us of not acting in good faith, thus making another positive contribution to the elimination of the focus of tension in this part of our continent, without violating principles. Today, as always, we will stand by the combatant people of Namibia until their total and complete victory against the racist and colonialist enemy. As for ourselves - this is better to be understood at once - we will be more vigilant than ever before in this journey for peace in southern Africa. In this year of defence and production we shall be determined in all fronts of the struggle and certain of victory.

BBC Monitoring Report 14.3.84

IPRESIDENT KAUNDA'S STATEMENTS

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has warned Swapo, that, if it should become the government of an independent Namibia, it must not allow the ANC to set up bases there. SA would use such bases as an excuse to attack Namibia, the Zambian leader warned Swapo leaders at a State House dinner.

And, in what appeared to be a guarded reference to Swapo's future relationship with SA, Swapo president Sam Nujoma said an independent Namibia would be non-aligned and would maintain diplomatic relations with tall friendly neighbours. Mr Nujoma, at a Namibia Institute graduation ceremony at which 136 student exiles from the territory received diplomas, stressed that Swapo's policy was directed, not against white people, but against colonial domination and racial oppression.

President Kaunda made a plea for Namibian independence before hundreds of diplomats, academics and graduates of the institute. He said he believed SA Prime Minister Mr PW Botha was a sincere and honest man who holds the power to grant Namibia independence. It was later in the evening that he delivered his warning to Swapo's leadership not to help the ANC.

'We will continue to provide the ANC with facilities here but we do not expect you to do so,' President

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lapse. We want a strong Namibia which will tight apart-held by other methods. The Star 12.3.84

The offer by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia to host a summit conference between the Prime Minister Mr PW Botha and leaders of the Frontline States, met with a cautious but not unsympathetic response in governing circles yesterday. A well-informed source in Cape Town said: 'tSA would have to study the full text of the statement before responding, but it does look like an important statement'

President Kaunda made his offer in an interview with Leadership SA, which released news of it to the Rand Daily Mail ahead of its own publication because of its relevance to the present drive for accommodation between SA and its black-ruled neighbours. SA officials who attended the meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, last month, which led to the accord between Angola and SA and the establishment of a Joint Monitoring Commission, were full of praise for the constructive role played by President Kaunda, who hosted the talks Rand Daily Mail 1j-3-84

LESOTHO - SA BORDER CLAMPDOWN

Hundreds of people were held up at the Caledon Bridge border crossing point between SA and Lesotho yesterday - some for more than an hour. SA police, some in uniform and others in camouflage dress, searched baggage and motor vehicles - including engines and behind wheels - in a massive security clampdown on travellers from Lesotho into SA. Long queues of people formed as the search was made

Many of the travellers were Basotho travelling to SA to do their shopping as yesterday was a public holiday (Moshoeshoe Day) in Lesotho. In the Free State, traffic police flagged down cars and asked drivers for licences as well as particulars of their destinations. Travellers said the Lesotho border hold-up was one of the worst in several months, and they hoped that there would not be a repetition of earlier border snarl-ups which resulted when SA put an economic squeeze on Lesotho as a result of alleged ANC activity in that country. Rand Daily Mail 13.3.84

POLITICAL TRIALS AND DETENTIONS

Tehmbinkosi Ngcobo Sentenced to 20 Years

A Mountain Rise Dog Squad officer made Thembinkosi Ngcobo kneel over a powerful Soviet mine with his arms handcuffed behind his back while he demanded to know when the bomb was primed to explode. He was not visibly scared: Warrant Officer Douglas du Plessis told the court. A Russian TGSO mine was among exhibits handed into the court this week. Ngcobo was arrested carrying the bomb after deciding too many people would suffer if he placed it outside a crowded City Hall in Pietermaritzburg where the Prime Minister was addressing a meeting on October 27 last year. W/O du Plessis searched Ngcobo before pushing him into the small passenger space next to the dog cage in his squad car. He did not enter voluntarily and I had to force the door closed,' the policeman told the court.

The unwilling prisoner went in head first Later in the proceedings the court heard that the bomb, which was primed to explode in 15 minutes but which was not linked to a power source, could have exploded

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Kaunda said. You would allow your country to col; if affected by stray electricity', either from police Iradio sets in the area or static electricity on the body of any person on the scene. Sowetan 12 3 84

In what must rank as the shortest terrorism trial conducted in this country, a Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court this week convicted Thembinkosi Paulson Ngco-

bo on seven counts of terrorism half-way through the second day of sitting Between January 30 last year and his arrest while carrying a Russian TGSO mine away from the City Hall he also admitted to bombing the Sobantu Village Drakensberg Administration offices on February 11, main electricity supply pylons at Ashdown Township on August 15 and October 14 and another Escom pylon at Morcom Road extension, also on October 14. '

Bixt should he hang for his crimes, the desperately-needed reconciliation between blacks and whites in this country would be impossible, the court was told. While the State called for the death penalty, Mr Justice Jacobs and two assessors were told that the impact of such a sentence would harden attitudes. It would ultimately frustrate attitudes between blacks and whites . a dead end with no possibility of reconciliation) !Father Mcebisi Osman Xundu, a Lamontville priest called to testify by Ngcobo's defence counsel, told the packed court. Although he personally abhorred violence as a political weapon, he appreciated the aspirations and frustrations experienced by socially and politically aware young black people .J 5 . Sunday Tribune 11.3.84

Convicted ANC bomber Theminkosi Paulson Ngcobo, 123, yesterday received prison sentences totalling 100 years - he will serve an effective 20 years - for a series of bombings and other crimes in Pietermaritzburg last year. As he entered and left the dock Ngcobo threw clenched fist salutes at a large crowd of spectators. They stood up and returned his salutes.

