

# It's war if talks fail, says Kaunda

THE DAILY NEWS

14 DEC 1974

Daily News Africa Service

LUSAKA, Saturday.  
ZAMBIA'S PRESIDENT Kaunda said today that if meaningful change was not possible, armed struggle would be inevitable.

He told a United National Independence Party conference here that Rhodesia was the test case to decide whether peaceful change in Southern Africa was possible without armed struggle.

There were great challenges to all involved and Zambia would pursue every avenue in assisting in this process in pursuit of the objectives laid down by the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations.

"We would rather talk than fight," he said, "but it has been made clear if meaningful change is not possible armed struggle will be inevitable."

Whites in Rhodesia might panic, but the Black nationalist leaders who were negotiating for settlement were men of the people who would lead Rhodesia to greater heights of prosperity.

"They are not racialists," he said. "I repeat, they are not racialists."

The problems still facing those engaged in the negotiations should not be underestimated. But he felt that racial harmony and fairness could prevail.

## Disunity

In a reference interpreted here as directed at executive members of the newly-united Rhodesian nationalist parties, he said they must guard against disunity, especially those of them outside their country.

(Frolizi leader James Chikerema, who faces the death sentence in Rhodesia, and the extreme militant leader of Zanu's guerilla operations, Mr Herbert Chitepo, were left standing stony-faced on the airport tarmac this week as the Zambia Air Force plane took their colleagues off to Salisbury and freedom. Mr Chitepo is under a sentence of 10 years' imprisonment in Rhodesia.)



# Paton spells out changes Nats face

THE DAILY NEWS

14 DEC 1974

Daily News London Bureau

LONDON, Saturday.

**THE ONLY HOPE** of a sound future for South Africa lies with the Afrikaner Nationalists who will have to make extensive and fundamental changes in the country soon, the South African author Alan Paton said on British television last night.

In a lengthy interview on the BBC 1 programme Personal Choice, Mr Paton said: "One of the very great changes that would have to be made would be a more equitable distribution of wealth because, after all, we are a rich country and this wealth is made for us very largely by Black people.

"It can start in small ways by people in Britain and America bringing pressure to bear on investors and industrialists in South Africa to raise the standard of living and consider the educational needs of the children of the workers."

## REAL ACTIONS

But, he said, the real action should come from the Government.

The Afrikaner would soon have to face the ultimate decision: "Do you survive by taking your gun and standing up, getting back into the laager and having Blood River all over again? Or do you really make these fundamental changes?"

He agreed that if the wrong decision was taken the country could face "bloodshed of an enormous scale."

Recent events in Portugal and Mozambique had brought South Africa to the stage where the responsibility of change in the country fell entirely on the Afrikaner, he said.

"The game is being played down there between the Afrikaners and the Black man and we, the Indian people, the White English-speaking people and to some extent the Coloured people, are onlookers," he said.



ILANGA

ILANGA, NGOMQIBELO, DECEMBER 14, 1974

14 DEC 1974



ILANGA

Ngabe owaphi-ke lomLungu? Engubani, engaculi naku-  
cula nje? Phela kukuwona umkhosi lona iSilo sama-  
Zulu ebesigubha unyaka wesithathu kusukela sabekwa.  
Yisona lesi esivathe ingwe. Eceleni kwaso ngunina-  
khulu umNtwana uMagogo kaDinuzulu.



Lapha iSilo samukela isikhumba sengwe kuKhansela  
Wilson Mhlongo waKwa Mashu ozala uMfesi Mhlongo  
okunguyena owabanesibindi nenhlanhla yokuyibulala  
yafa kodwa nezinja zakhe ezimbili.