The judge, Mr Justice Jacobs, Judge President of the Northern Cape Division of the Supreme Court, said he was imposing three 20-year sentences The judge ordered that all the sentences were to run concurrently. He said he was not sure if the sentences would act as a deterrent. Even the death sentence in other similar crimes had not brought an end to crimes of terrorism. He said that he accepted that Ngcobo thought that by committing these crimes he was helping the cause of his fellow blacks Sowetan 16.3.84

Trial of unbule, Martins & Mahlobo

The son of the vice-president of the SA Council of Churches, a Maritzburg youth leader and an Estcourt man appeared briefly in the Maritzburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of high treason and 10 other charges relating to the security of the State. The charges include causing two explosions - one at the New Supreme Court complex in Maritzburg on March 21 last year and another at the Old Supreme Court building on April 21.

The men, Mr Duma unbule, 19, of Imbali, Mr Benedict Anthony Duke Martins, 27, of Edendale and Mr Sithabiso Edgar Mahlobo, 25, of Othubeni, Estcourt, were not asked to plead and the case was adjourned to May 2 for trial in the Supreme Court.

The accused were enthusiastically greeted by friends and family. It is alleged that:

...

I Mr Mahlobo became an active member of the ANC before January 1980 and received training

I In February last year he went to Maritzburg where he met Mr unbule.

I He had with him a trunk containing arms and explosives which he arranged for Mr Martins to conceal.

I In March 1983, Mr Martins drove to the city centre and Mr Mahlobo placed and detonated explosive devices at the New Supreme Court and Old Supreme Court buildings.

According to the summary of facts on the case, Mr Mahlobo and another alleged insurgent, Mr David J iba Bhengu, arrived in Maritzburg on November 18 and stayed with Mr unbule. On November 20 the police arrested Mr Mahlobo and Mr Bhengu in the Kwa Shange area. Mr Mahlobo later showed police an arms cache at Frank Maxawa Flats and another near the Georgetown High 30110011 Rand Daily Mail 10.3.84

Trials in Venda

The long saga of the Venda detainees finally came into open court this week. Separate trials saw, in the first case, the first high treason conviction in the homeland. And in the second, Venda's most prominent poet facing charges under the Terrorism Act

In the Sibasa Regional Court, bearded self-taught poet Robert Ratshitanga - he has Standard Five education but is author of three published books prescribed in local schools - heard evidence against himself from his former friend Alfred Denga. This was that Ratshitanga had introduced him to three terrorists and instructed him to assist and transport them.

Mr Denga was himself a former detainee, but turned State witness in exchange for indemnity. He said that Ratshitanga told him that the spirit of his forefathers would kill him, if he mentioned anything about three young men they had met. He described them as terrorists because they carried guns and bags. Mr Denga told the court he had attempted suicide while in detention because the food he was given in jail did not agree with my body. The rope with which he tried to hang himself snapped, however, and he fell to the ground in his cell.

The name of MutswaleTswale was mentioned several times during the trial. Later Colonel Gabriel Ramutshana, second in charge of the security branch of the Venda National Force, told the court that MutswaleTswale was a very prominent man in Sibasa. He was killed in a joint operation by the SA police and the VNF near the SA border after evading security forces for months.

He was found with a Russian-made RPK rifle, ammunition and ANC propaganda. Ratshitanga did not give evidence and verdict in the trial has yet to be pronounced. The case follows the detention in November last year of seven people. They included Ratshitanga, Denga and Mudzielwana. Samuel Tshikhudo, brother-in-law of Mudzielwana, died while in detention two months after his arrest.

The inquest into his death has still to be held. A London barrister, Mr Geoffrey Robertson, attended both trials this week on behalf of Amnesty International and will report back to the organization. T III also in Ciskei Sunday Times (SA) 11.3.84

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Father Smangalis Mkhathshwa, general secretary of the ASA's Theological Bishops Conference, who was elected by a Ciskeian court this week after the State's case was thrown out, may sue for the almost six months he

Spent " Pmo" Sunday Tribune 11.3.84

A State witness in the trial of the Rev Smangalis
'Mkhatshwa has been charged with perjury. Mr Nabo
iMasala, former Fort Hare University student from Jo-
hannesburg, was arrested after rejecting the contents
lof a police statement he had signed last yeax. Advocate
B Nel, prosecuting, said the State wished to discredit
the witness. Mr Masala, who was granted R500 bail
gyesterday, will appear in court on April 17.

l Sowetan 9.3.84

llntimidation Act Trial

iThe case against 11 people charged under the Intimi-
ldation Act in connection with a bus boycott in Alex-
andra township earlier this year has been postponed to
lMay 8. The accused are: Paul Mashatile, 22, Nesto
lKgope, 21, Michael Beea, 41, Mack Lekota, 55, Eman-
'nuel Maake, 23, Solomon Motsepe, 18, Johannes Ma-
koe, 18, Ernest Ndlouli, 18, Daniel Shibambu, 18, La-
fzarus Tshabala, 25 (he was not present yesterday) and
a minor- Citizen 14.3.84

?Trade Unionist in Court

gAn official of the Paper, Wood and Allied Workers
.Union (Pwawu), Mr Jeremy Baskin, made a brief ap-
pearance in a J ohannesburg Regional Court yesterday
charged with convening an illegal gathering. His appear-
ance follows a strike on Monday at an Amalgam fac-
tory, Transporly, over union recognition. Eighty-five
workers axe on strike. Mr Baskin was not asked to
plead, and the case was postponed to April 11.

: The Star 14.3.84

Detentions

Edendale Hospitalis busy orthopaedic ward has been
forced to operate on a skeleton staff since three doc-
tors were detained in a security police swoop in No-
vember. The three doctors, two of whom worked in
orthopaedics and the third in the Department of Medi-
cine, were detained under Section 29 of the Internal
Secuiity Act following terrorist activity in and around
Pietermaritzburg, according to Colonel BJ Beukes, the
cityls security police chief. The doctors are Dr Faith
Mahlopane, Dr Mvuyo Tom and Dr Sonto Nkosi.

Sunday Tribune 11.3.84

The number of people detained in SA and the home-
lands rose steeply last year to 453 - almost 72% more
than in 1982 when 264 detainees were accounted for
by human rights groups. The figures were compiled by
the SA Institute'of Race Relations, The Detainees Pa-
rents Support Committee and the Dependant? Confer-
ence of the SA Council of Churches.