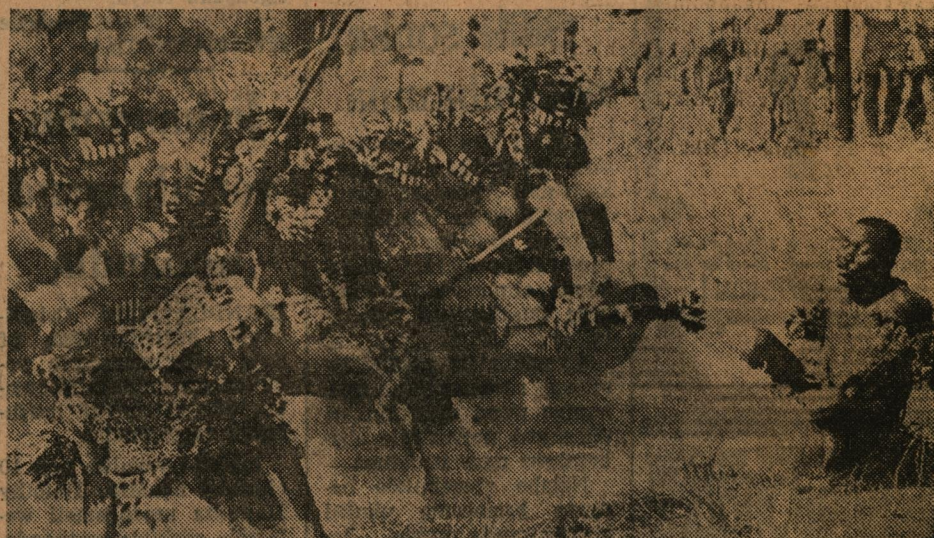
Ubuso beSilo samaZulu nomNtwana uMagogo buzichaza bona ukuthi umncintiswano wendlamu obukwaNongoma ngeledlule ubunentokozi ngemigilingwane yamagosa ebikitaza noma ngubani, ngenkathi kugujwa usuku lweminyaka emithathu iSilo sathatha ubukhosi.



**UMKHOSI** wokugujwa kosuku lweminyaka emithathu iSilo samaZulu sathatha isikhundla ngeledlule kwaNongoma, kuthe lapho usuphela kwamiwa ngezinyawo wonke umuntu amabutho eshuba.

ISilo noninakhulu umNtwana uMagogo kaDinizulu, unina kaChief Gatsha Buthelezi, uNdunankulu kaHulumeni waKwaZulu, babonakala nabo behuba. Kunele kwaphela lelihubo iSilo sabonakala singena emotweni yaso umcimbi usuphelile.

Ngezansi yizona izinsizwa lezi ezazingasini zigila ilumbo emkhosini weSilo sigubha unyaka wesithathu kusukela sabekwa esikhundleni sikayise uNyangayezizwe. Lapha iSilo samukela isikhumba sengwe kuKhansela Wilson Mhlongo waKwaMashu. Zazigila izamanga. Zazike zigxume zi bheke phezulu, zipilingane, ziphenduka kabili emoyeni zingakahlai phansi ngezinqe noma zime ngezinyawo.





THE DAILY NEWS

# Life's differences

14 DEC 1974

Daily News Reporter

IN 1957 A ZULU herdboy-turned-successful-academic, Absolem Vilikazi, left South Africa for the United States amid a mild storm of controversy.

The controversy arose because the South African Department of Immigration had refused to allow Mr Vilikazi's wife and family to accompany him to America on a temporary visa. It was suggested that, after five years in America, they would be "unfitted for South Africa by their American education and experience."

So instead of leaving the country of his birth temporarily, Mr Vilikazi uprooted himself and his wife and five children and headed for America where he had been offered the post of professor of African Studies at the

THE DAILY NEWS

## Why a Zulu left SA

14 DEC 1974

Hartford Seminary Foundation.

Today, 17 years later, he sees a certain amount of wisdom in the Department of Immigration's reasons for refusing his family visas to accompany him.

### VALID

Interviewed at a Durban beachfront hotel the 58-year-old professor said: "I can't actually remember the reasons given by the Department of Immigration. But if those are the words they used I think they had a valid point.

"The fact that my children went to America and went to integrated schools and mixed freely with Blacks and Whites would have meant that if they returned to a different set of circumstances in South

Africa they would have been — to say the least — upset. It would have been a very cruel experience for them."

The quietly spoken, reticent professor with his greying hair and thick-rimmed glasses feels no bitterness towards South Africa and certainly no regrets at his decision to leave the country for a new and radically different life in the United States.

### LECTURES

Professor Vilikazi now lectures in anthropology, African ethnology and the problems of development in Africa at the American University at Washington D.C.

Professor Vilikazi has been struck by changes in South Africa since he left.

(He returned briefly in 1972, when his mother died at Newcastle).

"There have been changes, of course," he said. "For instance when I left there were no homelands or homeland leaders. Whether or not you approve or disapprove they are there and it is definitely change.

### NOTICED

"I noticed it in Johannesburg. When I walked out of my hotel and into a park and looked around I saw that Africans were sitting on benches which had no racial markings on them. That is change.

"And now there is change in terms of Government policy. It seems there are great changes taking place which might help to

change the constitutional structures of society. Once they are changed, it is possible human relations will change, too."

There is a great affinity between the professor and the head of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who is several years his junior.

"I am a great admirer of Chief Buthelezi," he said enthusiastically. "He has leadership qualities, a good mind and he is a statesman of international standing.

"I know that people might disagree with him, but I think he speaks for his people and is not ashamed to express the views of his people."

Mr Vilikazi has not lost ties with South Africa. On an intellectual level he is very closely involved. And on a personal level, too.

His whole "clan" lives at Newcastle and he keeps a steady correspondence with them.



# SMITH WINS PRAISE FROM FRELIMO

THE NATAL MERCURY  
14 DEC 1974

Asked if he thought Frelimo's success in Mozambique had influenced events in Rhodesia, Mr. Chissano said Frelimo was glad if it had helped to create a "beter atmosphere" in South Africa and Rhodesia.

"But we always say that the changes in each country are worked by the peoples of the countries concerned. It is impossible to make a revolution in the name of other people and for other people."

On his views about detente in Southern Africa, Mr. Chissano said it was a stage of the struggle to make people realise their "right to freedom." This had been largely achieved.

"But it is also a struggle to show those who oppressed and exploited others that the people have a right to be free. It seems to me that this is being understood at a faster or a slower rate."

Frelimo wanted to see a free South Africa, Rho-

**BEIRA** — The Prime Minister of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, said here yesterday that he hoped Rhodesian constitutional discussions would reach "positive results" which took account of the interests of the majority of the people of "Zimbabwe."

The heads of Mozambique's Frelimo - dominated transitional government was making his first public statement on Rhodesian political developments.

The Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr. Ian Smith, had taken the right attitude — "one that he should have taken before" — in talking to the liberation movements.

On the position of Rhodesian Whites, Mr. Chissano said: "I am sure that those Whites who regarded themselves as Zimbabwe people will naturally be considered by the liberation movements as part of the Zimbabwe nation."

"I believe this is the logical line to be taken and we all wish it every success."

Asked about the possibility of a common market of Southern African countries in view of their economic interdependence, Mr. Chissano said he thought this should wait until Southern Africa was free.

"We ourselves are still trying to find out exactly what we are going to do here in our country. Also, I do not like to see liberation struggles being guided by commercial considerations because freedom is not negotiable."

desia, South West Africa and Angola so there would be "true relations of friendship" in which the countries could work together without fear of one another for the development of Africa.

Mr. Chissano had been touring the Beira province for the past four days.

## Grenade blast in canteen

Mercury Africa Bureau  
**LOURENCO MARQUES** — A hand grenade exploded in the students' canteen at the University of Lourenco Marques early yesterday.

No one was hurt by the blast which destroyed the interior of the building. On September 7, an extremist group known as the Dragons of Death smashed the canteen window with gunfire after a Frelimo poster had been displayed there. The incident is being investigated.



# Black THE NATAL MERCURY leaders 14 DEC 1974 to meet

Mercury Africa  
Bureau

**LUANDA** — The heads of two Angolan liberation movements are reported to be meeting in Lusaka to settle their differences and pave the way for Black rule in Angola.

The MPLA's aloof, intellectual leader, Dr. Agostinho Neto, is meeting the man he said he would never talk to — Dr. Jonas Savimi of the Unita Liberation Movement.