The SAIRR said that of the 453 people detained in
.1983, 323 had been released by the end of February
#1984 and 90 charged. Still in detention in SA and all
homelands at the end of February 1984 were 60 peo-
4ple, according to SAIRR, DPSC and SACC reckoning.
iOfflcial figures for January this year were 21 people
held under the Internal Security Act, section 29, but
:this excluded the independent homelands.

The SAIRR states The large increase in detentions
is mainly attributable to the fact that the numbex of
people detained in the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, the
Ciskei and Venda rose from 83 in 1982 to 215 in 1983

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- to be moved at the end of 1983. compared to 2,541
- an increase of 159%. "The Ciskei alone accounted
for some 180 detentions last yearf Detentions in the
rest of SA also rose - though less sharply - from 181
to 238, an increase of 31%, according to the statement.

A fact sheet supporting the figures records that:

I Mr Abel Dube, detained under the preventive de-
tention clause of the Internal Security Act in April
1982, is still being held and his order extends until
November.

I Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order,
had said 149 people had been held under section
29 of the Internal Security Act in 1983. Of these
42 had been charged and 19 found guilty. The of-
fences included high treason, terrorism, furthering
the aims of an unlawful organisation and illegal
possession of Firearms. The Star 9.3.84

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SA/CHILE MILITARY COLLABORATION '

SA is prepared to extend technological aid to Chile as. '-
a result of the successful exhibition of military armai
ments at the Fida '84 international air show this week
tAs a result of the success of the show we have tol
Chile that we are prepared to extend technological aid
to their country. This has received a good respon
from Chile and has made headlines in all their news-i
papersf The highly sophisticated Kukri air-to-air missileel
with its llook-and-shootl helmet was by far the biggesti
draw-card at the exhibition .

Frequency-hopping radios developed in SA byi
Grinaker Electronics Company and Tactic, also drew
much interest. The radios can switch frequencies 30'
times a second and are controlled by micro-processorsj
which prevent the enemy from listening to orjamming,
tmmmlss'ons Sunday Times (SA) 11.3.84

KOEBERG lGOES CRITICAU

Koeberg Nuclear Power Station has been given the go
ahead for the big switch on by the Atomic Energy Cor-A
poration (ABC) and the first reactor is expected to be
started up today. But officialdom has closed ranks be-
hind a veil of secrecy and refused to confirm or deny
details about the highly controversial giant nuclear re-
actor on Cape Town's doorstep. The licensing for the-
First reactor to go critical' was issued by the AEC ac-g
cording to schedule on Monday this week Synchro-'
nisation with the Escom power grid can be expected!
by mid-April and full-power generation by mid-July. L
Rand Daily Mail 14.3.84?

GROUP AREAS FORCED REMOVALS I

The Group Areas Act forced a total of 125,082 families!
from their homes by the end of last year, while a fur-i
ther 7,473 families still had to be moved at that date.l
This information was given by the Minister of Com-
munity Development, Mr Pen Kotze It shows an
increase of 8,632 families moved over the figure for
September 1982.

Coloured people have been hardest hit by Group
Areas Act removals, comprising more than half the
people moved. Mr Kotze's figures showed that by the
end of last year 82,859 coloured families were moved
mostly in the Cape; 39,892 Indian families and 2,331
white families. There were 4,587 coloured families still
Indian families and 345 white families.

Rand Daily Mail 9.3.84

NGK DIVISIONS

The first full meeting of the Ned Geref Kerk commis-

sion set up to revise its policy on race matters will be held in Pretoria next Monday and Tuesday. Official NGK race policy was set out in 1974 in a report entitled Ras, Volk en Nasie, which claimed support for apartheid on scriptural grounds.

Ras, volk en nasie stated that lone may infeij that the New Testament allows for the possibility that a given country may decide to regulate its inter-people relationships on the basis of separate development'. It said mixed marriages were iprohibited' by scripture, but this Was later amended to read that they were lun-desirable'.

In significant decisions, the NGK itself has subsequently condemned both iracism' and tracial discriniJ nation'. Last year's Western Cape synod also held that the Mixed Marriages Act and section 16 of the Immor-ality Act could not be defended on the basis of scrip-ture - decisions which it has submitted to the policy revision body.

The last General Synod of the NGK ordered a re-vision of Ras, volk en nasie and invited reaction from church bodies, including the lsister churchesl within the NGK family, all of which reject apartheid and racially segregated church structures. Die Kerkbode, official organ of the NGK, said in an editorial this week that the full commission for the revision ofRas, volk en nasie would have to determine whether to re-write it, or to make ltextual improvements.

The Star 9.3.84

APARTHEID - CAUSE OF MALNUTRITION & DEATH

About a third of children under the age of Five are underweight in Gazankulu in the northern Transvaal. This emerged during a survey carried out by Dr CB Ijsselmuiden at Elim Hospital. He found the highest number of underweight children in the one to two year age group - 38.2%. ' .

Dr Ijsselmuiden said there had been an increase in the number of mildly to moderately malnourished children under five years of age since a similar survey was done in 1978. The increase in the percentage of underweight children in the one to two year age group coincides with the age at which children in our area are weaned from the breast, after which they are usual-ly fed with soft porridge and tea, sometimes only once or twice a day,' he said in an article in the SA Medical Journal.

This seems to be a clear indication for a nutrition programme. Dr Ijsselmuiden surveyed 658 children in 1982 during a mass vaccination campaign when Gaza-nkulu was struck by a polio epidemic. "The presence of a clinic in a village'seems to have had no influence on the percentage of underweight childreni he said.

The Star 13.3.84

FARM SCHOOLS - APARTHEID EDUCATION

Children at some Cape farm schools are regularly lpoachedl from the classrooms by farmers and taken to work on the land This is one of the findings in a new study on black farm schools by University of Cape Town history lecturer Dr Bill Nasson.

The study of 40 Western Cape and Karoo schools forms part of the second Carnegie Inquiry into Pover-ty and Development in SA. Dr Nasson said at a school on one Stellenbosch wine estate, farmers from the area

take truckloads of children away from school during the height of the fruit season.

Dr Nasson said: On paper it's totally illegal because there is compulsory education. But the headmaster feels powerless to stop it. He told me the farmers could stop the children from coming to school altogether if they wanted. The same farmers who collect the children from the classrooms have provided the school with television and sports equipment and this is presumably a spin-off.

The farm manager at the estate said bluntly that the workers were paid such poor wages that all children over the age of eight had to work for extra income?

Dr Nasson said the nub of the matter was the lame-some powers of white farmers. He said: ultimate power over the destiny of any school is always in the hands of the landowner. A farmer who opens a school may equally, if he so chooses, close it? Among his findings were:

I Children at certain primary schools had to walk long distances to school each day. While the black children walk to school they are sometimes passed by buses only half full of white pupils. Dr Nasson said at Nelspoort, for instance, children had to travel up to 60km to school with those furthest afield using mule carts.

I Few black farm school children ever get to secondary school because of the long distances involved and because poverty forces them to go out to work. Many farm labourers' children leave school between the ages of 12 and 14 so they can earn a wage.

I Some farmers boldly remove children from classrooms for one or two hours a day during harvesting. In addition pupils from 37 schools were found to work after school hours, at weekends and during holidays. The work was far from light but the miserable pittance the children earned was welcomed as family income. In some cases teenagers bartered their labour in return for things like school uniforms.

I Many of the schools had double shifts and 37 of the 40 schools had different standards sharing classrooms at the same time.

I Accommodation was often inadequate and several schools were without toilets or piped water. At one Beaufort West school an overhead projector, television set and video recorder lay unused because there was no electricity.

I Many children were weak and undernourished.

At 25 of the schools there were pupil feeding schemes which were immensely popular. At some schools where there was a dramatic drop in attendance during winter, children would trudge to school no matter what the weather on days when food was provided.

I The trickle of children who pass matric find themselves too well qualified for work in the local area.

I Farmers regarded educational qualifications with scepticism and some scorn and usually do not take them into account for purposes of pay and promotion.

One farmer in the Stellenbosch district said: this all very well to have gone to school, but that doesn't mean you'll make a reliable tractor driver?

I Staff were bitter that farm schools were often seen as inferior and their pupils caricatured as rural idiots. :

Dr Nasson says the independence of farm schools; should, if necessary, be enforced by law. Farm schools must be given more muscle so they are not dependent on farmers for their existence and for the attendance of pupils. He also believes there is little chance of improved attendance unless there is proper legislation on child labour in the rural areas. Without this it is

difficult to see how compulsory education in the countryside can be really effective. Among other suggestions to improve the situation are:

I That the authorities should lay on transport for all children who have to walk more than a certain distance to school. This transport to and from school should be a right.

I That school feeding should be upgraded and extended.

I That there should be local secondary schools available to all.

Dr Nasson said at present although the state paid the teachers and provided generous subsidies for the maintenance and construction of schools, the erection of schools was a voluntary private initiative defined not by law but by goodwill and paternalism. Under the present arrangements, farm schools are always vulnerable, insecure and at risk from arbitrary actions. A Namaqua headmaster who found one of his three classrooms being used as storage space spoke bitterly of the landowner. He said: He gave the land, he helps with repairs to the building, so now he looks upon my school as part of his farm? Argus 10.334

PRESS MATTERS

A quiet struggle for market share between SA's two major English-language newspaper groups has turned into open hostility following daring moves by the Argus group, the country's largest publisher, to expand its Sunday newspaper interests. 7719 Star, Johannesburg's main afternoon paper which is owned by Argus, has managed to capture a large slice of the lucrative property advertising traditionally carried by the Sunday Express, a regional Sunday paper owned by SA Associated Newspapers (Saan), the group which also owns the Rand Daily Mail, probably SA's best-known paper.

7719 Stars bid for the advertising appears to be a prelude to a Sunday Star, which would be the strongest competition yet to the jewel in Saan's crown, the Sunday Times. Estate agents decided to switch to The Star after being offered rates fixed for five years at only a quarter of The Star's normal advertising rates. Saan estimates that the discounts will cost Argus some R25-m (\$ 21-m) over the five year period. Argus's net profit was R10.9-m in the first half of its current financial year.

Mr Clive Kinsley, Saan's managing director, said over the weekend that: There must be general concern about the weakening effect such loss-leader tactics will have on the English language press as a whole. He conceded that the loss of the property advertising - which ran to 92 tabloid pages last weekend - is a serious blow. Saan will not allow this sort of action by a competitor without forceful retaliation, he added. Financial Times (UK) 13.3.84

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RUGBY - COMMONWEALTH PROTESTS

The Scottish Commonwealth Games Council has warned its English counterpart that it faces banning from the 1986 Games in Edinburgh if it fails to try to stop the proposed English rugby tour to SA in May. The English council has refused to intervene in the issue on

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it has no jurisdiction over the RFU.

The Scottish council has made it clear in a state-
ment that it feels England is obliged through the Com-
monwealth Games Federation (CGF) to do what it can
to prevent the tour. With the Games being open to
federation members only, it would be most regret-
table for US and Commonwealth sport if England
were not among that number,' the statement said.
The CGF's code of conduct, adopted in Brisbane in
1982, lays down that if there has been igross non-fulfil-
mentl of the objectives of the Commonwealth Glen-
eagles agreement by a member country, then that
country's tight to take part in the Games can be sus-
pended. The English council plans to seek an amend-
ment to the code, removing its responsibility for non-
games sports, when the CGF meets at the Los Angeles
Olympics later this year. Black Commonwealth states,
however, are expected to force a showdown over the
tour lssue.Rand Daily Mail 14 3. 84

BONEY M1S APARTHEID DEAL

The German-based chart- -topping pop group Boney M1
is to appear at Sun City Superbowl over the Easter
holiday period. .Boney M' s Superbowl concerts will
be presented from Aprll 13-23. Citizend4.3.84

CONSTITUTIONAL FRAUD - FIASCO CONTINUES

A new Indian political party which hopes to contest
seats in the tricameral parliament will be officially.
launched on March 24 at the Admiral Hotel in Durban.
A spokesman for the group of independents, Mr Ha-
niff Manjoo of Stanger, told the Daily News they
would contest key seats in Natal. A possible name for
the new body is the National Labour Party. iOur ideo-
logy is to identify with the working classf said Mr
Manjoo, adding that participation in the new system
would safeguard the public interest '
The Star 14.3.841

Tempers flared at a stormy meeting of SAis newest
political party, Solidarity, over the partyls decision to
opt for an election instead of a referendum on the new
constitution. The meeting, in the Mountview Com-
munity Hall in Verulam on Wednesday night, was at-
tended by about 200 people.