Reports that an accord is being reached between the two men are given credence by an announcement that a summit meeting between Portugal and the liberation movement leaders is to be held in the Azores Islands on Wednesday.

At the same time the MPLA president has come under heavy fire from a strong faction within his own party, led by the MPLA's successful guerrilla leader, Mr. Daniel Chipenda.

Mr. Chipenda opened an office in Luanda on Tuesday, an open gesture that he is still taking a line independent of Dr. Neto. The head of his delegation, Commandant Yetu, warned Dr. Neto that he would "miss the boat" if he did not join the other movements, Unita and the FNLA, who have signed an agreement to co-operate.

He emphasised that Mr. Chipenda has not signed the same agreement because this was the kind of unilateral action of which Dr. Neto already stood accused — of having tried to ignore the other groups.

Mr. Yetu said Dr. Neto was holding up the formation of a common front and a new government. The Portuguese Government in Lisbon is known to be unwilling to allow a transitional government to be formed unless all three movements are represented.

Each of them controls an important part of the country and its wealth.



# Nationalists demand a neutral chairman

THE NATAL MERCURY

14 DEC 1974

Mercury Correspondent

**SALISBURY** — African nationalists are demanding a neutral venue and chairman for the Rhodesian constitutional talks.

The African National Council executive, now including representatives of the former banned parties, Zapu and Zanu, meets tomorrow to decide its run up to the talks.

Sources close to the Nationalist leaders said last night that some concern was felt over the Rhodesian Front chairman's reported statement that he expected the conference to be in Rhodesia and the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, to be its chairman.

The former Zanu leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, told me the Africans wanted a neutral venue and a neutral chairman.

The African sources said they expected the talks to be in London, with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, in the chair.

The talks are likely to be broad-based, including, in addition to the Government and the Africans, minor representation for other political groupings such as the Rhodesia Party and the Centre Party.

Yesterday Mr. Sithole expressed "grave reservations about the possibility of a constitutional settlement to end the dispute with Britain, according to a Sapa message.

Mr. Sithole, speaking to reporters, said he also had "no idea" how the Rhodesian ceasefire would be implemented.

Asked if he was hopeful about the prospects for a settlement, Mr. Sithole replied: "There is no way we can reach an accommodation with the Rhodesian Government, because the Rhodesian Government is dedicated to minority rule, and until they change that position I cannot see how we can reach an accommodation."

He said his release from detention did not automatically mean that a settlement would be achieved. "I have very grave reservations. It all depends on the attitude of the Whites and those in power," he said, adding that he had no

idea when a constitutional conference would be held.

Mr. Sithole was reluctant to comment on the ceasefire situation, but he said he had no idea how it would be implemented.

Mr. Sithole is the former leader of Zanu, the organisation mainly responsible for terrorism in Rhodesia.

Mr. Sithole's fears that there can be no accommodation between Black and White political leaders in Rhodesia were shared by the chairman of the ruling Rhodesian Front party, Mr. Des Frost.

He said he was perturbed at the sudden overconfidence that a settlement was imminent, and warned that of all the dashed settlement hopes of the past nine years, this could be the biggest let-down.

Former Rhodesian Front Cabinet Minister Mr. Bill Harper called the present round of talks and the detainees' release a "ghastly capitulation" and said there could be no hope of a settlement without capitulation by either the Whites or the Blacks.

Former Southern Rhodesia Prime Minister Mr. Garfield Todd continued to wait on his Shabani farm yesterday for word on the lifting of his detention order.



**ECLERMONT.** — Indlu yesonto lamaLuthela eClermont evuwe ekupheleni kwenyanga edlule ikhangulwe ngokokuqala ukuba kusontelwe kuyo ngeledlule kubuthane wonke amagatsha aleliBandla nezikhulu, kukhona noMhlonishwa uChief E. T. Xolo, uNgqongqoshe wezeMigwaqo nemisebenzi kuHulumeni waKwaZulu, ehamba nowakwakhe.

Kubuye kwabakhona nesiphihli sedluli kuhlathwe izimbuzi ezine nezimvu ezimbili.