Chairman Mr Ismail Kathrada was forced to bring
the meeting to an abrupt end when a group in the
audience became disorderly during question time. The
meeting was called to launch the party's parliamentary
election campaign for the House of Delegates...

Earlier, Mr Poovalingam said that ln spite of all its
disabilities and imperfections, the 1983 constitution
gave Indians and coloureds the opportunity to partici-g
pate in the political decision-making machinery at par-
liamentary level '

the official opposition to the National Party
Citizen 9.3.84

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hend-
rickse yesterday said his organisation would accept
Atricans,Indians and whites into its ranks and would
continue to seek an alliance with other organisations.
Mr Hendrickse was speaking shortly after the an-
nouncement that a group of indian politicians from
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the Transvaal have decided to join the Labour Party.

lAmong the group is Mr Salem Abram-Mayet, a mem-
'ber of the President' 5 Council" Sowetan 14.3.84

A bitter behind-the'scenes struggle is taking place be-
tween Labour Party members seeking nomination for
the election to the House of Representatives. The par- .
ty has submitted a report to the Delimitation Commis-
sion that there be five constituencies in the province.
Its submission is likely to be accepted because the par-

ty is by far the strongest coloured political organisation contesting the elections in Natal. The party has suggested that there be two constituencies in Wentworth; one for the Sparks Estate, Greenwood Park and Newlands East areas; a constituency for Pietermaritzburg, Ixopo and the South Coast; and one for the North Coast and Natal interior. Nominations for the elections will probably close in May or early June.

' Daily News 8.3.84

Coloured and Indian people who qualified to vote in the coming parliamentary elections would have to register before the end of April, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr FW de Klerk, said yesterday. He was introducing the Electoral Act Amendment Bill, which makes provision for the registration of voters, candidates and political parties wishing to take part in the coloured and Indian elections for the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

Mr de Klerk said the population register could not be used as a voters' roll because it was far from complete. Hundreds of thousands of applications for identity documents were still being processed to bring the population register up to date for coloured and Indian people, and it was unlikely it would be ready before September, a month after the scheduled elections.

In terms of the amendment, political parties would be registered under the Electoral Act of 1979, but a distinction would be made between parties founded before and after passage of the Bill. The former would, at registration, require only a founding certificate, while a new party would need a certificate signed by 50 voters.

The Minister added that the facility of postal votes would not be available in the elections. A postal system was expensive, required manpower and most of the parties which would probably take part in the elections did not have the necessary facilities. He proposed that absent voters only be allowed to use a special vote.

I The Star 14.3.84

FLIGHT OF THE DISPOSSESSED 1

About 700 squatter dwellings in Duncan Village, East London, have been demolished by the Eastern Cape Administration Board during the last three months, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, revealed yesterday. He said it was unknown how many persons were affected by the demolitions.

Notices had first been served on a number of squatters who did not qualify to live in Duncan Village and were asked to demolish their shacks. When these notices were ignored, the squatters were warned they would be prosecuted.

Dr Koornhof said alternative accommodation was not made available to squatters who did not have residential rights. In his assumption, he said, that these people returned to where they came from. He said that

all other Duncan Village residents earmarked for removal to the Ciskei, would lose their permanent residence rights in terms of section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

Rand Daily Mail 10.3.84

The threat of removal hangs over more than 1,700,000 people throughout SA. The most recent removal took place three weeks ago when Bakwena families were moved from their traditional land at Mogopa to Pachs-draai in the Western Transvaal, despite a local and international outcry.

According to figures published last year in an exhaustive study by the Surplus People Project, 3,522,900 people were moved between 1960 and 1982. And a total of 1,765,500 are still under threat of removal. In the Transvaal the figure is 605,500; in Natal 622,000; in the Eastern Cape 477,000 and in the Northern Cape 25,000. The figure for the Free State is not known. Some areas in the Transvaal that are threatened include:

I Badplaas in the Eastern Transvaal where the government plans to move 3,000 residents from their village at Embhuleni, near Carolina, to KaNgwane.

I Motlatla - 40km from Mogopa - where 250 families of the Bafokeng tribe are to be moved to Delareyville in the Western Transvaal.

I Leandra, near Springs, where 8,000 people have been given notices to move to KwaNdebele.

I Mathopetstad in the Western Transvaal where 2,000 people are to be moved to the farm Onderstepoort, near Sun City in Bophuthatswana.

I Driefontein, in the south-eastern Transvaal, where about 5,000 people face removal to KaNgwane. -

Sunday Express 11.3.84

A booklet, released locally today by the SA Council of Churches and the Catholic Bishops' Conference, tells of the ongoing misery suffered by millions in SA as a result of forced removals. The publication entitled *Relocations: The Churches' Report on Forced Removals* aims to prick the public conscience here, and to inform the public abroad, in order to end this evil. It tells of the surplus people and the impoverished dumping grounds.

According to the churches, about 3.5-m people have been removed, a figure which Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, sharply disputes. He gave a figure of less than 460,000 removals in terms of NP policy since 1960. Removals continue to take place on an immense scale, and the manner in which particular removals are carried out usually causes great suffering, the report says. For this reason we, leaders of Christian churches in SA, address this report firstly to everyone who lives in our country. If we remained silent we would betray our responsibility to God and his people. Secondly we address Christians outside SA. We want the whole human family to know how division and suffering are inflicted on the people of our land?

The historical development and purposes of removals are analysed, indicating how the policy fits into the whole bantustan concept. Many of the reasons for forced removals come from SA's history, one in which the blacks have been dispossessed amidst the economic growth of the country? The vast majority of uprooted people are Africans, but about 800,000 others have had to move, says the report. Other claims include:

I In Natal alone there are still at least 202 black spots under threat.

I Influx control is being enforced with ever-increasing rigidity despite Dr Koornhof's 1979 ill-detested the domestic declaration in Washington.

I Approximately 40 pieces of KwaZulu remain to be
iconsolidatedi into 10 pieces, involving the excising
and exchange of land.

The church leaders say the homelands, where many are
forced to go, are characterised by mass unemployment
and desperate poverty. The position of the residents is
worse than that of the inhabitants of any other part of
Africa The churchmen call for an immediate stop to
removals and the appointment of an independent com-
mission to plan for a rapid rate of urbanisation and the
termination of influx control. They call for the acqui-
sition of land outside the homelands for the purposes
of settling those who have been rendered landless and
are without any means of support.

They add: We call on all people of good-will to
assist us by 'giving sacrificially of their material wealth
and to tithe their skills and time in sharing their ex-
pertise to enable impoverished people to acquire the
means to work creatively and independently on the
land or in self-help projects. Daily News 12.3.84

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LABOUR

Trade Union Statistics

There were 83 racially mixed registered trade unions
in SA last year, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie
du Plessis, said yesterday in reply to a question tabled
in parliament, by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands).
At the same time, 54 unions were registered for white
members only, 38 for coloureds and Asians only and
19 for black people only, he said. Mr du Plessis said he
"twas not able to supply membership details of the
mixed unions because only a small number of unions
had submitted their figures for 1983.

Migrant Worker Con tracts

Civil engineering employers want the government to
allow them to hire migrant workers on contracts en-
abling employers to fire them on a days notice. This
would make civil engineering the second industry in
which migrant workers are employed on contracts
with only one days notice.

Recently, metal employers introduced these con-
tracts after receiving government approval. Moves by
the two industries to change the contracts follows legal
opinion that migrants retrenched in mid-contract
could sue employers for damages. This is because no
notice period is set out in migrant contracts and unions
have won substantial compensation for migrants fired
in mid-contract.

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. Rand Daily Mail 13.3.84 .

'cruited members in the territory but now find them- Recently, the SA Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors sent a memorandum to members suggesting that Safcec ask the government to approve a change in civil engineering migrants, contracts. The memo noted that the wage order governing conditions in the indusz says workers are entitled to 2 hours', notice. Safcec's director, Mr Kees Lagaay, confirmed yesterday that Safcec planned to write to the government asking for a blanket arrangement' allowing migrants to be dismissed at 24 hours notice.

Rand Daily Mail 9.3.84

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Motor Industry

The National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (Naawu) and Firestone SA have concluded wage negotiations covering the company's operation at Brits. Mr T Adler, Naawu's Transvaal regional secretary, said the wage settlement gives workers an across the board increase of 25 cents an hour, bringing the minimum rate to R237 an hour.

This is the highest minimum in the tyre manufacturing industry,' he said. Naawu, he said, has recently been admitted to the industrial council for the tyre and rubber industry for the eastern Cape. This council will now be representative of the majority of workers in the industry for the first time. Sowetan 6.3.84

24 workers have been fired from the BMW Rosslyn plant near Pretoria, according to the company's Public Relations Officer, Mr Michael Brandt. The dismissals came as a result of a disciplinary hearing after a strike for better pay by about 1,200 workers, a month ago.

About 200 employees were identified by management as having been responsible for the labour unrest at the plant. It was then decided that inquiries be held to establish what action to take against such people. Mr Brandt refused to discuss the matter further because of an agreement his company has with Naawu. He said a joint statement would be made. Sowetan 7.3.84

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State Employment Figures

SA's monster public service continues to grow-despite the fact that it already employs more than one-third of all economically active whites. In Parliament this week the Minister of Internal Affairs Mr F W de Klerk said 35% of whites worked for the state. This figure, Pretoria sources said, included employees in state institutions such as the CSIR and Atomic Energy Board, the large industrial corporations and local authorities. According to the Central Statistical Services there were 2,028,000 economically active whites in June last year. Of this, more than 20% work for the central government, including the SA Transport Services and the Post Office. In addition, the provincial administrations employ 131,000 whites and the local authorities 60,300. Between June 1982 and June 1983 the number of all races working for the central government increased by 35,619 to 372,302 Rand Daily Mail 7.3.84

Labour in the Bantustans

The Bophuthatswana Parliament has passed a new Industrial Conciliation Bill which places an automatic ban on SA-based black and white trade unions operating in the country. The Bill, which is likely to be enacted later this month, has developed into a major source of conflict for SA unions who have already re-

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of unions which must be made up of people working in Bophuthatswana, must be non-racial, and must register with the government. It provides for the establishment of industrial councils, the registration of trade

unions and employers organisations and the appointment of industrial boards to regulate working conditions. it also provides for the settling of disputes through conciliation boards or the voluntary or compulsory reference of disputes to a government appointed industrial tribunal. Strikes are outlawed in essential services and in other sectors unless certain procedures have been followed. Rand Daily Mail 7.3.84

The all-white Mine Workers Union will be allowed to continue operating in Bophuthatswana despite the territory's ban on SA-based trade unions, according to the union's general secretary, Mr Arrie Paulus. And the MWU, an ultra-rightwing union which is firmly opposed to any relaxation of the strict racial job reservation - in force on SA mines, will consider training blacks for more skilled jobs on Bophuthatswana mines. The ban on SA unions is contained in the new Industrial Conciliation Act, passed by the Bophuthatswana parliament Tuesday, which provides an official industrial relations structure for the territory. While black SA unions have been banned completely from the territory the all-white MWU will still be allowed to operate in a semi-official capacity, according to Mr Paulus

Asked why they were prepared to consider training black mineworkers in Bophuthatswana while adopting an inflexible attitude on job reservation in SA, Mr Paulus said Bophuthatswana was a different country and that it had need of the MWU's expertise and know-how - "in accordance with the purposes" Rand Daily Mail 8.3.84

Thousands of workers in QwaQwa, the tiny homeland bordering Lesotho, are being paid wages of between R30 and R56 a month by industrialists who are getting large government subsidies to operate there. A report on the wage structure in the QwaQwa growth point of Phuthaditjhaba, about 50km south-west of Harrismith has been prepared by the local industrialists' association and shows that very low wages are being paid, even to skilled workers.