UMfund. Enoch Madondo (76) obephetha inkonzo yesiDlo-okwathi esathola umhlalaphansi wabuye wacelwa ukusiza kuleliBandla ekuqoqeni umnikelo wendlu entsha eyayisungulwe nguyena esaphethe lapha.

## Likhangulwe ILANGA uChief Xolo 14 DEC 1974 iSonto elisha

wenze inkulumo yokuvalelisa ibandla ethi usecela ukuba ayekwe manje aphumule iBandla lingabe lisamkhathaza ngokumsebenzisa.

UMfu. Madondo unamadodana amabili nawo angabeFundisi ebandleni lamaLuthela.

Kulesisikhundla sekuphethe uMfu. D. Dlangalala othathe isikhundla ebede siphethwe nguMfu. S. A. Mbatha osewashintshwa. C. B. S. Makhathini.





DR KENNETH KAUNDA  
"We would rather talk than fight."

THE STAR

# RHODESIA

14 DEC 1974

# THE TEST

# -KAUNDA

Lusaka

Rhodesia was the test case to decide whether peaceful change in Southern Africa was possible, President Kaunda of Zambia told a United National Independence Party conference today.

There were great challenges to all involved and Zambia would pursue every avenue to assist in attaining the objectives laid down by the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations.

"We would rather talk than fight, but it has been made clear if meaningful

change is not possible armed struggle will be inevitable," said Dr. Kaunda.

Whites in Rhodesia might panic but the Black nationalist leaders who were negotiating for settlement were men of the people who would lead Rhodesia to greater heights of prosperity.

## Harmony

"They are not racialists," said President Kaunda. "I repeat, they are not racialists."

The problems still facing those engaged in the negotiations should not be underestimated, he said, but he felt racial harmony and fairness could prevail.

In a reference interpreted as being directed at executive members of the newly united Rhodesian nationalist parties, President Kaunda said they must guard against disunity, especially those of them outside their country.

The Star's Africa News Service

It is reported from Salisbury that since the return of the nationalist leaders and 11 other political detainees, police have been out in what one officer called "a show of force" in the African townships.

Two hundred extra police reservists in 40 Land Rovers are on a round-the-clock patrol of the sprawling suburbs, but there have been no incidents.

## Leaflets

Aircraft have been dropping leaflets announcing the ceasefire over the north-east areas where between 350 and 400 guerrillas are known to be operating.

Sky-shouts are being

made from low-flying aircraft to tell people the war is over.

The former detained leaders of ZAPU and ZANU, Mr Joshua Nkomo and the Rev Ndebaningi Sithole, are not expected to be present at tomorrow morning's executive council meetings of the African National Council.

At the meeting the president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, is to explain fully how the Rhodesian Government and the militant nationalists finally came to terms.



THE STAR

# 'Praise for SA film on TV'

14 DEC 1974

## The Star Bureau

LONDON — Initial reaction in Britain to the South African contribution to the programme on Dimbaza on BBC television this week has been favourable, according to Vlok Delpont, director of information at the South African Embassy.

He said that several people had telephoned the embassy to congratulate officials on the South African film, "Black Man Alive — The Facts," and on the performance of the three men who had put the South African case in the discussion afterwards.

"There is perhaps a sort of thin thread running through the comments that I have received on the telephone," Delpont said.

However, "they felt that I had been honest by admitting that things are not all that rosy in South Africa, that we are facing problems and that we are at least trying to do something about them."

## TWO SIDES

Delpont, who took part in the programme, said he did not see the discussion which followed the two films — the other film on Dimbaza dealt in terms of a "victory" for one side or the other. But he was pleased that the BBC had accepted two sides of the question. This, he said, was "a fantastic media step" — and a breakthrough for South Africa.

Meanwhile, Graeme Addison, a Rhodes University lecturer now on holiday in Britain, said he wants

to take up an offer Delpont made during the programme.

According to Addison, Delpont offered to arrange permits for anyone who wanted to make films in non-White areas in South Africa.

"I would like such a permit for myself as a script writer and for a cameraman of my own choosing," Addison said.

"I would ask that the permits be granted freely for access to any non-White area at any time so as to permit the maximum of independence," he said.