The QwaQwa Cabinet, concerned about the low wages, does not want to confront the industrialists for fear of scaring them off. But it is to ask the Decentration Board in Pretoria to change certain aspects of the subsidy package which, it believes, keeps the black wages depressed. Some industrialists claim up to R109 a month for each worker they employ - they are allowed to do so because of the way the wage subsidy works - but few workers are being paid that much,' said a QwaQwa official:

Three quarters of the estimated 4,500 Basotho women employed in the factories of Phuthaditjhaba are paid a basic wage of less than R60 a month, the industrialists report shows. But they are responsible for turning out expensive products which are sold on overseas markets. Less than 5% of the women are earning more than R100 a month. With many workers having to pay bus fares of R350 a week, the basic take-home pay for a third of the workforce is likely to be less than R30 a month. Most of the workers will take home more than their basic wage because they work

overtime,' a QwaQwa government official pointed out. The basic hours worked varied from 40 to 48 hours a week, he said.

The male workforce - about 900 out of the almost 5,500 employed at the 62 factories in Phuthaditjhaba - are generally white-collar workers and better paid. More than half the men are paid between R150 and R216 a month basic salary but fewer than one in 28 of the women are paid at this level, according to figures in the report. QwaQwa officials were reluctant to comment on the wages being paid in the factories, but confirmed the general dissatisfaction in senior circles about the situation. 'We are trying to get a gentlemen's agreement with the industrialists to pay a minimum of R50 11 month, but there is no question of legislating for a minimum wage, said an official. u.I-.he Sm 2.3.84

ECONOMICS

Oil and Sasol

Sasol confirmed that it was being sued by at least 3 parties in one of the biggest law suits in SA history which is to begin behind closed doors in the Rand Supreme Court next week. A spokesman for Sasol confirmed that it was being sued by a British businessman Mr Maurice Sellier, Mr Ezra Nonoo and a company called Trade and Technology Holding Ltd. The defendants are Sasol, the Strategic Fuel Fund Association in Vereeniging, and a Peruvian diplomat, Mr H Storch-Nielsen. He is honorary consul-general for Peru and is referred to by business associates as The Storki. All the parties in the case were asked to sign undertakings that they would not reveal details of the case which will be heard in camera on March 12.

According to the Sunday Express, Brigadier Jan Blaauw, the man whose diamond claims brought down Mr Fanie Botha, is a member of the international syndicate suing Sasol. Rand Daily Mail 6.3.84

Wide government powers of SA's oil industry and an almost total clampdown on disclosure of any aspect of the country's oil supplies are proposed in draft legislation published over the weekend. Under a proposed amendment to the Petroleum Products Act the Minister of Minerals and Energy Affairs will be able to regulate or prohibit any practice affecting the cost of petroleum products or the cost structure of any company in the oil industry. Strict censorship already applies to oil-related matters. The new Bill extends curbs to include any written or oral release, announcement, disclosure and comments on oil-related matters. Films, photographs and pictures will also be forbidden without ministerial approval.

An oil industry official said that the minister can now step in to regulate, monitor or veto any transaction about petrol or oil at any stage. No official explanation has been given for the restrictions. Nonetheless the curbs follow the disclosures in recent years of several costly transactions which have deeply embarrassed SA authorities. The government lost R30-m in the Salem oil fraud in 1979, involving a tanker which secretly discharged a cargo of Kuwaiti crude in Durban before sinking mysteriously off the west coast of Africa. SA's government also admitted late last year that it had paid several million rand for the use of a sniffer plane, an exploration technique developed with the support of the French oil group, Elf, and subsequently discovered to be a hoax. Financial Times (UK) 12.3.84?

Finance Minister Horwood's Statements

The Minister of Finance Mr Owen Horwood expects SA to have a current account surplus on the balance of payments of R500-m to R700-m in 1984. Speaking during the Financial Times Euromarket Conference in London he said his forecast was based on the assumption

tion of an average gold price for the year of about 8 400. The balance of payments is so dependent on gold - a \$ 10 difference in the average annual price means about R230-m - that any overall prediction at this stage is highly speculative.

Mr Horwood told the conference SA was not returning to the dual exchange rate system removed with the abolition of exchange control over non-residents in February 1983. He said it also remained the long-term objective of official policy to relax further and simplify exchange controls for residents. He said projections indicated that the total capital expenditure of all SAs public sector institutions over the next few years would average between R8bn and R9bn a year.

Mr Horwood said the emphasis in the longer-term economic strategy in Southern Africa had now shifted to a regional economic development approach with special attention being focused on the underdeveloped areas. The recently-established Development Bank of Southern Africa would soon be in a position to play an important role in the further development of the country. *Financial Mail* 8.3.84

Apart from singing the virtues of SA's credit standing, Mr Horwood revealed that last year foreign equity investors pulled out a net R1, 3-billion - against R300-m in 1982. He said the cyclical phenomenon, linked to the weaker gold price and SA's recession, had been more than balanced by net long-term borrowings by both the public and private sectors. Over the two years these totalled R3.2-billion - about R1.9-bn in 1982 and R1.3-bn last year. If rollovers of maturing debt were included, total foreign borrowing in 1983 amounted to more than R3.5-billion. Horwood said he did not believe the outflow of equity capital would continue. *Financial Mail* 9. 3. 84

Economic Outlook

Drought and the recession resulted in SA having a negative economic growth last year for the second year running - and in South Africans becoming poorer. The Central Statistical Services reports that the country's gross domestic product declined sharply in the fourth quarter of last year. This brought the contraction in the economy in the full year to 3.1%, and followed a drop of 1.2% in 1982.

The Argus 6.3.84

UK Free Trade Zones

Opportunities for SA exporters to manufacture more profitably or assemble products in new free trade zones, to be established at Southampton, have been outlined in Durban by the head of Associated British Ports Holdings. Mr Keith Stuart, chairman, said some SA companies have shown interest in establishing manufacturing operations at Southampton which handles more than half of SA/British trade.

AA 7 7 — — *The Star* 6.3.84

SA Trade Mission to Europe 1

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce is calling for medium and small sized exporters to take part in its annual export trade mission to Europe. The mission

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will leave 611 September 22 and return on October 14. For the first time it will include Spain, where it will spend two days in Madrid and Barcelona. After three days in Paris, it will go to Brussels and Antwerp, where there is a SA/Belgian Chamber of Commerce promoting bi-lateral trade. After four days in London, the mission will travel to Hamburg and Bremen in West Germany. A recent successful trade mission to SA by the SA/Spanish Chamber of Commerce has encouraged it to reciprocate The S ta: 3.3.84

Trade with Israel and Chile

Both exports to and imports from Israel have risen over the past year, according to Mr D Mendel, marketing officer at the SA Trade Mission in Tel Aviv. Interviewed at an Exporters Club party in Cape Town, he said two-way trade amounted to R250m Mr D Bravo, marketing officer in Santiago, Chile, said trade between SA and Chile had risen from S 2-m in 1979 to 523ml in 1982/83. This year 25 SA exporters were exhibiting

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at the Santiago trade fair FISA The Argus 7.3.84
Visit of Lord Jellicoe and UK Investment in SA
Britain's membership of the EEC has not been the cause of falling trade activity between Britain and SA
Lord Jellicoe, the chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, told a meeting of the UK/SA Trade Association, that changes in world trade patterns were altering the traditional pattern of trade between the two countries. He said it had been customary in the past for Britain to supply almost half of all the manufactured goods required by SA, but the British share of the SA market had fallen to 11% He said the UK's newly-emerging information technological industries would become increasingly important in UK/SA trade.
Rand Daily Mail 3.3.84

British investment in SA is still higher than that of any other country, Mr Sandy Marshall, chairman of the UK/SA Trade Association, said. He said that 48% of total foreign investment in SA was from Britain. This included 'invisible' investments such as financial services. He is the leader of a team of senior British businessmen on a visit to SA. Others in the team are Mr H Hewitt, chairman of Johnson Matthey; Mr E Lloyd, deputy chairman and chief executive of Hill Samuel; Sir Roy Sisson, chairman of Smiths Industries; Mr J Stuart, chairman of Associated Ports Holdings; Mr B J Woods, deputy manager of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, chairman of Allied Steel and Wire Holdings and president of GKN Autoparts US Division; Mr John McQuiggan, director of the British Overseas Trade Board advisory group for SA and MD of John McQuiggan Associates The Argus 6 3 84

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

New Envoy to Chile

Lt General Muller, the Chief of the SA Air Force, has been appointed to be the Republic's ambassador in Chile. He will replace Weneral Dutton, who will be returning to South Africa The Citizen 1.3.84

SA Institute of International Affairs Conference
Gathered at a city centre hotel must be the most influential collection of grey matter to visit SA in decades: The occasion: celebration of 50 years of existence of the SA Institute of International Affairs

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The guest list includes Sir John Killick, former ambassador to Nate and Moscow, Mr Ewen Ferguson, current British incumbent in SA, Sir Philip Adams, Egypt, Lord Harlech, Washington and Sir Reginald Hibbert, ' Paris. Singapore, the Republic of China, Japan and

'Latin America are also represented

Rand Daily Mail 7.3.84

Computer Conference"

The Computer Society of SA and the International Federation of Information Processing have arranged to hold a meeting in SA, where IFIP apparently wants to have a base for a sub-committee involving coinbiting for the Third world. Two seminars have been arranged. They will kick off with an address by the president of IFIP, Dr Kaoru Ando, who is a former MD of Fujitsu who will speak on developments in Japan This will be followed by an address by Mr George Glaser, president of George Glaser Inc, a consulting firm (USA) Mr Jim Finch, a partner of Cerberus Security Inc, a computer security firm, will speak on information systems in Canada Mr Graham Morris of ICL in Britain will speak on training and education for information technology, while Mr Jacques Fourot (of the Bull Group) will give a status report on Western Europe
The Star 7.3.84

New York Disinvestment Move '

Proposals for the disposal of up to R1,800-m invested in companies active in SA are to be put forward shortly' by New York financial chief Harrison Goldin. The issue sets the mayor of New York, Mr Ed Koch, against city president Carol Bellamy and is shaping as a significant set-piece in the disinvestment drive against SA. "This is the big one. It dwarfs everything that has gone before; said Mr Paul Irish of the American Committee on Africa, which is co-ordinating the campaign that has led to a handful of states and cities outlawing the investment of public funds in businesses with any SA tie. The total divested' switched to other stocks - is said to be about R350-m. At stake in New York are, the municipal pension funds, whose assets total almost R24,000-m . .

CONTENTS Rand Daily Mail 8.3.84

Mandela - Fight For His Unconditional Release 1

Sisulu and Mbeki Reject Bantustan 'Freedom' 1

Umkhonto we Sizwe - Spear of the Nation 1

United Democratic Front 2

SA Women's Federation 2

Mozambique! SA Pact 3

Namibia -- SA Efforts to Bypass the UN 4

Angola - Standing Firm on Principles 5

President Kanuda's Statements 6

Lesotho - Border Clampdown 7

Political Trials and Detentions 7

SA/Chile Military Collaboration 9

Koeberg 'Goes Critical' 9

Group Areas Forced Removals 9

Apartheid - Cause of Malnutrition 9

Farm Schools 9

Press Matters 10

Rugby - Commonwealth Protests 10

Honey M's Apartheid Deal 1

Constitutional Fraud - Fiasco Continues 11

Plight of the Dispossessed 11

Labour 12

Economics 14

International Developments 15

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The Information contained in this Briefing is obtained from press cuttings, quoting directly from them. The terminology used is that of the newspapers, and the opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the African National Congress.

ISSUED BY ANC, P.O. Box 38, 28 Penton Street. N1

SUBSCRIPTION RATE - 560 per annum